OUTLINES OF DAIRY BACTERIOLOGY: A CONCISE MANUAL FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS IN DAIRYING

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Outlines of Dairy Bacteriology: A Concise Manual for the Use of Students in Dairying by H. L. Russell & E. G. Hastings

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H. L. RUSSELL & E. G. HASTINGS

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Trieste

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A CONCISE MANUAL FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS IN DAIRYING

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ELEVENTH EDITION

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PREFACE TO THE ELEVENTH EDITION.

This text was originally the outgrowth of a series of lectures on the subject of dairy bacteriology to practical students in the winter Dairy Course in the University of Wisconsin. The importance of bacteriology in dairy processes has now come to be so widely recognized that no student of dairying regards his training as complete until he has had the fundamental principles of this subject.

The aim of this volume is not to furnish an exhaustive treatise of the subject, but an outline and sufficient detail to enable the general student of dairying to obtain as comprehensive an idea of the bacteria and their effects on milk and other dairy products as may be possible without the aid of laboratory practice. When possible the dairy student is urged to secure a laboratory knowledge of these organisms, but lacking this, the student and general reader should secure a general survey of the field of bacteriology in relation to dairying.

In this, the eleventh edition, the effort has been made to include all of the recent developments of the subject. Especially is this true in regard to the subject of market milk, a phase of dairying that has gained greatly in importance in the last few years. The changes in the methods of handling market milk have been marked. The results of these changes in influencing the quality of milk offered to the consumer are fully discussed.

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CHAPTER I

STRUCTURE, GROWTH, AND DISTRIBUTION OF BACTERIA

Relation of bacteria to dairying .- The arts which have been developed by mankind have been the result of experience. Man learned by doing things in certain ways that a definite result was likely to be reached. The certainty with which the result was attained varied widely, depending on the nature and complexity of the operations involved. Formerly when an individual did every thing that was necessary for his existence, failure to reach a certain result in a particular operation was not of vital importance to him. Division of labor has been carried farther and faither until at present the tendency is for each person to confine his activities to a single kind of work. The certainty with which he can control the operations he is using, becomes the determining factor in his success or failure. Nowhere is this better illustrated than in the dairy industry in which many factors are concerned. The production of the raw material, the milk, involves the breeding and feeding of the dairy cow. Still other living factors are involved in the handling of milk and in manufacturing dairy products therefrom. Wherever man finds it necessary to make use of living agents in his work, the difficulty of controlling the results is increased. The individual who has the most complete knowledge of all the factors that are concerned in his operations. will be most successful in their control, and therefore in reaching the desired result. The dairyman to be successful, in the full meaning of the word, must have