

American Breeders' Association.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The American Breeders' Association will hold its regular winter meeting at Columbus, Ohio, January 15th to 18th, 1907. The daily sessions are scheduled to take place at the University and Board of Trade buildings, through the hospitality of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, the State University and the Ohio agricultural and plant and animal breeding societies. The American Breeders' Association has organized over forty committees, composed of the leading workers and investigators in the fields delegated to them. The reports of these committees will be a prominent feature of the programme at Columbus. Able speakers, and those who have done things in breeding animals and plants, will also make the meetings attractive, and a large attendance from all parts of America is assured. The association has issued two reports, Volumes I. and II., which are sent postpaid to all members. Annual membership in North America is \$1.00; foreign, \$2.00; and life membership is \$20.00. For associations and institutions, life membership is limited to 25 years. There are now a thousand annual members and 42 life members.

W. M. HAYS,
Secretary.**The Canadian Forestry Convention.**

The association charged with the business of conserving the timber of Canada, met in Vancouver, B.C., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th, and was graced by His Excellency Earl Grey. The attendance was not large, but the interest was keen, and the papers read uniformly good, especially those presented by Dr. Judson Clark, Forester of Ottawa, and Roland Craig, of the Dept. of the Interior. The former's paper, on "Forest Reserves and Forest Conservation," was especially good, and contained original ideas, which, if carried out, would be to the interest of both lumberman and consumer. Dr. Clark's scheme would be to increase the revenue to Government, to develop lumbering by the smaller men, and would protect the timber from waste. That his project was not as enthusiastically received as its merit warranted is due to the fact that the Western lumberman, as yet, cares little for forest preservation; his idea is primarily the dollar; and, incidentally, the proposition, as outlined, would tend to limit or stop grafting, and, therefore, could not be expected to be received wildly by any who may now profit under the old system. It would have been funny, if not so obvious, the attempt made by an Ontario visitor and Government official to head off discussion on this paper, which it so happened did not seem to accord with his views. Lumbering methods in B. C. have not reached the stage arrived at in the East some time ago, by which the smaller timber is made use of; methods in the West are more wasteful, a generalization that applies to everything Western—agriculture and human energy, as well as standing timber. At the present time the outlook for the lumbering industry is good; prices are high and going up, and to-day the business holds out considerable inducement to men who know timber—in fact, there are fortunes to be made in lumbering in B. C. now, as have been made in the East in times past—to brains, energy and some capital the prospects are far better than those held out by learned professions. If the papers on forest conservation are to be taken seriously—and we believe such is meant to be, and from a common-sense standpoint should be—the idea of an ex-

port duty needs extending from logs to manufactured lumber. The timber of British Columbia is more than a Provincial possession, is a Dominion heritage, and the residents of all parts of Canada are entitled to consideration in the matter of a natural resource, which, under present conditions and methods is rapidly tending towards exhaustion, and the making of a few millionaires at the expense of the consumer. Brains, backed by energy, will win, but legislative enactments should be such as to give a fair field and no favors. At the present time the logger and the consumer is at the mercy of the rapacity of the lumbermen. Some important resolutions were passed, including one which expressed the wish that sellers be kept out of the timber country—a resolution on a par with the old idea, now pretty well exploded by the logic of events, that settlers should be kept out of the range country. Mr. Duncan Ross, M.P., drew attention to the weakness of the resolution, and the hardship its adoption would mean to settlers already on the land. Some people would, by resolution, restrict the amount of sunlight the public might use.

RESOLUTION OF THE CONVENTION.

Resolved: That this meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association desires to reaffirm the resolution passed at the Canadian Forestry Convention, held at Ottawa in January last, regarding the reservation of the forests required for the protection of streams furnishing a supply of water for irrigation and for the prevention of destruction by floods, and specially desires that speedy action should be taken in the direction indicated.

