

him in perfecting pedigree entries in his books to correspond with the same in the Canada Record.

It was resolved that, on payment being made for entries not paid for, that were required and made to complete others from Mr. Wade, copies and certificates of the same, and other information, may be furnished to him at the rate of payment charged to members of this Association, for entries and for certificates they require.

The following officers were elected:—

President—Wm. Rodden, of Plantagenet, Ont.
Vice-President—James Drummond, of Petit Cote, Montreal.

Secretary and Secretary-Treasurer—George Leclerc, Quebec city; S. C. Stevenson, Montreal.

Executive Committee—The President and Vice-President, and the Hon. Louis Beaubien, Thomas Irving, Thomas Brown, Robert Kerr, A. E. Garth, John Hay and John Morrin.

The Executive Committee was authorized to prepare By-Laws adapted to the Constitution and business of the Association.

The President, Mr. Rodden, was authorized to make the necessary arrangements for an assistant to proceed with the preparations for publishing the second volume of the Canada Ayrshire Herd Record, new entries will be received by him; by Geo. Leclerc, Secretary, Quebec, and S. C. Stevenson, Secretary-Treasurer, 76 St. Gabriel street, Montreal; and funds were provided to meet necessary expenses of the work.

The President announced that there was now a good list of members—thirteen from Ontario, thirty-nine from the Province of Quebec, and seven from other parts. He desired soon to be replaced, but would endeavor to look after the completion of the second volume.

There were several young men on the members' list he would like to see actively engaged in the work.

The meeting authorized the President, Vice-President and Executive Committee to conduct financial and other business of the Association till next meeting, and then adjourned.

Bitter Milk.

Very frequently we have heard farmers complain that they were troubled with bitter milk or cream, which would materially reduce the quality of butter manufactured from it. Such cases may sometimes be traced to the want of care in the dairy, e. g., not cleaning or scalding all the dairy utensils or not thoroughly removing milk that has been spilled on the floor. In such cases a thorough scalding of all the utensils and a thorough cleaning and disinfecting of the dairy will prove satisfactory.

Very frequently, however, the cause is partially or wholly with the cows supplying the milk. They may have been fed on musty, mouldy, or otherwise damaged foods may have received an improperly balanced ration; or have consumed bitter or acid foods, such as the dandelion and closely allied species, or improperly prepared lupines. All of these are said to be liable to produce such a milk, and the remedy, therefore, naturally lies in giving other more appropriate foods.

A changed condition in the secretion of the milk in the udder of old milking cows has also been known to cause it. The only thing that can be done in such a case is not to use the milk of these cows, or at least to carefully prevent it from becoming mixed with that of others. The

smallest quantity of bitter milk is sufficient to affect all the milk with which it remains in contact. Sometimes an animal may give perfectly sound milk from all but one teat, but as the quantity of milk given is generally very small, it will, in the majority of cases, be safer to discard all of it, even if a portion seems sound. Very frequently the bitter taste will not be perceptible in the newly-drawn milk, but develop after standing for some time.

A slight attack of indigestion has also been said to cause it, which was cured by giving the stock for several weeks $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent. of hydrochloric acid in their drinking water. We would, however, not recommend our readers to resort to this till all other remedies, chief among which is judicious feeding, have failed.

Perfectly healthy animals, with a full flow of milk, have also been subject to this complaint, which caused their owners considerable loss and annoyance, until it was discovered that it was likely due to bacteria, which were effectually destroyed by frequently sprinkling carbolic acid through the stall after it was cleaned out, and occasionally introducing a very weak solution into the teats of the cows.

Churning Cream from Strippers.

It is generally supposed that the cream from cows old in milk is more difficult to churn into butter, and that the butter lacks the flavor and quality of that from fresh cows. But according to an experiment made by a correspondent of the "Country Gentleman," this does not always follow. He writes: "We churned the cream from a number of cows fresh in milk and about half as many strippers, i. e., cows due in two to four months. All along since we have had new milch cows the cream has all been churned together, the butter generally coming in from 15 to 20 minutes and coming uniformly in good granulated condition. The butter in this test from the fresh cows came in about 15 minutes, while that from the strippers came in just nine minutes, both lots being excellent in quality and no perceptible difference between them."

