Annual Meeting of the Canadian Jersey Breeders' Association.

The seventh annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Breeders' Association was held in the Walker House, Toronto, Dec. 28th, 1900. The attendance was the largest in the history of the Association, and the enthusiasm and interest manifested bespeaks for this body an influence for good among the dairymen of the Dominion.

The president, Mr. George Davies, Todmorden, in his opening address expressed pleasure in seeing such a large number present. The prospects for the Jersey breed were never better. The judging at the large exhibitions had of late tended to the establishment of a fixed type, and breeders now had a guide in their work. The demand of well-to-do people for milk and cream rich in butter-fat has caused many farmers to secure Jerseys so as to meet the increasing demand.

On motion of W. E. H. Massey, seconded by J. H. Smith, the secretary was instructed to write the Industrial Fair Board to provide a pavilion at the cattle ring for the accommodation of those interested in the judging of cattle, and that the co-operation of other cattle associations be secured.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed with the manner of conducting the dairy tests, and the regulations governing the same, at exhibitions and at the Provincial Winter Fair. The Jersey breeders present felt that the true value of a dairy cow is the net profit in a year's work, not what she can do in two days or seven days. Mr. V. E. Fuller stated that the best regulations governing a dairy test for a short period were those of the Tring Agricultural Society of England. The secretary was therefore instructed to secure a copy of these regulations for the next meeting, and Messrs. Clark and Rolph were appointed representatives of the Jersey Breeders' Association on the Board of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

Mr. W. E. H. Massey introduced the subject of improving the quality of the milk supplied our large towns and cities. He contended that milk should be graded and paid for according to the percentage of butter-fat. It is an injustice to the farmer who feeds his cows good wholesome food, keeps his stable in first-class sanitary condition, and produces milk testing 5% butter-fat, to be paid the same price per cwt. as the farmer who keeps his cows in a filthy condition and produces milk testing barely 3 or 3.25% butter-fat. Mr. Massey quoted prices paid for milk supplied some of the largest cities in United States. The largest firms in New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Detroit, Cincinnati, handle no milk testing less than 4% butter-fat, for which they pay $1 per cwt.; 5% milk, $1.25 per cwt.; 6% milk, $1.50 per cwt. The 1,600 cans of milk supplied Toronto annually averages barely 3.1%, and for which $1.40 per cwt. is paid. Mr. Massey gave two reasons for this: the poor class of dairy cattle and the unscientific care and method of feeding. He urged the members present to agitate for the payment of milk according to quality, and be ready to meet the increased demand for cows rich in butter-fat.

In the afternoon the members were the guests of Mr. W. E. H. Massey, at Dentonia Park Farm, where a very pleasant and instructive time was spent in inspecting the herds of high-class Jerseys and Ayrshires, and the method of handling the milk from the time it leaves the cow until bottled for delivery to the city customers. Everything in and around the buildings shows signs of being run on scientific principles, not for recreation only, but in order to make it a financial success. Every farmer who can find it convenient should pay a visit to Dentonia, as lessons can be learned there which can be put in practice on any ordinary farm. While in the special car on the way back to the city, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Massey, on behalf of the Association, for the very enjoyable outing. Impromptu speeches were made by Messrs. Duncan, Reid, Davies, and others, all expressing pleasure with the visit to Dentonia, and thus a very successful meeting was brought to a close by wishing each other a very Happy New Year.

Officers for 1901.—President, Capt. Rolph, Markham; Vice-President, R. J. Fleming, Toronto; Sec.-Treas., R. Reid, Berlin. Executive Committee—Messrs. D. O. Bull, Geo. Davies, H. G. Clark, W. E. H. Massey, and D. Duncan. Representatives: On Toronto Fair Board—B. H. Bull and D. Duncan; Western Fair Board—John O'Brien and W. G. Laidlaw; Ottawa Fair Board—J. Conroy and W. W. Wright. The following were recommended as judges: Toronto, R. Reid, Berlin (J. C. Snell, London, as reserve); London, H. G. Clark, Norval; Ottawa, David Duncan, Don; Winnipeg, R. Reid.

IMPOSSIBLE TO SUGGEST IMPROVEMENT.