Whereas, the clearing of small areas by settlers in the midst of timbered sections of the different provinces (fire being the means usually adopted) is a fruitful cause of the yearly destruction of great quantities of timber; resolved, that no homestead or pre-emption should be granted on land more valuable for timber than for agricultural purposes; and that this convention urge upon the proper authorities the necessary classification of lands at the earliest possible date.

Resolved: That it is incumbent on the Governments of the Provinces of the Dominion to legislate at the earliest opportunity still more stringently against the use of fire in timbered portions of the various Provinces during the summer months; and, further, and of equal importance, to provide means for efficiently carrying out the provisions of the statutes that may be passed.

Resolved: That this meeting recognizes the desirability of taking steps to promote forestry through the schools and educational institutions.

That the Association strongly endorse the request of the British Columbia delegates for action on the following points:

That a thorough system of fire ranging be established; the timbered areas of the Province to be divided into districts, each of them under the supervision of one or more chief wardens. That two or more salaried rangers be employed during the six summer months, with authority to make arrests for violation of the laws relating to fires, to take immediate action and enforce help to put out such fires as may occur; also to issue or refuse permits to set out fires during the dry season, and to supervise such fires where necessary, on account of the possibility of danger.

That the following suggestions, made by the associated Boards of Trade, at a convention at Cranbrook, on February 1st, be endorsed and again recommended to the authorities:

1st.—That the Provincial Government secure for the place of Chief Fire Warden a man of zeal and enthusiasm, who, being retained in the service for a term

of years, would evolve a system of protection suited to the special circumstances of the country.

2nd.—That provisions be made whereby land-owners and holders of timber leases and licenses pay a part of the expenses incurred in the prevention and suppression of fires.

3rd.—That the interests so contributing be given a voice in the selection of local wardens.

4th.—That arrangements be made with the railways, whereby trains with tank-cars and proper outfit, and gangs of men, shall, at a short notice, be available for fighting fires along or near railway lines.

5th.—That men called out by fire wardens be paid as soon as discharged.

6th.—That the origin of all bush fires be strictly investigated, and offenders rigorously prosecuted.

That the Bush Fires Act be amended, so as to make it an offence to set out fires for any except domestic purposes from the 1st of April to the 30th of September without a permit from the Fire Ranger, which permit, if issued, shall require the permittee to have on hand the necessary help and appliances to control the fire.

Also, to make it an offence under said act for anyone to permit a fire to leave his property, or start a fire at any time and allow it to run at large.

That the system adopted in Ontario, requiring fire patrol along railways during the summer months, be recommended for the Province of British Columbia.

That the sections of the Bush Fires Act applying to locomotives be made applicable also to engines used in logging operations.

That section 6 of the Bush Fires Act be amended to make it applicable all the year round.

Resolved: That an appeal be made to the Federal and Provincial Governments, and the larger interests which will be beneficially affected by the extension of the forestry interests, for liberal financial assistance towards carrying out to the fullest possible extent the aims and objects of this association.

Resolved: That in order that our forest reserves may be so handled as to become as nearly as possible a permanent source of timber supply, it is important that regulations governing the leases should provide for a tenure under such conditions as will encourage the adoption of the best forestry methods in all lumbering operations.

An Early Snow Storm.

A most unusual snow storm of varying severity occasioned serious loss in sections of Ontario on October 10th and 11th. In some localities, in the northern portion of Western Ontario, a foot and even more of snow fell, and sleighs were out in a few cases. In other near-by sections there was no precipitation worth mentioning. In many cases a grave shrinkage of milk flow resulted from exposure of cows, followed by sudden change to stabling and winter feed. The heaviest financial loss occurred in the Niagara district, where peach trees, still loaded with fruit and full of foliage, had their limbs broken off by the weight of snow which clung to them, although the depth of the fall there was not great. The damage in the Peninsula was widely reported by some one at a million dollars, though a few thousands would probably be nearer the mark. It was, indeed, a strange sight to see so much snow on grass and trees still clothed with summer verdure. Of course, the snow disappeared almost as quickly as it came, being succeeded by the balmy of bright sunny autumn weather.

