

Mr. T. B. Millar, as chairman of the committee on rules and regulations, submitted the following report, which was read and discussed, clause by clause:

(1) The name of the association shall be The Cheese and Buttermakers' Association of Ontario.

(2) None but those who are engaged in cheese and buttermaking shall be accepted as members of this association.

(3) All others who are interested will be made welcome to all its public meetings.

(4) None but members can be elected as officers of the association.

(5) The board of directors shall consist of a president, vice-president, and seven directors.

(6) The vice president shall succeed the president in office.

(7) The nominating committee shall be named by the retiring president.

(8) All officers shall be elected annually, and at least one new member shall be elected each year.

(9) The board of directors shall have the power to appoint a secretary and treasurer.

The following recommendations were made by the committee:

(1) That makers stand shoulder to shoulder in rejecting milk in a bad condition, and that no maker take in milk that has been rejected by a maker at another factory.

(2) That circulars be sent to all salesmen and boards of trade connected with the dairy business asking them to make such arrangements as will cause all cheese and butter to be inspected before being sold, and that all sales made on the board are alike binding on both buyers and sellers.

(3) That cheese and buttermakers shall not be held accountable for any losses that may arise from any want of appliances, from bad curing-rooms, or from unsanitary conditions connected with the factory.

(4) That cheesemakers shall be liable for any losses caused by negligence or want of proper attention on their part in the manufacture of either cheese or butter.

After considerable discussion these rules and recommendations were adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prof. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph, addressed the association on the main points connected with experiments in the dairy school at Guelph during the past seven years. In his opening remarks he said that modern dairying is now such a gigantic business that there are many giants to be slain and removed, such as ignorance, low wages, long hours, unsanitary conditions, etc. These giants can only be removed by proper organization and co-operation.

The principal points investigated are as follows:

In the effects of food on the texture of butter, cotton-seed meal makes the firmest butter. Turnips give a strong flavor to milk and cream, but by pasteurizing the cream and using a starter this strong flavor may be overcome. The separator will make one pound more butter from one hundred pounds of milk than any other system of creaming milk. In the composite milk test, use 7 ozs. of bichromate of potash and one ounce of corrosive sublimate mixed.

In the feeding value there is not much difference between sour and sweet whey; 100 lbs. of whey equals about 10 to 11 lbs. of meal, in feeding pigs.

Mr. Rogers, O.A.C., gave an excellent address on buttermaking, and the principal points to be observed. The milk should be at 100° F. when run through the separator. Cream, when properly ripened, is smooth and glossy, with a good acid flavor and taste. Churn in from 45 to 60 minutes, and use about 6 per cent. of starter.

Mr. J. Stonehouse, St. Mary's, spoke on the "Modern Creamery."

The convention, in many ways, was a success. Officers: President, T. B. Millar, Guelph. Directors, E. Agur, Brownsville; J. T. Henderson, Pine River; G. H. Barr, Sebringville; G. C. Goodhand, Milverton; W. W. Brown, Attercliffe Station; J. Morrison, Stratford; T. Baird, Ingersoll; and John Brodie, Mapleton.

THE CANADIAN HORSE SHOW FOR 1898.

The annual spring Horse Show this year will be a combined horse show and military tournament, and will be held on May 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, 1898. This is later than it was last year, and too late for the breeders, but it is the best that could be done. The military authorities intended holding a big

military tournament, and wanted The Armouries for drill, so that it was impossible to get it for the Horse Show. Therefore the committee in charge decided that it was better to join with them, if possible, and hold a combined show and tournament. This has been accomplished, and no efforts will be spared to make it the show of the season, though somewhat late for breeding horses.

The prize list is a good one, and should bring out a fine showing of horses, seeing that there is a revival of interest in horse breeding. The prizes for horses in harness, tandems, four-in-hands, saddle horses, hunters and jumpers, roadsters, ponies, are the same as last year, with an increase in the prize money in two cases and the dropping out of the class for polo ponies.

The breeding classes are well sustained; a few classes in which the entries have been small are dropped. These are particularly the classes for youngsters in the Thoroughbred, Coach and Standard bred classes. Prizes for Shires are the same as for last year, with the addition of a special for best stallion, any age. Two prizes for young stallions are also dropped in the Hackney class, which is otherwise a very full one. Clydesdale classes are practically the same as last year, with the change of a \$25 prize for the sweepstakes stallion instead of a gold medal.