SIR,—We received the Christmas number, and are greatly pleased with it. I thought the 1899 number was very fine, but this one is so far ahead of all the former ones that I do not think it possible that any suggestions for improvement can be made. Considering what great value the ADVOCATE gives its readers in return for their subscription, I thought that it was only doing my duty to show it to some of my neighbors and see if they would not avail themselves of this benefit also. Enclosed you will find a list of those who have subscribed for 1900. Kindly forward the ADVOCATE and Christmas number to their addresses. I wish you all the compliments of the season and a very prosperous year.

GEO. W. A. REBURN.

Stanstead Co., Que.

Abortion---Carbolic Acid Treatment.

Since writing the article, "Carbolic Acid to Prevent Milk Fever," a portion of which you quote on page 681, December issue, and in which I incidentally mention that carbolic acid is good to prevent abortion, I have had letters from breeders in New York and Ohio, as well as several in Ontario, to which I have replied, but still they come, and no doubt "there are others." This must be my reason for writing upon this subject, because I cannot say that I have had any great experience with abortion (happily). Probably this is due to following the advice of others, because it is a case where "prevention is better that cure." Some years ago one William Watson (now deceased) wrote several articles, giving his experience with and cure for abortion in several herds he had had under his charge. From my scrapbook I quote his own words: "The dose is 15 drops diluted crystallized carbolic to 1 gill of water. This proportion was found most effectual in every case. We treated every cow according to her condition. Those slightly affected were drenched once a day, those in a medium state, twice a day; and those suffering most, three times a day. At first all were drenched from a common quart bottle, to make sure of every one receiving her proper dose. Later, some received their carbolic acid in slop, but many would not taste the slop, consequently those had to be drenched. At the end of every week we ceased drenching for a couple of days or so to study the effect of the medicine. The mildest cases were completely dried up by the end of two weeks and the cows returned to the pasture. In all cases there was a marked change for the better, yet drenching and slopping was renewed, and continued till the discharge ceased. By the end of another week others were cured and transferred to the pasture, and so on, till within four or five weeks every cow was released from quarantine." This is a description of a very severe case of abortion in a large beef herd, in which all of the cows seem to have aborted or been affected. My advise is, on the first appearance to treat her as described and also give a few doses of carbolic acid to all other cows that have been in the same herd that are carrying their calf between their fifth and eighth month. To wait until a cow shows signs of distress is often too late, and it is a very difficult matter to tell long before, but if a cow or heifer is dry, and commences to spring udder before she should do so, it is a suspicious sign. Giving any cow a few doses of carbolic acid will do no harm, no matter how long she may be bred, and it may do a world of good. I consider a dose of carbolic acid to be 20 to 30 drops, depending upon the size of animal and how often given, whether twice or thrice a day. I have had several twin calves, and a few with trouble at calving, owing to the calf being so large. In these cases the cow retained the afterbirth, and I do not now ever attempt to remove it by hand, but simply give a few doses of carbolic acid in whatever feed they like best. Of course, the carbolic acid must be diluted in a cup or more of water; then given internally. It will search out all germs, and when the germs are removed and the system purified, then nature gets a chance. My idea is to prevent disease by keeping down the germ of disease. About all trouble in the human or bovine race is due to some germ; so that in cases of abortion, etc., we must use some disinfectant: carbolic acid, creolin, etc., or similar things under a different name. Use these internally *judiciously*, and externally *liberally*. A cheaper disinfectant, such as "West's Fluid" or other advertised germicides, should be used, as directed on their bottles, around the gutters and mangers of cattle stables. If trouble were feared while the cattle were in pasture, I have mixed diluted creolin with the salt given young heifers in pasture, in such proportion that they could not get an overdose of the medicine, because they would not eat enough of salt to harm them, and if some will not eat any, but only smell it, often it will do some good. It is better to prevent than to cure. That is the principle I want to go on.

GEORGE RICE.

Oxford Co., Ont.

Scour in Pigs.

Scour in young pigs is of very common occurrence, and is frequently responsible for the loss of a large number of suckers or weanlings. The disorder arises from a variety of causes, but in the majority of cases it is traceable to some irregularity in the milk yielded by the sow by which the youngsters are being suckled. Whenever a bad attack of scour occurs among young pigs, one of the first things to be done is to change the food which is being given to the dam, and then to administer to the latter a dose of Epsom salts to which a little sulphur and a pinch of nitrate of potash is added. It is always much better to treat the youngsters through their dams in this manner than to dose them with medicine directly. In the case of larger animals—save when scour occurs shortly after weaning—the food should be changed and one or two tablespoonfuls of the following mixture should be given daily: prepared chalk, one ounce; powdered catechu, one-half ounce; powdered opium, one-half dram, dissolved in half a pint of peppermint water.

