

COW-TESTING ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

Some recent results of the weighing and testing, for the regular periods of thirty days, in the various cow-testing associations, are as follows:

Woodburn, Ont., May 26.—139 cows: average 698 lbs. milk, testing 3.2; 22.5 lbs. fat. Highest yield of milk, 1,270 lbs.; lowest, 245 lbs.

Cowansville, Que., May 27.—130 cows: average 519 lbs. milk, testing 4.1; 22.8 lbs. fat. Highest yield of any one cow, 1,290 lbs. milk, testing 4.5.

Keene, Ont., May 28.—92 cows: average 730 lbs. milk, testing 3.3; 24.1 lbs. fat. Best yield of milk, 1,260 lbs., and lowest yield, 290 lbs.

Mansonville, Que., May 29.—75 cows: average 568 lbs. milk, testing 3.6; 20.7 lbs. fat. Most milk from any one cow, 890 lbs., testing 2.4; lowest yield, 279 lbs., testing 3.9.

Hatley, Que., May 29.—118 cows: average 580 lbs. milk, testing 3.6; 21.3 lbs. fat. Highest yield, 865 lbs. milk, testing 4.0; lowest yield, 225 lbs.

Lotbiniere, Que., May 30.—84 cows: average 653 lbs. milk, testing 3.4; 22.7 lbs. fat. Highest yield, 940 lbs.

East and West Oxford, Ont., May 27.—104 cows: average 812 lbs. milk, testing 3.2; 27.4 lbs. fat. Highest yield, 1,620 lbs. milk; lowest, 290 lbs.

Central Smith, Ont., June 2.—107 cows: average 828 lbs. milk, testing 2.9; 24.1 lbs. fat. Highest yield, 1,530 lbs. milk in 30 days. C. F. W.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY CONVENTION

Secretary Prof. John Craig, of Ithaca, N. Y., has sent out the preliminary announcement of the 31st biennial session of the American Pomological Society, which will be held September 24th, 25th and 26th, at Jamestown Exposition ground.

This society was organized in 1848, and incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in 1887, and contains many hundreds of expert fruit-growers of the United States and the British possessions. Its first president was the late Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, who was an ardent horticulturist, and who, at his death, bequeathed the sum of \$5,000 to the society, stipulating that the income from \$1,000 of it should be employed in the presentation from time to time of Wilder medals, to encourage the introduction of meritorious new fruits, either natural seedlings, sprouts, or the results of hybridization. The biennial sessions are held in different parts of the country, and bring together many noted and enthusiastic pomologists. The last meeting was held at Kansas City, Mo., in 1905.

MICHIGAN CROPS.

Crops here all have the appearance of a full month in arrears. Pastures late and thin; numbers of farmers having been foolish enough to sell their hay last fall, found themselves short of feed, and, in consequence, cattle were turned out thin. Hay is now from \$15 to \$17 per ton; beef scarce; nice crop of lambs, and wool at 27c; potatoes, 70c., with an increased acreage planted; wheat almost a failure; very little signs of hay yet, but lovely warm rain this morning (June 11th). Fruit bloom is unusually large, and was surprised to have the bees start to swarm, after the heavy losses of nearly one-half. Dairying is showing increased interest; butter brought 29c. all winter, is now 23c. Sugar-beet acreage is about 15 per cent. less than last year. Farmers prosperous, beginning to find there is some honor in being an "old hayseed." Good roads system, free mail delivery, telephone, and lots of blessings. JAS. K. FRASER.

A COW-TESTING ASSOCIATION IN WISCONSIN.

The effort to establish co-operative cow-testing associations in Wisconsin, inaugurated over a year ago by the Dairymen's Association of that State, is beginning to bear fruit. At a recent meeting of dairymen, at Eldorado, definite action was taken, and a co-operative cow-testing association organized. For some time, Inspector Seales, of the State Dairymen's Association, had been busy in the neighborhood testing different herds, and convincing dairymen of the unprofitableness of many of their cows, and the conviction became so widespread that a test association was considered advisable. It is pleasing to note that the initiative of Dominion Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner J. A. Ruddick, in encouraging the organization of the co-operative cow-testing movement, is being followed in several States. The weeding out of unprofitable cows is the great dairy problem of the age.

THE PRICE OF LUMBER.

