

milk. Therefore the penny in excess in the cost of work stands dead against his report and the award. So much for a "Royal" fancy upon showyard matters. The learned doctor does not tell us what the excess of milk in cream turned out by the centrifugal system is. It is greatly in excess of the old skimming dish, therefore it is vastly damaging, upon the general dairymen's point of view. The whirligig may do for cream sellers, but it will never do for the general dairymen. —W. Smith, Woolston, July 12th.—*Eng. Ag. Gazette.*

—THE CENTRIFUGAL CREAMER.—Mr. Smith makes a mistake. This implement is a decided success, and one of the greatest improvements of the age so far as farming is concerned. How does he make out that it costs 14d. in wages "to separate" a gallon of milk? The hand separator passes twenty-five gallons per hour, and one man works it for an

*Pleuro-pneumonia* seems to have got a foothold in the State of New York. A most serious matter, as no one feels more deeply than I do. I only hope the government will not play with it: nothing but the strongest measures can cope with it. At present, I hear, for a diseased animal that is slaughtered \$20 are paid, and for a healthy cow, killed to prevent the spread of the disease, \$40. In the district infected there are said to be 30,000 head.

*Fallows.*—Though Sir John Lawes piques himself on the great attention paid to his advice throughout the United States, he must not by any means imagine that all he says is taken for Gospel. At a late meeting at Rothamsted, reported for the Country Gentleman by Mr. Bowick, of Harpenden, the following results were arrived at: One plot of wheat had been grown for 35 years in succession, with an average yield



GROUP OF AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP.

hour (hard work I will admit), and 1½d. would be 2s. 6½d. for one hour's work of a man! High wages those, Mr. Smith! Men in England get 3d. per hour. Now, suppose two men work it, turn and turn about, that would be just 6d. to separate twenty-five gallons, or ¼d. per gallon, and easy work to the men. But Mr. Smith must not lose sight of many other advantages these De Laval's separators possess, for they save all setting of cream, all skimming of cream, all the washing out and scalding of the numerous milk pans needed in a large dairy; and, though last, not least, the calves get "fresh" separated milk not one hour old since it left the cow, and still quite warm when carried to them, instead of getting their skim-milk twenty-four or thirty-six hours old. No, Mr. Smith, you must not run down the Swedish cream separator.

I believe that no greater boon has ever been offered to the dairy farmer than this implement, and I do not hesitate to say that every sensible man who milks ten or twelve cows will provide himself with one as soon as he can manage to scrape up the means to pay for it.

of 48 bushels an acre, using 2½ cwt. of nitrate of soda and a dose of superphosphate, the weight of which is not stated. On another, there had, for the same period, been alternate fallow and cropping (with wheat I presume), without any manure, and the yield was 18 bushels an acre! This means, of course, that the yield of the acre was only 18 bushels in the two years = less than one fifth of the land treated with nitrate of soda and superphosphate. Sir John, at luncheon, told his guests that the fallow-experiment proved most conclusively that land could not grow good crops without its being manured, and exploded the old theory of fallowing. Another division had grown wheat for 43 years consecutively without any manure at all, and the average yield had been 14 bushels an acre, which he pointed out, exceeded the crops of most of the wheat growing countries of the world. Curious enough was another experiment: a plot was sown with wheat three years ago, and left to ripen, drop its seed, and take its chance. Now, there is hardly a blade of wheat to be seen on the whole piece!