FARM.

Features of Ontario Farmers' Institute Work.

BY "SIDE LIGHT."

It is doubtful whether any other man regards his profession less seriously than does the farmer, who too often looks upon himself as a mere "tiller of soil." As a matter of fact, any man possessing the necessary physical qualifications can till soil, but every man cannot produce from it prize wheat or first-class yields. Something more is required than a blind faith in those beneficent natural laws which have wrought the miracle of the wheat kernel that, imprisoned for thousands of years in the wrappings of a mummy, suddenly shoots forth its green sprout upon being exposed to the proper warmth and moisture. Any man can plant a seed and be tolerably certain that it will grow; but the sower must take his work seriously, if he is to produce from that seed a plant that, keeping in mind human needs, shall be as near perfection as possible and yield a harvest of thirty, sixty or a hundred-fold increase. In a like sense, any man can dip a pen in ink with the assurance that when applied to paper it will leave a mark; but the framing of thoughts in words that shall make men harken is another matter.

Even in the commencement of this century of marvellous advancement there are not lacking in Canada these "tillers of the soil," men content to follow all their lives in one furrow, men who deprecate scientific agriculture as "tomfoolery." I once knew a worthy but conservative farmer who was the possessor of two hundred acres of magnificent land in West Lambton, Ont. He had grown old and gnarled like his orchard, which apple scab and hosts of codling moths had long since rendered valueless. Yet he firmly discarded the advice of his younger neighbors to prune, spray, and cultivate.

"Ain't no use hackin' and slashin' trees when they're played out," he would say. "These here new-fangled ideas about scientific farmin' and that like, such as they're crammin' into young lads down to Guelph, is all durn nonsense, to my way o' thinkin'. I notice they ain't told us yet how to grow a hundred bushels o' wheat off'n acre o' ground."

That farmer's house, the last time I saw it, wouldn't have made a decent sheep shed. There are others like him, but, fortunately, the type stands out prominently only because it is in contrast with modern progress. In no other profession, perhaps, has a greater advance been made during the latter end of the century just closed than in that of agriculture, and in no other country has this progress been more marked than in Canada, excepting the work of the agricultural press, of which the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has been the great pioneer, and setting to one side the excellent work done by the agricultural colleges, such as the institution at Guelph, no other agency has accomplished more toward the advancement of agriculture than the Farmers' Institute. It is exactly fifteen years since the first Farmers' Institutes, spoken of as such, were organized in Ontario. A well-conducted Institute is an incentive to thinking, and that's what many of us need to do. T-h-i-n-k about our business, and then ACT. The recently-issued report of Mr. G. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, deals with the year ending June 30th, 1900, and the combined membership of the Institutes of the Province to that date was 18,058. During the year, 715 meetings were held, at which 3,328 papers and addresses were read and delivered, and at which there was a total attendance of 138,982. It should be noted that three of the most active of the bodies represented in these totals were the Women's Institutes in North Grey, South Ontario, and South Wentworth (Saltfleet). The Peel County Institute claims the largest membership, 545. The North Hastings Institute held the largest number of meetings (twenty-two) during the year, and the South Waterloo Institute had the largest total attendance to its credit, 3,875. The North Middlesex Institute also makes a most creditable showing. With a membership which on June 30th was 340, the Institute held during the year twelve meetings, with a total attendance of 3,635, or an average of about 300. At these meetings, seventy-nine papers were read and discussed, and the Institute closed the year with a substantial cash balance on hand.

The value of such an organization, for example, as the North Middlesex Institute, to the man who would be something more than a mere "tiller of soil," can only be measured by the zeal with which he enters into its work. Consider that each one of the 340 members of this Institute is a practical farmer who has worked out for himself many of the problems by which the agriculturist is confronted: can his experience fail to prove helpful to his fellow-workers, and a stimulus to renewed efforts toward perfection?

At a number of the Institute meetings last winter it was arranged to have the discussions reported in the form of question and answer, and the dissemination of the practical knowledge thus obtained, through the medium of the Superintendent's printed reports, must prove valuable. The subjects discussed by the ninety-five local Institutes during the year, as reproduced in the Superintendent's report, included the orchard, the farm proper, the dairy, stock and farm buildings.

Nor should the social side of the Farmers'