The price of lumber keeps creeping up throughout the country, almost, one would think, in defiance of the report of the Parliamentary committee, which declared that the prices were controlled by a systemized organization that is exploiting the lumber market without justification for the prices demanded. The remedy for the lumber-trade abuses is peculiarly convenient, and feasible of application. It is in the lowering of the duty upon the American product to such an extent that lumber produced in Canada under identical conditions to that produced in the States will be sold for the same price as the American lumber. The West is patiently awaiting the Order-in-Council that can effect this lowering of tariff and lowering of price.—[Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.]

NEW PROCESSES IN FOOD PRESERVATION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I received yours of March 20th, asking for information respecting a patented oxygenizing process for preserving meat. So far, I have been unable to learn anything respecting it, save that two months ago a paragraph was published in the Pastoralists' Review, stating the news "that inventors in Sydney are going to render cold storage useless by an oxygenizing process." The publishers of the Review know nothing further of the matter, neither have I been able to trace it amongst the cold-storage people. One stated that he understood the process was exhausting the air from a sealed chamber and replacing it with oxygen. But the process had not been tried commercially.

During the last year there were made public a very considerable number of processes of preservation, by sterilization particularly. One was recently floated in London into a Limited Liability Company for promoting what is known as Linley's process. This process experimentally is said to have worked very well, and it was to be tried in a shipment of beef from the Argentine.

There is a process known as the Vacuum Process under experiment in Sydney, N.S.W. The inventors claim that they can make practically a perfect vacuum at a small cost. Meat has been kept under their process for a number of weeks. Fruit has been treated. It is claimed that even the treatment for an hour by exhaustion of the air from the fruit, has had a very fine effect. Lemons, for example, grown on irrigated land in California, will carry only in cold storage. Some lemons thus brought to Australia were placed in a vacuum chamber for an hour, and after having been taken out, they have kept as well as Italian lemons for six weeks. J. S. LARKE.

Canadian Commercial Agency, Australia.

PROF. F. C. SEARS LEAVING TRURO.

F. C. Sears, M. S., Professor of Horticulture at the Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., severs his connection with that institution on July 1st, to take a position in his native State of Massachusetts as professor of pomology in the recently-enlarged division of horticulture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The new president of the institution, Dr. Butterfield, proposes dividing up the work usually assigned to one man. Instead of having one professor of horticulture, they will have Prof. Waugh as chief of the division, and professor of landscape gardening. Then, under him, will be a professor of pomology (fruit-growing proper), a professor of floriculture, one of vegetable gardening, and, lastly, an experimentalist with five or six assistants. The State is providing magnificent equipment in the way of buildings for its horticultural work. Prof. Sears will carry with him the good wishes of the horticulturists of the Maritime Provinces, whose interests he has labored assiduously to advance, being especially popular in the Annapolis Valley, where he was naturally most intimately known. Until the establishment of the college at Truro, his work was chiefly as Director of the School of Horticulture, at Wolfville, where he succeeded Prof. E. E. Faville a few years ago. He took an active share in promoting the fruit interests of the Province generally, and has been a frequent contributor on horticultural topics to "The Farmer's Advocate."

FAIR DATES FOR 1907.

July 13-20—Winnipeg Industrial.
July 22-26—Brandon, Man.
July 30 to August 2—Regina's Big Fair.
Aug. 23-30—Iowa State, Des Moines.
Aug. 26 to Sept. 9—Canadian National, Toronto.
Aug. 29 to Sept. 6—Detroit, Mich.
Sept. 2-4—Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que.
Sept. 13-21—Canada Central, Ottawa.
Sept. 6-14—Western Fair, London.
Sept. 9-13—Indianapolis, Ind.
Sept. 9-14—New York State Fair, Syracuse.
Sept. 17-19—Guelph.
Sept. 18-20—Woodstock.
Sept. 27 to Oct. 5—Springfield, Ill.

FOR POTATO ROT.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has had Mr. H. B. Smith, B. S. A., investigating the potato industry of the province. His inquiries reveal that Ontario produced fewer potatoes in 1906 than for many years, the area having decreased 50,000 acres in recent years. Rot has been the great difficulty. For this, four sprayings with Bordeaux mixture are advised: the first about July 15th. Use 6 lbs. of bluestone, 5 lbs. lime, and 40 to 50 gallons of water. For bugs, add half a pound of Paris green.

TWO-CENT RAILWAY FARES.

