

cream can impervious to heat or cold. A new departure in separating apparatus shown is Weber's Hydro-Lactic cream separator, and consists of a small square tank with a V-shaped bottom. In the center of each end from top to bottom is a strip of glass, graduated. The new milk is placed in the tank along with an equal bulk of water, which is claimed will destroy the viscous or sticky property of the casein and sugar of the milk, and thus allow the entire fat to rise in from one to two hours. Nelson Buzzell & Co., Cowansville, Que., had a nice assortment of butter and cheese machinery. Their skim milk graduating can, power butter maker, milk vats, etc., all command attention. Watson, Laidlaw & Co., Glasgow, made a special exhibit of small-sized cream separators. Their Victoria and Princess machines have capacities for from 10 to 75 gallons of milk per hour, with four sizes between. The Vermont Machine Co. had not a very pretentious display, but their cream separators are likely to get a share of Canadian trade because of their excellence. There were a number of new designs of hand churns exhibited, but none that seemed better than the standard sorts.

The Guelph Dairy School had an interesting exhibit, in charge of R. W. Stratton, instructor in cheesemaking, and Mr. Rogers, the buttermaker. A number of cheeses were shown that had been made in different ways, such as different quantities of rennet from milk aerated and not aerated, etc. There were also shown cheeses made from milk of different richness, which showed that 300 pounds of 3.2 per cent. milk made 24½ pounds of cured cheese, and 300 pounds of 4 per cent. milk made 29 pounds of cured cheese, each scoring about the same—90 points. The effect of spraying cheese with a 4 per cent. solution of formalin to prevent mold showed that frequent sprayings were necessary to do any good, as cheese sprayed once only were as dark as those unsprayed. Composite samples of milk were shown, preserved one, two, three and four weeks, with corrosive sublimate 1 part to bichromate of potash 7 parts. The bottles of milk at the different ages were equally well preserved. One of the most striking exhibits in this stand was the collection of cheese of different forms, such as square, oval and round. The round and oval forms were Edams and Goudas, or sweet curd cheese. They are soft and rich. Occasion was taken by Mr. Stratton to give information regarding the dairy school which he represented.

THE DAIRY TEST.

About a dozen cows commenced the 48-hour test, but only six went through the entire trial. The exhibitors were given the preference of milking their cows twice or three times a day. Of those that completed the test only one, that of Ellis Bros., was milked twice daily. She was milked dry at six o'clock Sunday evening, and the test commenced at 6 a. m. on Monday. She was milked again at 6 p. m. Monday and 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. on Tuesday, the final milking. The other cows were milked dry at 9 o'clock p. m. Sunday, and the test commenced with the milking at 5.30 a. m. Monday, the second at 1 p. m., and the third at 9 p. m., and at the same hours on Tuesday. Each milker was watched by one man appointed at a meeting for that purpose. The milk was weighed and tested with the Babcock test and lactometer by Prof. Day, of the O. A. College, assisted by Mr. H. R. Ross, B. S. A., of Gilead. It will be noticed that the second, third, fourth and fifth cows gave nearly the same quantity of total solids. It is only fair to mention that Winnie Wier is a three-year-old, and Inka Rose had just calved nine days and had not arrived at her full capacity. The results of the trial are given in the following table:

RESULTS OF MILK TEST, FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

No.	Name of Cow.	Breed.	Owner.	Lbs. milk.	Lbs. fat.	Solids not fat.	Total solids.
1	Daisy Banks.	Holstein	J. C. Bettie, Norwich.	125.75	8.56	11.13	14.704
2	Princess Lydia 4th.	"	Ellis Bros., Bedford Park.	111	8.63	9.96	12.23
3	Inka Rose.	"	J. G. Gilroy & Son, Glen Druel.	107	8.63	9.92	12.23
4	Winnie Wier.	"	A. & G. Rice, Currie's Crossing.	107	8.07	9.14	12.21
5	Inka Rose.	"	G. W. Clement, St. George.	107	8.07	9.14	12.21
6	Nelly Grey.	Ayrshire	N. Dymont, Claspion.	87.75	3.07	7.70	10.73

The Truth About Canadian Bacon.

