total in three years, as a 2, 3 and 4-yearold, of 49,557 lbs. 2 oz.

Of the cows now milking we will mention the following, with the records to June 1st and time each bas been milked. None of these are being pushed for large yields, and all the same treatment and attention :

106. 02.
Netherland Downger, 0-year-old record,
in 1 year 12784 4
Dream of Holiand, 8-year, in 7 mos 8315 3
Crown Jewel, 6-year, in year 14714 1
Netherland Baroness, 6-year, in 10 mos., 11249 7
Anggie Boss, 6-year, in I year 10150 10
Netherland Duchess, 5 year, in one /r 18520 7
Auggie Cornelia, 2d 5-year, in 3 mos. 10
days 4278 14
Anggie Beauty, dyear, in 1 year 13573 15
Netherland Princess, 4-year in 1 year 19780 13
Clothilde, 4-year, in one year 17970 11
Carlotta, 4-year, in 10 mos 19 days 10539 14
Cameo, 4-year, in 10 mos 10:37 13
Netherland Consort, 4-year, in 4 mos 5303 4
Addie, 4-year, in 6 mos. 17 days 5008 0
Lida, 2-years-past, in 8 mos. 8 days 7151 3
Asagre Leile, 2-years-past, in 8 mos. 23
days 8745 6
Netherland Belle, 2-year, in one year 13619 6
Netherland Consort, 2-year, in 1 year 10238 . 7
Netherland Countess, 2-year, in 1 year 9181 12
Netherland Baroness, 2d, 2-year, in 1
year 10825 9
Ægie 6th, 2-year, in 5 mos. 19 days 5871 15
Asggie May, 2-year, in 11 mos. 11 days 9270 6
Auggie Beauty 2nd, 2-year, in 11 mos. 14

..... 9694 2 These records, under the circumstances. we consider very promising, and earnestly hope that your readers will carefully study SMITH & POWELL.

days.....

#### BAY LOADER.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER .- The other day I had the pleasure of spending an hour on the magnificent farm of Lachlin McCallum, M.P. for Monck. I found Mr. Mc-Callum, although he is quite advanced in years, out in the fields giving personal direction to the labor that was being carried ou. Mr. McCallum is a model farmer. His farm is large and exceedingly well cultivated. He is a great friend to laborsaving implements. One of the latest he has purchased is a hay loader. This, Mr. McCallum is greatly pleased with, declaring it to be as useful a thing as one could have on a farm. We were permitted to see the loader work, and it certainly appeared to do its work very nicely. It will load a good sized load of hay in from 12 to 15 minutes, and do it quite satisfactorily. Doubtless these loaders will become quite generally used in a few years. They save a lot of hard work. Mr. McCallum's crops are good.

Yours very truly,

## CREAMERY SYSTEM.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.-Your recent editorial on the butter industry in Canada places the matter in the proper light. Your ground was : To get good prices we must have better butter; to get good butter it is necessary to have a creamery system. Your reference to the effects of the establishment of cheese factories, is a fitting one, and I beg a few lines space to say something of the creamery system and its progress. The Americans, about twenty years 11go, began to learn of the establishmens of cheese factories. These proved a grand success, as they have proved in Canada. About five years ago the same people began to introduce butter factories quite extensively, and the growth and spread of the aystem has been little less rapid than the cheese factory system. It is now estimated that there are in the Western States almost two thousand creameries - one

fully 600 of itself. The number is, according to all reports, steadily increasing. Of course, I am prepared to admit that the system is not faultless-no system is for that matter-but on the whole there is no other system, in my opinion, so free from serious objections as this one, viz: the gathering of cream into a factory where it is manufactured into butter.

Cream can be collected from farms twelve or fifteen miles from the creamery, or much greater distances, if brought by rail. It is shown it can be carried such distances with little or no perceptible injury. The farmer, with only a few cows, can sell his cream, avoiding both the labor necessary to make it into butter without the loss of time incident to delivery of small quantities of milk to a factory. The cream, being skimmed and carried by representatives of the manufacturers, gives daily opportunity for nuticing the care or cleanliness of the farmer or the opposite qualities. Only a low priced and a simple outfit is necessary for the farmer, and the factory buildings and fixtures reed not be so costly as when the milk must be handled.

I do not think it can be doubted that in the crean my system lies the hopes of our dairymen. With its general introduction our butter will vastly improve, and its price steadily and rapidly improve.

Yours CREAMERY FRIEND.

Millbrook, Oat.

