

tural College. He expressed his gratification at the large number of young men from New Brunswick who had attended the short courses at the Junior College. They were excellent students, regular in their attendance at college. A full report of Prof. Cummings' address on sheep raising has been secured and will be published later.

Mr. Bliss M. Fawcett then moved the following resolution, which was carried: "That this association ask the local Government to have a law put on the Statute Book that will be more protective to the owners of sheep from the ravages of dogs, and we ask this not in any way to reflect on any law now in force, but to strengthen the same, as at the present time no material good is obtained."

SEED SELECTION

Prof. Klink, of the Macdonald College, St. Anne, Quebec, gave an interesting and exhaustive address dealing with the importance of seed selection and the results which had so far been obtained. He covered the ground of grass seeds, clovers, grains, potatoes and fruit seeds, and showed conclusively by how both larger yields and improved quality could be obtained by care in selecting the best seeds from the best plants. He gave figures to show how the competition in the Macdonald Robertson seed competition had by three years' selection of heads increased the yield of spring wheat by ten bushels per acre, and the yield of oats by twenty bushels. He also pointed out that in his last year's work at St. Anne the spring wheat seed which he got from New Brunswick gave him three bushels more per acre than spring wheat got from any other part of Canada. In oats the seed of "Early Triumph" oats, which he had obtained in New Brunswick, yielded eighty-three bushels per acre against seventy-nine bushels from oats got in the Province of Quebec. These two yields were higher than those from oats from any other part of Canada. He argued from this fact that while New Brunswick had never been a grain growing country, that the possibilities of grain growing here were as great as in any part of America. He also spoke of the prevention of smuts and rust in grain, and suggested that the best known preventative of smut was to sprinkle the seed with a solution of formalin, one pound to forty gallons of water; this would be enough for forty bushels of grain. The best way to apply it was to spread the grain out about six inches deep on a board, and as one man sprinkled with the solution another man should turn with a shovel until all the grain was moistened, then it should be piled up, covered with a blanket and allowed to remain in that condition over night, after which it should be spread out to dry.

IMPROVEMENT OF DAIRY HERDS

This question was taken up by Mr. C. F. Whitley, of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, who fully explained the objects to be gained, and the procedure in starting cow testing associations. He spoke of the bright outlook for the dairy industry, stating that the principal trouble at the present time was that our markets were not sufficiently supplied with milk, butter or cheese. A branch of the dairy business which could be considerably extended was that of making small fancy cheese. These cheeses were to-day in great demand, and very difficult to get. He strongly urged all dairymen to select their cows by testing both the weight and quality of the milk from each individual, and when they had determined their best cows to so feed and care for these as to get their maximum production. Denmark has made a wonderful suc-

cess of the dairy business. In that country last year there were more than 7,000 farmers testing their cows individually, while in Canada there were not 1,000. In the last three years the average production of butter per cow in one dairy district has come up to forty pounds of butter per cow, equal to at least \$8.00 of a cash increase in the cow's earnings. In that district 30,000 cows last year averaged 7,000 pounds of milk each, while in Canada we have districts where we find the average production per cow is as low as 3,500 pounds per year. There was no reason, he thought, why the dairymen of Canada should not get an average of at least 6,000 pounds of milk from each cow that they kept. He strongly advocated feeding an abundance of succulent food at all seasons of the year.

Quite an animated discussion followed Mr. Whitley's paper, more particularly along the lines of feed, and while Mr. Whitley and other gentlemen rather disapproved feeding turnips for milk production, the evidence of nearly all the speakers in the debate went to show that all the winter butter at the present time produced in New Brunswick was largely from turnip fed cows, and met with a ready sale at top prices.



PROF. M. CUMMINGS
Principal Truro Agricultural College.

