

VARIATION NOTICED IN THE TESTING OF CREAM

Perhaps the most common cause for dissatisfaction among creamery patrons is the variation in test of cream delivered. This is especially true when each can of cream is tested separately at the creamery.

But the test of the cream does vary from time to time, and this fact does not in any measure indicate that careless testing is being done.

First: There may be variations in the speed at which the separator is run. This at once effects a change in the per cent of butter fat in the cream.

Second: There may be variations in the rate of feeding the separator. The fact that there is a float governing the inflow of milk does not necessarily insure an equal rate of feed at all times.

Third: Improper washing of the bowl may be another cause. The cream outlet is very small and if not thoroughly cleaned after each separating a crust of dried cream may form around the edges.

Fourth: A variation in the amount of water or skim milk used for flushing out the bowl is a very common cause for variation in test.

Fifth: It is a well known fact that the test of the milk from a herd of cows may vary from time to time. Changes in weather, excitement, etc., may cause these changes.

Thus it may be seen that there are various conditions which may affect the test of cream with which the operator at the creamery has nothing to do, and charges of careless work or dishonesty should not be brought against him unless founded on something better than just simply a variation in test.

The time is about at hand when the stock will again be turned out into the pastures. All fences should be carefully looked over to find if posts are all good and to see that there are no slack or broken wires.

To think that we can learn anything successfully by mere theory is expecting too much. Correct theory is all right in its place, and we should get all the information we can about the subject in hand, but practice is necessary to complete our knowledge of it.

These principles apply to farming as well as to other lines of endeavor. We need to read and study all we can, but this knowledge should be supplemented by visiting other farms and observing the way in which they are conducted.

By showing an earnest desire to learn the advice and help of the more experienced may be obtained on special points of inquiry. If you can get a practical expert to come and go through your dairy and give his opinion about each cow and your method of feeding and caring for milk and marketing, with other details, you will be exceedingly fortunate and derive great help.

Although people have long recognized the house fly as a nuisance, it has been considered more or less a harmless creature. Later scientific investigation has brought out the fact that the house fly would be properly named if it were called the "typhoid fly," since it is coming to be recognized as the most active agent in the distribution of typhoid fever.

It is suggested, however, by Doctor Howard, of the United States Bureau of Entomology, that the term "typhoid fly" is open to some objection, as conveying the erroneous idea that this fly is solely responsible for the spread of typhoid, but considering that the creature is dangerous from every point of view, and that it is an important element in the spread of typhoid, it seems advisable to give it a name which is almost wholly justified, and which conveys in itself the idea of serious disease.

Any person of an investigative turn of mind need only trace the course of the fly to understand how readily it becomes a carrier of filth and disease. Fundamentally the fly must be fought by destroying the refuse about the home upon which the fly feeds.

THE HORSE

GOOD DRAUGHT HORSES AND THEIR VALUE TO FARM

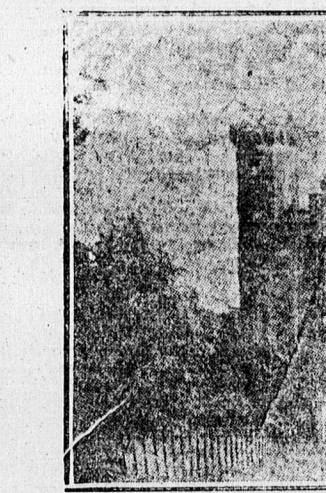
Mares Should be Sown With Good Bone and Good Disposition.

BOX STALLS FOR COLTS.

BY DAVE IMRIE.

In my estimation the best horse for the farmer to breed is the draft horse, as they can be developed and do a good deal of work at the same time.

To make a success of breeding we must keep our best mares. They should



A CASTLE TURNED INTO A COLLEGE; LADY WARWICK'S HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN AT STUDLEY CASTLE

This college was founded by the Countess of Warwick in 1897, with the threefold object of providing a new occupation for women, checking rural depopulation and encouraging home produce.

again before she can be expected to come to her full milk, and that is a tedious and wasteful process. It is much easier to get a cow in good condition than to get one into it.

