

CHEESE AND BUTTER-MAKERS' MEETING.

The Executive Committee of the new Cheese and Butter makers' Association met on March 23rd at the Dairy School, Guelph. There were present: President, T. B. Millar, Kincardine; Geo. H. Barr, Sebringville; G. E. Goodhand, Milverton; and W. W. Brown, Attercliffe Station. A circular will be issued to the dairymen of the Province, setting forth the objects of the association and containing a number of recommendations to the salesmen of factories and cheese-buyers, which, if carried into effect, will do much towards remedying some of the grievances that are known to exist in the working out of our co-operative cheese factory system. One of these is a recommendation to the salesmen of factories asking them to adopt such regulations at the local cheese markets as will make all sales binding on both the buyer and seller, and make it necessary to have all cheeses inspected by the buyer before he purchases them. If this regulation were adopted it is claimed that makers would not be imposed upon as they are at present, and have to make good losses on cheese which the buyers may think fit to reject after having purchased. This is not intended to relieve the maker of responsibility where he is to blame, but to protect him from being imposed upon by unscrupulous buyers, who sometimes reject passable cheese and get an extra commission from the maker who does not wish it known that he has any rejected cheese.

Arrangements will be made to give certificates to makers who have shown themselves competent to manage factories successfully and to make a good quality of cheese. Such an arrangement should prove of great benefit to the cheese and butter trade if properly managed and certificates given only to those who are competent to make good butter and good cheese.

The new association has now a membership of 102, among whom are the leading cheese and butter makers in Western Ontario.

SCOURS IN CALVES.

A new remedy is suggested by a reliable stockman as a remedy for that troublesome evil among calves, scours. This is no less than coffee—a pint to a quart of strong coffee put in the calf's drink. The quantity is varied according to the age of the calf and the severity of the trouble. Of course the quantity of milk is reduced by the amount of coffee added. In one case beneficial results were obtained by giving strong coffee to a cow. It is always well, however, to look for the cause of scours. The cause must be found and removed. More can be done in this way than in giving medicine and remedies to keep all stock in good health. The best remedy in all cases is to remove the cause. Medicine may relieve for the time, but the trouble will return unless the cause of it is removed.

At the Fruit Growers' Convention winter spraying of fruit was very strongly recommended. Now would be a good time to try it. Give the twigs and branches of the fruit trees a

good spraying. This will go a long way towards reducing the need of spraying later on when you are more busy. By destroying the spores that are resting on the twigs the first lot of them will be destroyed. When the leaves come out spraying again will destroy those spores that may be on them. By this means much more thorough work can be done. Try it.

Hogs should be salted as regularly as any other stock on the farm. Don't neglect them.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

FEEDING ENSILAGE.

A. S., Enfield: I enjoy reading the questions and answers, and would like to know the best way of feeding ensilage. I am fattening fourteen head, but never fed any ensilage before. I am also feeding it to twenty-five others, but I do not find the cattle fattening as fast as I expected on such good-looking feed. I mix about one third of straw with the ensilage, and give one gallon of meal to each beast, one-half gallon at noon and the rest at 8 o'clock. What is the best way to use it? Should hay or turnips be fed?

I have one or more hens that are dizzy-headed. What is the cause and the remedy?

Ans.: You do not say how much ensilage you are feeding, nor how mature the corn was before it went into the silo, nor what proportion of ears was in the corn. Ensilage is not a perfect food, and you have not improved it by adding a third straw to it. We would suggest that you feed 50 to 55 lbs. of ensilage if the corn was well eared, and what hay the animals will eat. If the corn was not well eared, and the ensilage is sour, it will be better not to feed so much of it, but feed more hay. It will not be necessary to feed any turnips. For fattening stock the amount of meal should be increased at least a half.

It would appear as though your birds were suffering from vertigo. This is caused by a rush of blood to the head, by a sudden fright, or is the result of an over-stimulating diet. Mr. L. G. Jarvis recommends holding the head of the bird under a stream of cold water, or pouring cold water on the head for a few minutes. This will arrest the trouble. Then an opening medicine should be given, which will remove the tendency to another attack.

HENS EATING EGGS.

D.G.L.: I have something new for you. Eggs are dear, but my hens are eating them. I shut them up in lath coops with a lath floor, one foot from the floor. Result—the eggs drop through and I gather them. That is better than cutting their heads off. It is a complete success.

Ans.: Your plan is certainly a novel one, and worthy of trial if you catch the first one to start eating eggs. If all the hens were to learn the habit you would have a contract, unless you could make them lay in nests with lath bottoms. It results from an unnatural condition of the hens, and is best remedied by supplying them with plenty of green vegetable matter, oyster shell, and meat. As soon as the hens can get out for a run let them out, and there will not likely be any more trouble.

SETTING HENS.

B.D.: What is the best way to treat a setting hen to keep her free from vermin?

Ans.: Many a poor hen is almost eaten up

with vermin while setting, and occasionally the vermin get so bad as to drive her off the nest. There is nothing better than to dust the hen thoroughly with insect powder, and also the nest. Repeat two or three times while the hen is setting. It is a good plan to put the nest in a quiet place. Tobacco stems make good material for the nest.

SICK EWES.