The North British Agriculturist declares that "mid the wreck of fortunes and the crash of falling prices the dairy industry has still maintained its position as something that pays." This is encouraging, but not at all strange. Dairying as an industry has always paid; it has had its ups and downs, periods of depression and prosperity, like other industries, when it has paid sometimes more and sometimes less than the average, but it has always paid. Individuals have failed in it for want of adaptability of surroundings or personal habits or methods, but it has never failed that where a district has largely adopted dairying as its leading industry it has become signally prosperous.—Breeder's Gazette.

Sometime the dairymen will fully realize the fact that the profitable cow is the one that is the best mother, and his profit will be realized from fostering that mother's functions; and just as he puts sturdily into complying with its conditions, and promotes comfort and puts the idea of "hardiness" out of sight, the sooner he will be on the highway to success. Vigor and hardiness are too often compounded. Hardiness is too often made the cover for a man to excuse abuse of his stock. Vigor is the result of heredity and aided by comfort, good feeding, pure air and promoting the development of qualities that put feed, cow and profits in harmony with each other.

Garden and Orchard.

Cauliflowers.

Many of our readers suppose they cannot grow cauliflowers, which is a mistake. They are as easily grown as cabbage, and will head as readily. For home use sow the seed in a suitable place prepared for the purpose; it should be sown so that they will be ready to transplant the same time the cabbages are, and, like the cabbage, need a deep, rich, clayey soil, but will not do well on sandy land. They require frequent watering and cultivation. As they advance in growth draw the earth toward the stems. When beginning to flower, carefully break the leaves over the head, and when fully formed, pull up and hang up by the roots in a cool place.

The most suitable kinds for general cultivation are Erfurt, a very early kind and a sure header. Erfurt Dwarf is an extra good one. Henderson's Early Snowball is a very early kind, much like the Erfurt, but not so large. Veitch's Autumn Giant, a very large and good variety, but must be planted early, and requires all the season to mature.

Asparagus.

Every farmer should grow enough asparagus to plentifully supply his table. It comes in when there is hardly anything else in the way of vegetables. Once planted, with proper care, it will give good crops for twenty or thirty years. Almost any soil will grow it if dry and warm, but heavy clay is not as good as lighter land. Sandy, loamy, or even rolling ground will produce capital asparagus, but, in any case, it must have lots of manure. The plants may be raised from seed sown early, in drills one foot apart and the seeds dropped every three inches. The land must be rich and well prepared. If this is done, and the plants are kept clean, they will be fit to plant in permanent beds or drills the next spring, and the third year will give a fair crop. The "Colossal" is in every respect the best variety. The beds lasting so long makes it necessary to get the best sort. In preparing the land for the plants, dress heavily with well-rotted manure; plow and work the soil deeply, rendering it uniformly fine, and mixing the manure well with it. For growing on a small scale, or for family use, plow furrows 12 inches deep every two feet; beginning at one end of a furrow, place a good shovelful of fine manure every nine inches; spread this so as to make a layer three inches deep. An inch of soil should be thrown on the top of the manure, and the plant placed on it, spreading the roots well; the crown should be six or seven inches below the level. Now cover the plant, say, two or three inches, and when it commences to grow fill in the furrow until the surface is level. On heavy soil the plant must be set three or four inches shallower. Nothing should be cut the first or second years, but the third year will give a return, and a full crop afterwards. Those having beds should manure freely each spring, and cultivate between the rows and around the plants to a fair depth. In all districts distant from the sea, apply half a pound of coarse salt to the square yard; 500 lbs. of superphosphate of lime or bone dust per acre will increase the yield considerably. The shoots may be cut for several weeks each spring, but as soon as they begin to show signs of weakness cutting should be discontinued.