We work our mares up to the foaling time, then give them a good clean box stall to foal in. Be on hand when the little fellow comes and see that everything is all right.

We let our mares rest after foaling for ten days or two weeks, and then they are put to work, using them very carefully at first, and bringing them in in the middle of the forenoon and in the middle of the afternoon to let the colts suckle.

The colt should have a roomy box-stall; if you have two colts, keep them together when the mares are at work, as there is no animal that likes company better than does the colt.

It is well to have a little pasture near the barn and let the colts into this when the mares are at work. Have the pasture fenced with good woven wire, high enough so that they cannot get their heads over it.

Keep a pail of water in the stall where they can reach it. After a little while you can mix a little skim milk with the water; later give them clear skim milk but let them have what water they want at all times.

Some colts are careful and give them too much to commence with—say two quarts at first, and as they become accustomed to it, you can give them five or six quarts twice a day.

When the colts are about a year old and on pasture, we gradually wear them out by making them work before they are again fed grain and hay. We always stable all of our colts at night, but they have a roomy yard or field to run in in the daytime so that they always get plenty of exercise.

When the weather gets warm, clip

DAIRYING

PROPER FEEDING OF DAIRY STOCK BRINGS RETURNS

Poor Polley to Starve or Neglect a Cow in the Winter.

RICH FOODS NOT THE THING.

BY C. FREER.

One of the most important matters for a dairy farmer to bear in mind is that the returns he gets from his cattle depend greatly on the feed provided for them, and the treatment to which they are subjected.

In the matter of feed, a cow is like a car. In that you cannot take anything out of it unless you have put something in. It is very poor policy to starve or neglect a cow in the winter.

There is one idea which is still very prevalent, and that is that quality of the milk can be greatly improved by feeding very rich foods. As a matter of fact, experiment has shown that the food has very little effect on the quantity of butter fat in the milk.

A cow, by judicious and good feeding, may be made to increase the quantity of her milk up to 50 or more per cent, but if the milk is tested the percentage of butter fat will be found to have changed very little, if at all.

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SHEEP

PROFITS IN A FLOCK OF ONE HUNDRED EWES

Often Principles of Breeding and Feeding are Little Understood.

HOW TO AVOID MISTAKES.

BY J. W. MILLS.

Mistakes are made in handling sheep that result in losses to inexperienced men. The sheep business is all right if handled properly.

In the maintenance of a flock of 100 for the past 20 years I have tried to produce as profitable a class as there is in this locality. I started with a very common grade of medium sheep.

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AGRICULTURE

EXPERIENCES OF INTEREST IN USE OF FERTILIZERS

Over Thirty-Five Years Use of Them for Different Crops.

BEST NONE TOO CHEAP.

BY J. J. MILHOUS.

I have been using commercial fertilizers for about thirty-five years. Sometimes I have got my fingers burned, and sometimes I have had most excellent results.

As a result of all these observations, I believe for corn my preference is to use about 75 pounds to the acre in the hill and 200 pounds either put in with a wheat drill, or sown broadcast before harrowing.

For potatoes I would put in the row at time of planting 300 pounds with the planter, or if to be dropped by

For wheat 200 pounds to the acre should be used. The best way is to put in with drill when wheat is sown, but if you have no drill with fertilizer attachment, drag your ground and sow broadcast and harrow into the soil.

For muskmelons I use 400 pounds to the acre. I think the best way to apply is in the hill, scattering the fertilizer over a space of about two square, and thoroughly work into the soil.

For strawberries at least 600 pounds should be sown broadcast to the acre, and 1,000 pounds is all the better.

For peas in the field put in 200 pounds to the acre, broadcast; for peas and beans in the row, sow 175 pounds in the row before dropping seed, mixing soil and fertilizer together.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Ques—Have you any good recipes for making...? A.—I have a good recipe for making...

Ques—What is the best way to...? A.—The best way to... is to...

Ques—How do you...? A.—I... by...

Ques—What is the best...? A.—The best... is...

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