Shepherd, Richmond Co.: We have lost several valuable ewes lately, and wish to know the cause and how to prevent losing more. When they were heavy in lamb, and in good condition, the vulva protruded, and could not be put back to stay. A few weeks before lambing the sheep would press it out as large as a man's two fists. Would some of the readers of FARMING kindly state the cause and how to prevent it? The sheep have been fed on hay and a few oats daily all winter.

Ans.: The trouble seems to be what is called prolapsus vaginae, or a weakening of the parts mentioned, and is common in the cow and occasionally in the ewe or in any animal. It is very frequently caused by severe straining such as occurs when animals are constipated. This can be relieved by feeding roots or other laxative foods. It may also be caused by the ewes lying on a sloping floor with the parts downwards. The remedy for this is a level floor. By way of remedy give laxative diet, foment parts with warm water, wash clean, and return carefully by manipulation. With the ewe there is perhaps no better way than after the parts are returned to keep them in place by putting a pad over the vulva and tying it to the wool on either side. In fact, a kind of truss is required, with an opening for the escape of the urine.

THE LAMBING SEASON IN ENGLAND.

(By our regular correspondent.)

The general average of the reports to hand as to the results of the lambing season is that whilst owing, in the main, to the open and mild weather, the losses have been very small, yet the crop will not be a large one. Few if any reports have been seen, but they all complain of the paucity of twins. This is not altogether a detriment, particularly in the ram-breeding flocks, for then one good lamb will probably be worth more than two middling ones. A few typical reports can be taken from those to hand.

For Lincolns we can select those of Messrs. Henry Dudding, S. G. Dean, and Mrs. and J. E. Carswell, all of whom report an excellent fall of lambs, with first-class quality and full of character as one would expect them to be when bred in such flocks as these.

Hampshire Downs have been doing well. Mr. J. Flower reports a grand fall of lambs true to type and character, all of which, owing to the very abundant supply of fodder, are doing extremely well, and bid fair to be, when August comes round, as grand a lot of lambs as he has ever produced.

Mr. W. T. Hall, Lord Carnarvon's agent, reports a first-class drop of very excellent lambs, all of which are well bred from very carefully selected sires and dams.

Southdowns, the world-renowned flock of the Pagham Harbor, are reported as having had a grand season, all their produce being of a very level and true to type flock-likeness and character. Mr. F. N. Hobgen, too, has had a really excellent fall of lambs, being sired by some very special sires, and Mr. W. Toop's flock, from whence in days gone by so many prize-winners have been produced, is reported as being in great form, the lamb crop being of excellent merit and quality.

Oxford Downs, from general reports to hand, have done very well, feed being very plentiful and losses very small. Amongst those whom we have seen are Messrs. T. J. Hobbs and G. Street, both of whom report very excellent results.

Shropshires are not quite so forward in lambing as are some other breeds, but from the reports we have to hand it appears that in this, too, the general run of luck has been very good, and that there is every indication of an excellent fall of strong and robust lambs.

Suffolks have done well generally, taking a review of the various reports to hand. The past season appears to have been with this breed one of great success, with a really capital fall of lambs full of merit and excellent type.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The Ontario Veterinary College closed another successful year's work on Thursday, the 24th of March. The closing exercises, held in the Convocation Hall on Temperance street, were very interesting. Prizes and medals were presented by leading veterinarians of the province. The gold medal for general proficiency in the second year goes to an American, a large number of whom attend the college. The proud winner is C. W. Fisher, of Cabot, Vt. The first prize in the junior year also goes to the other side, to W. M. Gross, of Ohio.

Hon. E. Davis was present, and in a few well-chosen words congratulated the students and the college on their success. He told the boys that they were just beginning their life, and success was gained only by earnest, honest work. He was glad to see that the value of horses was increasing, as this would mean increased business for them. The depression was rolling away, and Canada was on the eve of prosperity.

In all, more than seventy students received their degrees. The president of the graduating class presented Dr. Smith with a large framed group photo of the class.

Dr. Smith has reason to be proud of the successful year's work just closed, for each year the good work done at the college is attracting large numbers of American students to Toronto.

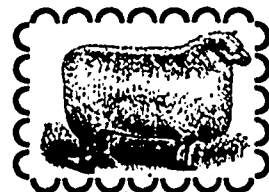
Publishers' Desk.

The Grinder.—Messrs. Matthew Moody & Sons, of Terrebonne, Que., are manufacturers of a very high class of machinery for the farm. The grinder which they advertise in another column is said to be one of the best. They are also makers of a superior class of tread power machines, feed cutters, hay presses, circular saw machines, etc. We advise our readers to procure a copy of their catalogue.

Gasoline Engines.—A discussion respecting the benefits accruing to the farmer through the invention of convenient appliances for generating power for farm uses will be found interesting and valuable to every farmer. Those who desire to become familiar with the subject should write for the Northey Manufacturing Co.'s booklet, which contains hints and information of value to every farmer.

Millers'

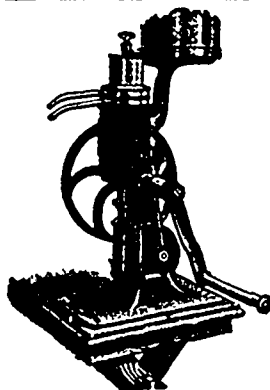
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