Contents of this Issue.**ILLUSTRATIONS**

Lord Powis (imp.)	1621
Claret Princess 2nd, Lady Leaflet	
4th, Sweet Lady	1622
Westward Ho	1623
Bellerophon of Dalmeny	1623
Cherry Lane Blossom	1624
Corporal	1625
How the People Like to be Humbugged!	1626
Improved and Unimproved Earliana Tomatoes	1627

EDITORIAL

Live-stock Situation in the Maritime Provinces	1619
The Dignity of Farming	1619
London to Halifax by Rail	1620
The Growing Demand for "Finest."	1621

HORSES

Horse Improvement in Japan	1621
Training the Colt	1621
Thoroughbred Types	1622
The Yeast Treatment	1622

LIVE STOCK

An Epoch in Beef-raising	1622
In Favor of Aged Sires	1623
Alfalfa as a Substitute for Concentrates	1623
Mendel's Law of Breeding	1624

THE FARM.

Barn-raising Photo Wanted	1624
Heating and Ventilating a School-room with a Furnace	1624
Has Any Reader Tried a Split-log Drag?	1625

THE DAIRY.

The Case Against Close Fall Pasturing	1625
Good Quality of Canadian Cheese	1625
Dairying at Local Fairs	1625
A Profitable Cow	1625

POULTRY

The Hen Problem Again	1626
The Maine Experiment Station Poultry Ration	1626
Preparing for Winter	1626
A Record in Egg-laying	1627
Suggestions from an Expert Poultryman	1627

APIARY

Bees vs. Horses in Law	1627
Inspection of Apiaries	1627

GARDEN AND ORCHARD

Tomatoes Improved by Selection	1627
Handling the Apple Crop	1627
The Mediterranean Fruit Fly	1628

THE FARM BULLETIN

Why Englishmen Left the Land; Fair Dates for 1906; Milking Machine at the O. A. C. a Disappointment; Annual Meeting of the Ontario Entomological Society	1628
--	------

American Breeders' Association; An Early Snow Storm; The Canadian Forestry Convention	1629
Balance Sheet of Two Nova Scotia Sheep Flocks	1643
Work Hours on the Farm; Buying a Horse	1651

MARKETS

HOME MAGAZINE	1631 to 1639
---------------	--------------

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**Veterinary.**

Partial paralysis	1640
-------------------	------

Miscellaneous.

A weed in Nova Scotia; barbed-wire line fence; computing a month; defending a suit	1640
Laying season for geese; bloody milk; sow with cough; Milton Hill; instruction in practical engineering and steam-fitting; analysis of drinking water; cement or wood for ice-house	1644
Corns on horses' feet; plank-frame barn; forest trees for planting; to tell age of hens; planting peach pits; transplanting large evergreens	1647
Are lightning-rods a protection?; rape on stubble; capacity of silo—when to feed silage; rules for a farmers' club	1648
Requirements for registration of Oxford Downs; ragweed; wheat or bran for food?; color marks on pigs; ice-house—how to kill weeds	1649

Planting raspberries and strawberries—grain to fatten roosters—snow for hens; to start sheep-raising; standard illustrations—weight of Cornish Indian Games—whitewash	1650
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Upon a certain occasion General Sherman was the guest of honor at a banquet, after which a reception was held, says The Boston Herald.

Among the people who filed in to shake hands with him, General Sherman noticed a face that was very familiar, but which he could not place.

"Who are you?" he asked in an apologetic aside, as he welcomed the guest heartily.

The man blushed and murmured behind a deprecatory hand: "Made your shirts, sir."

"Ah, of course," exclaimed the General, loudly, and, turning to the receiving committee behind him, he said:

"Gentlemen, allow me to present Major Schurtz."

Two friends met one day after a long absence. One of them had a very ruddy complexion, and his nose was carmine. The other looked into his face and said:

"Ah, John, I doot!"

But John said he was not to judge by appearances, as he only drank one glass of beer in a day.

"Oh, weel," said the other, "yer face is maybe like oor gasmeter—it registers mair than it consumes."