The Horse Show Committee consists of: Root, Davies, chairman; G. W. Beardmore, Dr. A. Smith, J. K. Osborne, C. W. Clinch, Capt. Forester, W. Barwick, C. Bristol, H. N. Crossley, W. Hendrie, jr., S. B. Fuller, G. Pepper, S. Houston; H. Wade, secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA FRUIT GROWERS' CONVENTION.

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association was recently held at Wolfville, N.S. In his address the president, J. W. Biglow, called attention to the comparative failure of the Nova Scotia apple crop in 1897. It only amounted to 85,000 bbls., while in 1896 over 500,000 bbls. were shipped. Insect pests had not been as bad during 1897 as in previous years, perhaps due to more systematic and intelligent spraying. They had no San José scale yet, and hoped to have a law passed prohibiting the importation of foreign fruit trees.

Professor Sears, the new director of the School of Horticulture, gave two good papers, one on spraying and another on pruning, which brought out spirited discussions. He claimed that the damage to grass land or to the apple crop by spraying was nil. The San José scale came in for a good share of discussion. Mulching fruit trees as a means of subduing weeds and conserving soil moisture in an orchard was recommended by Mr. Henry Shaw, of Waterville.

The discussion on marketing fruit in England was led by Mr. J. E. Starr and Dr. DeWitt. Both gentlemen thought that the unsatisfactory returns were due to two causes, packing and transportation. More careful packing was required in the orchard and better transportation facilities. Mr. Starr recommended that every shipper should have his name on the barrels he ships, and believed it best to select one particular firm with which to do business and stick to it. Mr. Innes seemed to think that what was wanted was a shipping company with suitable warehouses, etc., to handle the whole fruit crop as though it were one consignment. Express tariffs were up for discussion, the general complaint being that they were too high. Mr. R. Robertson, superintendent of the Nappan Experimental Farm, made a good address on the necessity of keeping stock in connection with the orchard as a means of supplying manure.

The new officers for 1898 are: President, J. W. Biglow; vice-president, P. Innes;

secretary, S. C. Parker; and treasurer, G. W. Munro.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

DANGER OF SPRAYING POISONING PASTURES.

E.A.C., Colpoys Bay: 1. I wish to seed down my orchard to red clover and orchard grass, especially the latter, and pasture with pigs. Now, in spraying the fruit trees would there not be danger of poisoning the pigs? How long would it be necessary to keep the pigs out of the orchard for safety?

2. In shipping eggs in the winter, when they are dearest, to the most profitable points, would there not be great danger of their freezing on the way? Is there any economical way of avoiding this danger?

3. What is the most convenient sized bone cutter for from 100 to 200 fowls, easily worked by hand?

4. Supposing fowls to have all the meat they need, what is the best substitute for bone?

5. A bone cutter for cutting up green bones is the best, I suppose. Who are the makers?

6. Is there any kind of harrow sold light enough to harrow corn after it is sown in hills or drills without displacing it, or to harrow grass seed?

7. In using a mower with a pea harvester attachment you can only use it in one direction, can you not? That direction is generally from an easterly quarter to a westerly one, as peas generally fall over towards the east. Can two men and a team work it without shelling too many peas?

1. Most of the spraying in which Paris green is used will be done before the pigs will be out to pasture. The quantity that finds its way to the grass is so small that the pigs would require to eat an impossible quantity of grass to be affected by the poison.

2. The only precaution observed is to ship the eggs in the regular egg crates by express, in moderate weather. There is no danger of them freezing then if properly handled.

3. One of the larger sized hand machines would be required to cut the necessary quantity in a short time.

4. Broken oyster shell or old plaster.

5. J. S. Pearce & Co., London, and J. A. McMartin & Co., Montreal, make good machines.

6. Any light harrow will work satisfactorily on the corn. We know of no harrow made on purpose for this work. Grass seed very seldom needs to be harrowed in. If necessary to harrow it in make a brush harrow.

7. It is nearly always possible to cut two sides of a field of peas, very frequently three sides, and often all four sides. Cut them before they get down too far. Two men and a team can do the work well if there is a buncher attached.