EARLY MATURITY. ED. CANADIAN FARMER. -I feel it my duty to tell you that your readers in this rection of the province regard the CANA-DIAN FARMER as wonderfully improved. I enclose you the amount for six new subscribers whom I have induced to subscribe for your excellent paper. I have been interested greatly by your letters from various correspondents upon the qualities of the different breeds of stock, but I was disappointed that in treating of beef cattle your correspondents did not deal very pointedly with the benefits of having cattle that will mature early. The question, "what is the proper age for beef?" has been pretty well answered, and breeders no long ir claim that young cattle do not produce as profitable or saleable meat as older ones. Indeed, it is now generally acceeded that the earlier you can scoure maturity the more profit there is in beef production. Especially is this the case in England, where food is much scarcer than here. British feeders have for a long time favored the early maturity of beef. At one time four years was the minimum age; then it got down to three years; afterwards down to thirty months, and it is safe to say that there are now in the old countries more animals killed at thirty months and under, than there are over that age. This is the result of experience. When it was found that a beef would lose little weight and quality by being killed at so young an age, of course it would be extremely foolish to feed until the animal reached the age of four years or over. Even younger ages have been taken, ranging from eleven months to twenty months. Now what I claim, sir, is that we must have the same thing-a breed of cattle who will mature quickly-c-rlythat they may not cat up all their sale amounts to before they are in condition and size to be sold. These we have in the

Give mea good grade Shorthorn steer for early maturity every time. What gay those who have tried than? I do not desire to say anything against Holsteins as milkers, but their beeting qualities are largely speculative. They are rivals of the Jorseys, but not af the Shorthorns.

#### HOME-MADE MANURE.

Ec. Canadian Farmer -A pit for home-made manure is very necessary on a farm. A basin located where a farmer can easily and conveniently cart the refuse straw, oak leaves, etc., at least once a mouth, and oftener, if possible, to be tradden underfoot by stock and afterward covered with an application of huse or acid phosphate, is very desirable and very profitable. If possible these pens should be located near your ground on which the manure is to be applied. "Home made manure" should be the farmer's text. Lemen and cut off your acreage in cultivation; this will aid you in perfecting the best made of accumulating home-made manure. One of the chief ains existing in our present farming system is the babit of over-cropping. Another sin of omission this time is our failure to inform ourselves concerning the nature of our soils. No man can farm intelligently who is ignorant of the character of his land, and who does not know what kind of soil is best adapted to the different crops. We should manure at least twice a year, and raise two crops of cow peas-one to be gathered for seed, or cut and cured for hay, and the other to be turned under for the benefit of the ground.

#### PURE SEED.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER -Through different parts of the country there is considerable rye mixed in the wheat, and this fact makes the wheat grown by our farmers less valuable than it ought to be. It will not make as good flour, and hence the millers cannot siford to pay nearly so much for it. Especially is this the case since the new process of flour making has come into vogue. Under the old system of grinding with stones, a little rye could be mixed in the wheat without injury to the flour, but it cannot be so mixed without injury when the flour is made by the roller process. It is just as cheap to get pure seed as dirty, and it should be the aim of every farmer to get the best and nothing but the best. I am pleased with the CANADIAN FARMER. I read it first among the many papers which I receive.

Yours truly, A. B. LANG

Haldimand.

## A NOTE FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.-I had concluded to allow you to stop the FARMER, being rather overstocked with agricultural papers. But your paper is a good agricultural journal and should be encouraged as a Canadian paper. I therefore send you enclosed \$1 for this year, although I have not time to read half the agricultural matter which lies upon my table.

The season has been very cold, wet and backward up to the middle of June, since which it has been warm and dry. The late frost felt in the eastern States and Ontario did not take effect in Nova Scotis to do any damage, owing to the influence, probably, of the surrounding ocean and Bay of Funday. Crops are growing favoralmost two thousand creameries—one Shorthorns, which are, according to my ably now, rains having fallen lately acState, Iowa—having at the least calculation, opinion, still the best breed on the market. companied with warm weather. The prosor of R. H. Dyer, Town Agent.

pect for a large crop of apples is good. Hay will be a short crop. Grain looks as well as usual. Potatoes were late planted, but look favorable so far.

**D. В. Ne**wcomb

For the Canadian Parmer.

#### CLEANLINESS OF DATRICS.

Every farmer and farmer's wife, conducting a dairy with the surest aims to success, knows that perfect cleanliness and. ventilation are the most important requirements to be observed, and cannot receive too careful attention. Some of the largest and most profitable of the dairies in Germany, which is celebrated for these indispensable attributes of a great class agrivaltural establishment, are constructed partly underground, and are quite dry and always kept as nearly as possible at a temperature of 60°. The thors are paved with hard brick, cemented, and small chancls of pure water are conducted through the apartments. The air also circulates freely through them, and the vapor of the nulk passes off unobstructedly. The walls are emonth and whitewashed. and nowhere can there be seen a trace of dust or even a semblance of dirt. The pans are placed low down on the floors, never on shelves, while the atmosphere within is perfectly free from every disagreeable odor that might have the effect of impairing the sweetness and purity of the exposed milk and cream. Here in our own Province, and especially in the eastern portion of it, our best dairies are conducted on similiar methods, except that they are not frequently sunk beneath the surface of the ground, though they sometimes are where the spring is so lucated as to make it necessary. Running water is of the utmost importance in the manufacture of a first-class article of butter; and where splings are not attainable on the surface, the admirable wind powers that have been introduced upon our farms fairly supply this deficiency.

# MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

## MAIN LINE.

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Black Creek 3	10 14	3 38	5 41
Chippawa 8 48	10 22	3 47	5 /3
Montrose Junction 8 54	10 27	3 52	5 57
Falls View 8 56	10 30	3 85	6 00
Niagara Falls 0 02	10 33	3 68	6 6
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