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Commendable Features of the Dairy Standards Notes From an Address by G. G. Publow, Chief Instructor for Eastern Ontario,

I S the pooling system a fair method of paying for milk at cheese factories? Investigations that tories? Investigations that we have conducted during the past sea-

tortes? Investigations that we have conducted during the past general nave conducted during the past general nave conducted during the pooling system is 18c out for the pooling system is 18c out for 19c of the pooling system is 18c out for 19c out of the past of the pas average only three cents out on each 100 pounds of milk.

The fact is that we got started

The fact is that we got started wrong. Before we found our error the pooling system became strongly entrenched. The adoption of a fairer system has been inindered by the disagreements amongst dairy authorities. When cheese was five, six or eight cents a b. it did not matter so eight cents a so. It did not matter so much if there was a little inaccuracy in the distribution of the money. Now, with cheese ranging from 20c to 25c a th. on country boards, this matter of the proper distribution of matter of the proper distribution of the money becomes a serious matter indeed. With the pooling system, those who send in milk that is ex-actly the average of that received at the factory may get their fair share of the proceeds, but if they vary from of the proceeds, but if they vary from this average even a point or two, their returns are scriously affectd. At present prices these small variations mean a great deal. It has been found mean a great ceal. It has been found that one pound of butter fat in milk is equivalent to two and one-half liss of cheese. A small variation will easily account for a wrong payment of 10c or 20c for 100 lbs. of milk. We

Assignee's **Auction Sale**

Of a Dairy Plant Rolling Stock, Etc. In the matter of W. A. Charlebois, of Ottawa, Insolvent

Under instructions from the Inspecies of the above estate, I will
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The plants, rolling stock, etc., ay be inspected at any time upon plication at my office.

WM. A. COLE, Assignee, 63 Eparks St., OTTAWA. SEGUIN & BAUVE,

18 Ridsau St., OTTAWA, Solicitors for Assignee ons Throughout the District.

ohe I houghout the Danner. fine a man for adulterating milk. even though he brings it down to three per cent, but if a man can devise a means of watering the milk through the cow, he escapes, even though his test is as low as 2.4 per cent., as it has been in several individual cases in our factories this summer

Some of the lowest testing milk that comes to our factories is from scrub cows. Some breeds test lower than others, and when the milk is paid for others, and when the milk is paid for on a quality basis, the amount of the content after the amount paid for it. We should not forget, however, that the question is not how many pounds of butter fat we can produce with each 100 lbs. of milk. The question is, how can the butter fat in the milk be produced most profitebly. The milk be produced most profitebly the produced most profitebly the produced most profitebly the produced most profiteble produced most profiteble produced most profiteble one. Producers should am to The three per cent, cow may be a prostable one. Producers would sum to raise production and the test, too. If this Act results in the raising of the butter-fat content of a milk two tenths of a per cent, which are non-mous difference it would mite on the total change, country of these on the hous difference it would make on the total cheese output of the province. The increased returns would pay for conducting the test many times over, and that is the way to look at it: will and that is the way to look at it: whi a benefit more than counterbalance the cost and inconvenience? But in this connection we should always re-member that the individual is not held back by the average of his district.

One of the benefits of the Dairy Standards Act will be that the mlik that comes to our factories will be better cared for. A few years are Mr. Barr and myself went to the Minister of Agriculture and asked for legisla-tion to leave down the immersular of Agriculture and saked for legisla-tion to keep down the temperature of milk received at above much the Minis-ter thought that they are used to the quest was refused, because new that the thought that they are the they are late on such fine points are well be paying by test, never that we will be paying by test, never that the he penalized, because neglected milk does not test as well as well-cared-for-nils.

After the Dairy Standards Act was After the Dairy Standards Act was passed, a census of the factories was taken to find out how they were prepared for it. It was found that less than one-quarter of the factories were than one-quarter of the factories were equipped with apparatus for making the test, and that less than one-quarthe test, and that less than one-quarter of the makers were competent to conduct it. As a swift of this sensus, the late Ministre of Ascribiture took stops to have the theirs done by the instructors, with the stance of other analitied men if they make the testing the testing the testing the testing will be done at a course. It might be more chapter of the faccuries. It might be more chapter done at a centre, but the advantage. ine ractories. It might be more cheap-ly done at a centre, but the advantage of being able to secure cheaper labor to wash the bottles and of having each to wash the bottles and of having each man conducting more tests would be offset to some extent by too much driving around the country in collecting the samples. Then the instructor may be a supportunity of improving his work of instruction by work.

would lose an opportunity of improving his work of instruction by working his work of instruction with the maker within the tests.

The objection in a sometimes raised it at them for it is sometimes raised it at them for the tests to a property of the control of a price who conducts with the control of a price who conducts are also in the control of the province, discrimination between

40th Annual



Convention of the

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Napanee, January 4th & 5th, 1917

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Mr. G. G. Publow, Dairy Instructor, Eastern Ontario, Dr. G. C. Creelman, President O. A. C., Guelph.

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