A Chicago despatch announces that a meeting of western and transcontinental railway presidents there last week decided to reduce passenger rates on all U. S. roads to two cents per mile, beginning on July 1st, owing to State laws and the pressure of public opinion on the subject. Because of contiguity, it is said that Canadian rates will follow suit.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

(Special Correspondence.)

Held June 7th to 13th, in the immense glass-roofed building, known as the Olympia, London, England, which covers some acres of ground, and which was fitted up with seating accommodation for eight thousand spectators, the first International Horse Show came to a most brilliantly successful close on the latter date. The Show lasted for six days, and there were three performances a day—morning, afternoon and evening. Seats were at a very comprehensive scale of prices, ranging from 25c. to \$2.50 for each performance; and so great was the popularity of the Show that thousands had to turn away every day, unable to obtain admittance. Private boxes, to hold from six to eight people, of which there were ninety, for the week brought up to \$375 each. The King and Queen of England, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, attended the Show one afternoon, upon which occasion there probably never was before such a gathering of nobility, society and wealth at a horse show. The building was beautifully decorated, the arena being banked about four feet high with a most gorgeous mass of flowers. This Show was a great triumph for the horse over the motor car. No one could doubt the popularity of the noblest of animals with the great public, of whatever class, over any mechanical invention that it will ever be possible to produce as a means of pleasurable conveyance.

The Show was truly international; horses from France, Belgium, Spain, United States, Canada, etc., competed in the same classes with those of Great Britain and Ireland.

There were 124 classes, and over 2,000 entries. Mr. Walter Winans, of Pluckley, Kent, was the largest exhibitor, having entered 46 horses. Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, New York, came next with 29 horses. The Hon. Adam and Mrs. Beck, London, Ont., were the only exhibitors from Canada, having brought over 9 horses, and were lucky enough to win two first prizes, besides being "in the money" in several other classes. Mr. Beck's Kakabeka, sire Grand Falconer, being his best horse, won the blue in the Corinthian class for qualified hunters, and one of a trio in the class for "the best three qualified hunters from one hunt." One of the prominent features of the exhibition was the great success of the Hackneys; their winnings were brilliant achievements; their superiority over the American-bred harness horses of trotting blood was demonstrated in almost every class where they competed. Their beautiful conformation, quality, style and action made the American-bred carriage horse look common. One of the largest and best-known dealers in American harness horses, in England, said, "We simply have got to take our hats off to the Hackneys."

The English-bred Hackney stallion, Sir Humphrey, a dark chestnut, foaled in 1902, sired by Goldfinder 6th, dam by Bardolph Paragon, and shown by Mr. F. Pabst, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was awarded the championship, and the reserve number was Copmanthorpe Performer, a three-year-old chestnut son of Garton Duke of Connaught. The champion gold medal for the best Hackney mare went to Sir Walter Gilbey, for his two-year-old chestnut, Lively Beeswing, by Royal Danegelt, out of Lady Cadet.

The American trotters made a grand showing, and, as an exchange says, if your whole aim in life is "to get there," no matter how, he is the ideal horse. Beauty of form and action, however, counts for something, and the Hackney has something to show in that particular, and the promoters of the Show must have felt gratified by the conclusive proof afforded that, as a sire of harness horses, the Hackney stands unrivalled. The display of cart horses might have been better, but there was no gainsaying the splendid manners and utility of the team of six greys sent over by Armour, of Chicago, which were greatly admired and heartily applauded by all who saw them. The Shire team shown by Mr. Spark, while a grand lot of cart horses, had no show against the Chicago greys, since it is difficult to secure six horses as well matched as Armour's Percherons. It is regrettable that the Clydesdale admirers were not prepared to bring out a team that would do justice to the breed.

NEW BULLETINS FROM OTTAWA.

A batch of three new bulletins came to hand last week from the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner's Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. "Co-operation in the Marketing of Apples," by A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, is a publication that every Canadian fruit-grower should at once secure. The other bulletins are: "Gathered Cream for Buttermaking," by J. A. Ruddick and G. H. Barr; "Sweet-cream Butter," the first part of which is a critical study of sweet-cream buttermaking process, by Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, Experimental Farms, with the assistance of A. T. Charon. The second part of the bulletin consists of directions for the manufacture of butter from sweet or unripened cream, by J. G. Bouchard. Bulletin 14 is also by Mr. Shutt, and is entitled "Apparatus for the Determination of Water and Fat in Butter." Any of these may be obtained by addressing "The Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner's Branch," Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.