COLOR IN BREEDING.

David Carr, Owen Sound: 1. There is considerable difference of opinion in regard to the color question in the cross-breeding of pigs in this locality. Some contend that if the sire is purebred the progeny should follow him in color, even although the dam may be purebred also. Others do not believe that this is *always* the case. Any information you can give on this subject will be thankfully received. Berkshires, Chester Whites, and Yorkshires are the pigs specially referred to.

2. I would like to know also if there is any truth in the statement that if I breed a purebred sow of one particular breed to a hog of another breed for once only that I would never be able afterward to have any of her stock registered, although bred from a boar of the same breed as herself.

3. What is the difference between *thoroughbred* and *purebred* as applied to pigs?

Free Seeds

Given for New Subscribers to "Farming"

WE have made special arrangements with the old and reliable seed firm of JOHN S. PEARCE & Co., London, Ont., whereby we are able to offer the following valuable collections of seeds as premiums for new subscribers.

These seeds are of the best varieties and are specially for our patrons.

COLLECTION A.

10 Packets Vegetables. Price, 50c.

1 Packet Beet	1 Packet Parsnip
1 " Carrot	1 " Cabbage
1 " Cucumber	1 " Radish
1 " Lettuce	1 " Squash
1 " Onion	1 " Tomato

Given for one new yearly subscriber at \$1.

COLLECTION B.

10 Packets Flowers. Price, 50c.

1 Packet Phlox Drummondii	1 Packet Pansy
1 " Stocks	1 " Nasturtium
1 " Petunia	1 " Dianthus
1 " Portulacca	1 " Balsam
1 " Mignonette	1 " Aster

Given for one new yearly subscriber at \$1.

COLLECTION C.

20 Packets Vegetables and Flowers. Price, \$1.00.

1 Packet Aster	1 Packet Squash
1 " Pansy	1 " Watermelon
1 " Stocks	1 " Musk Melon
1 " Balsam	1 " Lettuce
1 " Phlox	1 " Celery
1 " Sweet Peas	1 " Carrot
1 " Cauliflower	1 " Beet
1 " Cucumber	1 " Radish
1 " Onion	1 " Tomato
1 " Cabbage	1 " Vine Peach

Given for two new yearly subscribers at \$1 each.

COLLECTION D.

20 Packets Vegetables. Price, \$1.

1 Packet Beet	1 Packet Carrot
1 " Parsnip	2 " Cabbage
2 lb. " Cucumber	1 " Lettuce
1 " Musk Melon	1 " Watermelon
1 " Citron	1 " Onion
1 " Radish	1 " Squash
1 " Tomato	1 " Vine Peach
1 " Parsley	1 " S. Savory
1 " Sage	1 " Thyme

Given for two new yearly subscribers at \$1 each.

Seed Grains

BARLEY

For one new yearly subscriber at \$1, and 18 cents added to pay for bag, we will give one bushel of Mandscheuri Barley.

OATS

For one new yearly subscriber at \$1, and 18 cents added to pay for bag, we will give one bushel of Siberian White Oats.

These varieties are among the best in the market, and from reports gathered from reliable sources have headed the lists, both in yield and quality.

This is your Opportunity

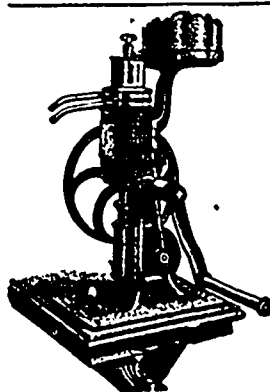
Make an effort and we are sure you will succeed in securing some of these valuable premiums:

Address

FARMING

44-46 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Can.

Sample copies Free.



"Alpha" DeLaval Separators

Capacity from 175 to 2,500 lbs. per hour.

Retail Prices from \$85 to \$500 each.

The closest skimmer and best machine on the market. Gives perfect satisfaction wherever used. Send for Catalogue and full particulars.

Canadian Dairy Supply Company,
The Ballantyne Dairy Supply Co.,
Stratford, Ont.
T. A. McLean & Co., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
T. L. Walworth, Vancouver, B.C.
327 Commissioners St.,
MONTREAL, CAN.