SIR,—We have received your favor of the 23rd. We do not ourselves deal in Irish or Danish bacon, but from our knowledge of the trade we know that Irish need not be taken into account in estimating the prospects for Canadian meats. The trade in Irish bacon is rapidly diminishing, and there seems more disposition to look to Canada and Denmark for supplies of hog products to supplement the home production. We are quite at a loss to suggest any improvement that can be made in Canadian bacon. It gives general satisfaction; and while there is a prejudice in some quarters against anything that is not marked Danish, Canadian meat is quickly forcing its way to the front on its own particular merits. So long as the Canadians continue to send well-fed, solid meat, such as they have been sending lately, and continue to pay particular attention to evenness of cutting and regular sizing (for weights that will sell in one district will not sell in another, and it is a great drawback to have different sized sides in the same box), there is no question but that Canadian meat will continue to give satisfaction in this country. They have made their meat popular and created a demand for it which will increase each year, and we think that the increase will be to the detriment of Danish bacon, which, however, continues to maintain the highest position here. It is an opinion founded upon close observation and knowledge of the trade here, and should serve to stimulate Canadian packers to make further bids for the best of the trade. We are,

Yours truly,
HODGSON BROS.
Liverpool, Eng., August 20, 1896.

FARM.

Maritime Notes.

BAD FOR GRAIN, BUT GOOD FOR GRASS.

One of the best crops ever grown in the Maritime Provinces has been greatly damaged and in many cases almost entirely ruined by the excessive rainfall. It has been a wet season all through. The spring was wet and seeding was greatly delayed, but when once in the ground the grain came on with a rush. Grass got a splendid start, and as there was no hot, dry spell in the middle of summer to give it a check, it made a magnificent growth. Everything looked well and everybody was congratulating everybody else upon the splendid harvest which was to be reaped. About the beginning of haying, however, things began to look rather serious; there was no decrease in the frequency of the rainfalls, they rather increased, and old St. Swithin got in his work again, for on his day (July 15th) it rained. But not content with his regular allowance of forty days, he has kept it up pretty much ever since. A great deal of the hay has been damaged, some entirely spoiled, and in some instances nearly the whole crop has been lost. There was a greatly increased acreage of wheat in the Maritime Provinces this year, caused by the great rise in the price of flour, and also, in the case of New Brunswick, by the action of the Government, which has been endeavoring to encourage the more extensive growing of wheat. It has been an unlucky year for those who made their first attempt, and I am afraid will discourage many from trying again. Rust has greatly injured the crop. In this district I have heard of no entire loss, but from the western counties and from New Brunswick I have heard of much of it being cut for feed and more being plowed under as being unfit for any other use. Oats are also affected by rust, and the blight has got the potatoes—the tops are dead and the tubers are rotting. The pastures have been excellent and stock has done remarkably well. The yield of milk has been very large, but in this county at least it is hard to decide what to do with it. If butter is made of it at home it has to be traded off at the stores at fifteen cents a pound and payment taken in goods. The cheese factories here buy the milk and are now paying such a low price (60 cents per 100 pounds) that unless near to the factory, or no other use can be made of the milk, it will not pay to send it. The condensed milk factory which last year started with such a flourish and promised so well, after making one or two cuts in the price of milk, is now shut up. For what reason is not exactly known, but I think principally from bad management. A few years ago it looked as though dairy farming would become almost general. Prof. Robertson and other lecturers talked cheese and corn and unlimited markets—there was to be no such thing as overproduction. Cheese factories sprang up and cows increased in numbers, but corn would not grow satisfactorily and very soon the price of milk began to fall, till at last farmers would no longer send it, and as they can not get cash for butter, they are going back to the old ways—a little butter, a few scrub steers, a few lambs, and a pig or two.

SUCCESSFUL FARMERS' MEETINGS IN N. B.

The New Brunswick Government, encouraged by the appreciation evinced by the farmers of the Institute meetings held last winter, organized a series of summer meetings for August and September, addressed by Hon. C. H. LaBillois, Commissioner of Agriculture; Dr. W. Grignon, a prominent agriculturist of the Province of Quebec; L. Cyriaque Daigle, Dairy Supt. The speakers at another series of meetings for September 5th to 10th were Commissioner of Agriculture Mr. J. G. Starr, of King's County, N. S., and Mr. W. S.

Tompkins, of York Co., N. B. The Kent County meetings, for example, were attended by over 3,000 people. This is certainly moving in the right direction. Nothing but good can come of these meetings. They create enthusiasm, start discussion, and impart information upon those subjects which are of the greatest importance at the time. They also bring the farmers together, and if continued will unite them as they have never been before.

