November 12, 1914.



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FARM AND DAIRY

************************ The Makers' Corner Butter and Cheese Makers are in-vited to send contributions to this department. to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suddest subjects for discus-tion ******

Some Hot Shot

We all make mistakes, and occa-sionally it does us good to be told about them. The following paraabout them. The following para-graphs are from an address of Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, in which he talked in a heart-to-heart fashion with the Eastern Ontario dairymen who composed his audience.

"We need to wake up to the serious-"We need to wake up to the serious-ness of the green cheese situation. In many factories that I have visited we could not find cheese over four or five days old. Such green cheese reaches Montreal in the very worst condition and age for trying. We tell the boys that is taken but these on paway and Montreal in the very worst condition and age for trying. We tell the boys what is right, but they go away and do just exactly what they know, and what we tell them, is wrong. They complain about bad weights and rind going wrong, but these are defects due to green cheese.

"We cheese makers should have a little higher ideal for our occupation. If we don't get this ideal we won't work up. We should all be inspectors of our own work. Don't wait for the inspector to come around and find fault. Look for the faults sourself. If you hear of a neighboring maker who is doing better than your are, ge and see why it is and then go home and imitate bin."

A new subsection in the Dairy In-dustry Act deals with the weight of butter as put up in prints or blocks. This subsection reads as follows: "No This subsection reads as follows: "No person shall sell, offer, or have in his possession for sale, any butter mculd-ed or cat into prints, blocks, squares or pats, unless such prints, blocks, squares or pats are of the full net weight of one-quarter pound, one-half nound, one pound or two pennes at the time they are moulded or cut. Noth-ing in this paragraph shall be held to apply to butter in rolls or lumps of indiscriminate weight as sold by farmers.

Balancing the Ration of the Dairy Cow

(Continued from page 9) This ration meets all the require-ments of the scientifically balanced ration and has a nutritive ratio of 105.87. In calculating such a ration it is well to have before one a price it is well to have before one a price list of all the common, concentrated feeds on the market. We may find that by substituting one foodstuff for another we will still have a ration that balances properly, is not too bulky, and which will cost less. The fluctuations for market prices of food stuffs may make it advisable to change the constitution of the ration.

change the constitution of the ration. It would hardly be practicable for a dairyman to work out an exactly-balanced ration for each cow in the herd, as each cow must be fed a little differently in proportion to the amount of milk that she produces. The best plan in practical work is to work out a balanced ration for a cow of avecance reduction we generated work out a balanced ration for a cow of average production, say 22 pounds daily, mix the grains in that propor tion and then feed the grains in pro-portion to the milk given, say one pound of grain to every three or three and one-quarter pounds of milk Where the roughage fed is largely alfalfa the proportion of grain feed

Through a study of scientific feed ing the inexperienced man may avoid costly errors and become a skilled feeder in less time than the art could be learned in any other way .- F.E.E

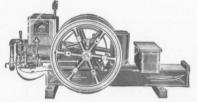


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