

At this stage all germs are destroyed, and it is even calculated that between 175° and 180° the typhoid germ also meets its fate.

The Butter Package.

Cleanliness and neatness in outside appearance enhance the value of any food product. Butter exposed for sale in a slovenly, untidy manner will not bring the highest price even if the quality inside is good. A neat, compact, and convenient package is absolutely necessary. The ordinary butter tubs holding from 30 to 50 pounds, when lined inside with parchment paper, are all right for the local trade; but for the British market a different shape will better meet the requirements of the market. A square box made of suitable wood to hold 56 pounds is now recommended for the British trade. This can be had by making a box 12 inches deep, 11 inches wide, and 12½ inches long, out of lumber three-quarter to one inch thick. This should be lined inside with parchment paper. There are several advantages to be derived from such a package. It can be stored in less space in a vessel, and handled more easily. Then, by having it to hold 56 pounds, it corresponds with the English method of weights, and is easier figured on.

If butter is not put in tubs or packages, it should never be made into rolls or prints weighing more than one pound. The round prints are the most suitable forms to put unpacked butter in.

Dairy Conventions.

In our last issue we devoted considerable space to a report of the Western Dairymen's convention at Woodstock, and had not room for special reports of the Eastern and Creameries' conventions held shortly after. As the same speakers, to a large extent, took part in the three meetings, the addresses largely covered the same ground.

At the Eastern convention there was considerable discussion in reference to the butter-fat system of paying for milk, and the feeling seemed to be that paying according to the fat reading was the correct way. Prof. Fletcher, who was not at the Western meeting, gave several practical addresses on grasses, the horn-fly, and injurious insects. He recommended very highly the growing of corn for ensilage. Timothy and clover, the favorite grasses for hay in Canada, were not a good mixture, as the clover matured before the timothy, and so one of the two was not at its best when cut. For hay and pasture he suggested the following mixture: Timothy, six

pounds; meadow fescue, three pounds; orchard grass, two pounds; and june grass, one pound. He hoped the horn-fly would disappear after a year or two, and recommended the use of kerosene emulsion, made of a pound of soap, a pint of coal oil, and a gallon of water, shaken up and mixed together to form a thick substance, which could be afterwards diluted to the required strength. Any greasy substance mixed with carbolic acid would do. John Gould, Prof. Robertson, Prof. Dean, J. A. Ruddick, and a number of others, gave addresses similar to those given by them at the Woodstock convention.

The creamery men met this year at Cornwall. The attendance was not up to the usual mark. The addresses all through were of a thoroughly practical nature. Prof. Shutt, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; and Prof. Brooks, Amherst, Mass., were among the prominent speakers who were not at the other convention. Prof. Shutt discussed the water supplies. Pure water was as essential to the health and well-being of man and beast as good, wholesome, nutritious food. Assimilation and digestion required water, and without it could not proceed. Water, to be wholesome, must be free from pollution. He condemned sinking wells in the stable or near the barnyard, as they will become polluted and filled with disease-producing germs. First-class dairy products could not be made if animals drank impure water. In a subsequent address Mr. Shutt discussed the original forms of dairy products. The skill of the farmer consisted in directing, by plants and animals, the conversion of crude, raw materials found in the soil and in the atmosphere into finished farm products.

Prof. Brooks discussed the fertility of the farm. Fall plowing and thorough tillage are necessary to secure the best results from fertilizers and manures, and the natural resources of the soil. Fields should never be allowed to be bare during the season when the ground is open. Manure should be applied to fields when fresh. He also gave an interesting address on the education of the farmer.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, delivered an address on the present condition of agriculture. He contrasted the past with the present, and showed the many and important advantages the farmer of to-day had over his predecessor. Professors Robertson, Dean, and Fletcher also gave instructive addresses.

Some discussion took place regarding the proposal to amalgamate the Creameries' Association with the other two dairy associations in the