THE WONDERFUL HEN.

I wish you could publish in full an address I have just read by Mr. H. D. Collingwood to the New York Farmers' Club, entitled "The American Hen." It is certainly one of the most wonderful things I have read for a long time, and considering the small importance that is usually attached to the hen upon the farm, it is hard to realize that what he says is true. He is speaking of the United States and says: There is in the country to-day 375,000,000 hens and 40,000,000 other fowls, such as ducks, geese and turkeys. During 1897 the hens laid 14,400,000,000 eggs. The export price averaged 15 cents per dozen, which made the value of the egg crop \$165,000,000. Poultry sold as meat brought \$125,000,000, making total earnings of \$290,000,000. In comparison with the earnings of the hen, the total value of wheat crop is \$237,998,998; of cotton, \$230,164,640; of all minerals, \$218,168,788; of milk cows, \$263,955,545; of hogs, \$186,829,745; and a lot of other items of lesser value. After showing what these earnings could do in the way of defraying national expenditure, he goes on to tell what these eggs contain of items of common use. Among these are: Water, 650,000 tons (or enough to irrigate 2,000 acres of corn); lime, 110,000 tons; sugar, 50,000,000 pounds.

This is certainly a wonderful showing for the despised hen—the animal sworn at by nearly every farmer, for whom an old shed is good enough for it to roost in, and to whom a few handfuls of grain is grudgingly doled out. If such a showing can be made by hens as they are generally kept, what would be the result if all were under skillful management? If a correct account were kept with the hens I think many of us would receive a pleasant surprise. They are generally a nuisance upon the farm because they are not provided with proper houses and yards. If they were given the same care that is bestowed on other animals they would soon prove themselves the most profitable stock upon the place. There is no waiting for six months or a year before any returns are received. A good hen, well kept, pays as she goes.

Antigonish Co., N. S. AGRICOLA.

Death of Mr. Henry Anderson.

Mr. Henry Anderson, one of the oldest and best known agriculturists of Western Ontario, departed this life at his home in Westminster Township on August 20th, at the advanced age of 83 years. He was a son of Thomas Anderson, a prominent Wiltshire (Eng.) farmer, who emigrated to Canada in 1833 and settled in Westminster, the son (Henry) being but 16 years old at the time. The latter served as a volunteer in quelling the uprising of '37, and in 1850 he married Miss Annie McGregor, daughter of Mr. John McGregor, a Highland Scotchman, rearing a family of ten children. Mr. Anderson upon his marriage settled on the 200-acre farm where he resided till death. He was a progressive farmer, and his attainments and natural abilities brought him to the front in municipal and other public affairs, especially those having to do with the well-being and advancement of the farmer. From 1859 to 1867 he was a county auditor, and deputy reeve till 1871, shortly after assuming the duties of township clerk, which he retained till his decease. He was also president of the township agricultural society and secretary of the East Middlesex Agricultural Society, acting as the first superintendent of the Western Fair from 1868 to 1871, and at a later date as superintendent of the Provincial Fair for the Ontario Agriculture and Arts Association. On his retirement he was presented with a silver medal, constituting him a life member, and a gold watch. He was president of the Dominion Farmers' Council, one of the founders of the Westminster Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a Liberal in politics, and a member of the Church of England. His sagacious, upright and useful life will long preserve his name in grateful remembrance.

Death of Mr. David Maxwell.

For over forty years the name of "Maxwell" has been one of the household words with the Canadian farmer, being intimately associated with the marvellous advancement made in agricultural machinery, one of the indications of the material progress of the country. The news of the death of Mr. David Maxwell, Sen., on Saturday, Sept. 10th, at St. Mary's, Ont., the founder of the business, will therefore occasion widespread regret. Mr. Maxwell had reached the age of 67 years, and was a native of Scotland, whence he came to Canada in early years, beginning the implement business at Paris, Ont., in 1857—41 years ago. In 1888 the works were removed to St. Mary's, and established in much larger, more commodious and modern premises. Owing to increasing years and declining health, deceased has not been actively associated with the business for some two years past, and the firm will be continued under the old name, the partners being the three sons, James, John, and David, Jr., who will sustain the prestige