

part, he thought the Government, if necessary, ought to make a cut in other directions and have an agricultural professor at all hazards. What has raised agriculture in this province? The lectures of Prof. Robertson *et al*, more than anything else. Why not continue this good work on behalf of this province? If the farmers stand shoulder to shoulder and present their claims in a straightforward manner they will be recognized.

—Mr. John H. Gill, Little York, said that .. we wait till the people *know* all about the needs of agriculture there will then be no need of an agricultural professor. The aim and standard of education in this purely agricultural province ought to be changed. He would do away with one of the classical professors and put a professor of agriculture in his place.

Mr. Brown was in favor of having an agricultural professor and thought that the people had already waited too long.

Mr. S. Huestis thought that part of the money now expended on other branches of education might be taken and applied to instruction in agriculture. Mr. McLellan thought that the question of cost should not be entertained. If cost was the difficulty, we could dispense with one of the other professors in the Prince of Wales College. Let us have agriculture instead of physics, Latin or Greek.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to press the matter upon the Government: Messrs. F. Turner, J. R. Edwards and James Caruthers.

Mr. Stitson submitted the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Turner:

Whereas, it is highly desirable that something should be done with a view of protecting, as far as possible, sheep from the ravages of dogs, and to make provision for raising a fund to indemnify farmers for losses sustained or damage occasioned to their flocks, in certain cases; and whereas it is believed that the levying of a dog tax would greatly tend to lessen the number of dogs and thus to reduce the opportunities for damage doing;

Therefore resolved, that in the opinion of the members of this association a law should be enacted by the Legislative Assembly imposing a tax of \$1 upon every dog, to be paid annually, such tax to be levied and collected in each school district, in the same manner as the ordinary school assessment; the amount so collected up to \$50 in the aggregate to form an indemnity fund for losses, etc., sustained, and the surplus over that sum to be available in the school district for current school expenses.

Further resolved that petitions to the Legislative Assembly, asking for the enactment of such a law, and at the next session of the Legislature be circulated throughout the province forthwith.

This resolution was discussed by Messrs. Gill, Edwards, Huestis, Turner, Crockett, and McInnis, all of whom agreed that sheep-raising is highly important to the province, and that dogs are a great nuisance while the present law is ignored. Mr. Gill suggested an amendment to the resolution, "that a central sheep fund of \$500 be made up out of the proposed dog taxes, and the balance returned to the respective school districts, *pro rata*." This amendment was adopted. Messrs. Stitson, Crockett, and Edwards were then appointed a committee to see the matter through.

Evergreens

Written for "Farming" by E. Morden, Niagara Falls South, Ontario

The use of Norway spruce for hedges and windbreaks is quite general in this vicinity, but in much of Ontario the howling winds sweep unchecked over scores of farms. Windbreaks thirty to forty feet high were planted about twenty years since—when well shorn, effective fences of moderate height are the result.

As these Norway spruces can be bought very cheaply the first cost is not great. Some of the rarer evergreens are now sold at a moderate price and should be better

known. Many varieties are very hardy, very handsome, and complete novelties in most neighborhoods. A Douglas spruce, a Concolor spruce, a Colorado blue spruce, or a Rocky Mountain silver cedar is an unknown tree in many localities.

The Douglas spruce is a very rapid grower. The Concolor spruce has a coarse-looking pretty foliage which is mellow to the touch.

Both of these have occasional blue-colored foliage. The Colorado blue spruce grows more slowly, and is in many specimens possessed of blue foliage. Even in samples deficient in color the tint is much superior to that of the Norway spruce. The Rocky Mountain silver cedar has a peculiar light green foliage, which, unlike other cedars, does not fade in winter. It is a decided novelty and is worthy of a place in almost any lawn.

Another evergreen with a peculiar light green-colored foliage which also endures the winter without losing color is the Swedish juniper. The Irish juniper is rather well known as a very erect pyramidal tree with a blue-green summer color, but it turns brown in winter. The Swedish is not quite so compact in form, but its color is exquisite, and it is said to be very hardy, with me both endure our winter without difficulty.

Another evergreen for lawn decoration is the Dwarf Mountain pine. This forms a broad spreading bush-like tree with a beautiful foliage, made up of short spines. Although this is not a new evergreen we rarely see it in any lawn.

As these evergreens decorate a lawn for twelve months in the year, and require very little attention, it is hard to understand why they are not more generally used. Some of the Chinese arbor vitae are interesting, but they are not reliable in this climate. Scotch pines are rather coarse for lawn purposes. Their strong long foliage and large growth give them a marked appearance as a feature of the landscape.

CORRESPONDENCE

Milking Test.

To the Editor of FARMING:

FARMING to hand and is always welcome, as there is valuable information to be got from it. I take particular notice of anything pertaining to dairying, as that is what I am engaged in and where my bread and butter comes from, or, in other words, my living and profits are due to that business. I read Mr. Rice's letter and it would appear as though a food test would bother him. He states that a small cow has no chance with a large one and I agree with him. If the large cow is a good dairy cow and eats twice as much as the small cow, and the food is not considered, the small cow would not have a chance. I also agree with him that every man has a perfect right to choose the breed which he thinks best, but after doing so does not think other breeds are useless. I started with grades of different breeds and found the Ayrshire to be the best dairy cow, and that is why I bought my first pure-bred heifer. She gave good results and then I bought more, and to-day I am better pleased than ever. I know different dairymen who have tried the different breeds and are satisfied to take the Ayrshire or their grades in preference to all others.

Mr. Rice gives some figures concerning the milk test at Brantford. He does not tell how long the Ayrshires were milking. They were milking a long time, all of them. Nellie Gray dropped her calf in May and Briery Banks Cora dropped hers in August and were at Toronto, London, Brantford, Ancaster, Dundas, Rockton and Freelon Fairs, and ran with the other cows until it froze up, and to make things worse, I intended to ship from Dundas on the 7 o'clock train to the dairy show, and when I got to the station there was no car placed for me to load, so my cows had to stand out in the cold about two hours and my roots got frozen, and that put my cows back a great deal. Now as regards the Holsteins, they were in first-class shape and had