Dairy Superintendent Mitchell K. Robertson, of Nappan, C. F. Alward, of Havelock, and other dairymen, all claimed that turnips were the cheapest succulent food for winter feeding that could be grown in New Brunswick, because large yields could easily be obtained in any part of the province.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The treasurer's report of the association showed an income of \$246, with a balance on hand of \$166.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. H. Smith, Hoyt Station; Vice-President, Rev. M. P. Babinette, St. Jacques; Recording Secretary, B. M. Fawcett, Sackville; Corresponding Secretary, T. A. Peters, Fredericton; Treasurer, Harvey Mitchell, Sussex.

Country Vice-Presidents—Albert, R. A. Smith, Elgin; Carleton, James Good, Jacksonville; Charlotte, R. Richardson, Wakefield; Northumberland, Harry Doak, Doaktown; St. John, F. A. Johnstone, Upper Loch Lomond; Kings, F. E. Sharpe, Midland; Queens, W. T. Inch, Jerusalem; Sunbury, I. W. Stephenson, Upper Sheffield; York, Frank DeL. Clements, Fredericton; Kent, James Lysons, River Victoria; W. J. McPhail, Upper Kentville; Restigouche, E. McMillan, Blacklands; Gloucester, P. J. Powers, Bathurst Village; Madawaska, G. A. Charest, Westmoreland; F. A. Dixon, Sackville.

No Lover of Dogs

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

In the first of February issue of THE FARMING WORLD I read with intense interest the opinions of B. D. Holdsworth, of Fort Hope, Ont., on the sheep and dog question and if my own brain had produced his opinions they could not have been more truly my own.

I have kept and am keeping a my farm for over 45 years and I term myself a very good shepherd. I never had any particular trouble with my sheep except with dogs, and with them I have had enough. On different occasions, in the morning, I have entered my fields where my sheep were pasturing, not aware that anything was going wrong, and to my consternation found two or three of my best and choicest ewes all torn to pieces by dogs—some unknown and worthless curs. To me this does not express half the damage done. The whole flock is nervous and excited, ewes and lambs alike, and has been previously worried by dogs all the night before. This state of things is sufficient to excite the wrath of any man.

I entertain no congenial spirit towards the dog or dogs. I neither own one and I have an innate aversion to the whole species or class. The trained dog seems to be some men's endearing hobby. While a man is training a dog, educating him and bringing him up in the way he should go, the other worthless curs get loose in the community and are liable to slaughter every sheep in the district. I have no use for dogs, trained or untrained. But this I will add, that I believe the sheep industry, if rightly handled, is one of the best paying industries of any one single branch of farming, leaving the dog out of the question.

ANOTHER DOG HATER.

Norfolk Co.

Feeding and Managing Young Pigs

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

When the little pigs are born, the attendant should be on hand, and see that they are placed on their mother to suck as soon as possible. Some prefer to put the pigs in a box or basket for the first day or two, taking them out at short intervals to suck. If the pigs are strong, however, and the sow is a reasonably good mother, it is better to leave them with her.

By the time the pigs are three weeks old, they should have learned to eat. If at all possible, they should be given access to another pen, in which is kept a small trough. Here they can be fed a little skim milk, with a very little middlings stirred into it. The quantity of middlings can be gradually increased as the pigs grow older. If they can be taught to nibble at roots during this time, all the better. A little whole wheat or soaked corn scattered on the floor of the feeding pen will cause them to take exercise while hunting for it. Exercise is very important for young pigs, and every possible means of securing it should be adopted. If they are kept in a small pen with the mother, some of the best of them are apt to become too fat, and are likely to sicken and die. Pigs that come in the spring, however, or early fall, are more easily managed than winter litters, as they can be given outdoor exercise. If the sow is turned out with her pigs, it is not well to give her a large area, as she is very likely to travel too far and tire the pigs too much.

The pigs may be weaned at six weeks old. If skim milk is not available, it is generally better to defer weaning until eight weeks old. If they have been taught to eat as described, they will go right on eating, and suffer little from weaning. Skim milk and middlings