

Ayrshire cattle. He considered that the merits of this breed are being overlooked by the great booms that were being made to foist on the public the exaggerated merits of other breeds. He considered that many of the published reports were incorrect, and were intended to mislead the public. He knew that the Ayrshires were, for many parts of this country and for dairy purposes, being underrated.

Mr. Simeon Rennie, in response to a suggestion from Mr. Frankland to plant trees, said he did not believe in planting trees as many suggested, through the farm and along the road side; he wanted his farm open, not shaded; the grain was never as good near the trees—besides, the trees would send their roots into the drains and stop them. He wanted the fields to be well drained, and believed in growing the trees in a place on some part of the farm, and to keep them there.

Mr. Robinson, the Reeve of Markham, addressed the meeting relative to municipal affairs, and wished the Club success.

Mr. J. Sanford stated that he had, within the past six years, imported nearly 100 head of the Sussex cattle; that these cattle were very highly thought of by many Americans, and that Mr. Burley, of Maine, says that in five years there will be a greater demand for them than for any other class of horned cattle on this continent. Mr. S. stated that he had partaken of many dinners in England that cost 10s. sterling, or \$2.50, that did not surpass this.

Mr. W. Cherry, aged 84, Mr. Pike and Mr. Train, all coincided with the remark of Mr. H. Gillins, aged 74, who stated that there was not a single member that ever joined the Markham Farmer's Club and stuck to it, but who succeeded, and were now well off and independent. It was also stated that they knew of many who had left the club, some having gone away, and expecting to do better; nine out of every ten who had left had regretted it, and would gladly return if they could. Those who did return were in a sorry position in comparison to what they formerly were. Should not this stimulate the tardy to join or establish such clubs?

Mr. Blue, of Toronto, expressed his astonishment at such a gathering of such large sized men, such as he thought he had not before seen. It was really remarkable that there were none

at this dinner of small stature, either ladies or gentlemen, many being between 6 ft. and 6 ft. 3 in. in height, and proportionately stout.

The following morning we met two American stock buyers who had been at the dinner, namely, Mr. John Slaven, of Reedsburgh, Sauk Co., Wis., and Mr. D. Campbell, of Elington, Tuscola Co., Mich., when we heard the following remarks, "I never saw such a meeting." Why, we asked, do you get up rougher meetings in your State? "Rough," said he, "we could not get up such a useful social gathering in our state, neither do I think such a meeting could be got up in any State in the Union; it was so beneficial and harmonious."

with milk from animals so diseased. Why is this milk not as dangerous in the form of cheese or butter? We do not profess to be able to foresee, but we may pretty safely infer that it is not the best American cheese that is now shipped into Canada and re-shipped from here to foreign markets. Cheese so shipped must detract from the reputation of Canadian products, and should be prevented by our legislators without delay. A 2c. per lb. difference in the price our product should maintain, would be of immense benefit to Canadian dairymen.

BLACK WALNUT.

(Continued from page 34.)

When clearing heavily timbered land from the original forest, great difficulty is experienced by any settler who tries to save a single tree. If one attempts to save one of the fullgrown trees, it is sure to die as soon as its companions are taken from it. The hot sun and dry winds affect the long trunks of the trees, from which its companions sheltered it, and it very soon dies, if not blown over by the wind or struck by lightning. To attempt to save a young one is almost as difficult, as in felling the larger ones they will break down the small one. If they should escape this, the burning of the brush causes such a heat all over the fallow that not one in ten thousand attempts would be successful. Then, the chopping up and logging and burning of the larger timber is another ordeal almost as bad as the brush burning. Thousands of the old settlers have tried (as we often have done) to save some of the original trees, but it has been almost an impossibility. The old settlers are too often blamed by the ignorant for not having saved



THE BLACK WALNUT TREE.

(The most valuable timber grown in Canada.)

It is our opinion that no institute, Club, or organization of any kind in Canada has done or is doing more good to the farmers in any locality than the Markham Club is doing.

We have learned from what we believe to be reliable authority, that American cheese is being shipped into Canada and exported to England from this Dominion, and is sold as Canadian products. Canada has gained a higher reputation for the quality of her cheese than the United States now has, and it deserves to be advanced much higher, because Canada has not so many deadly diseases as exist in the United States and in other countries, such as tuberculosis, which will cause death to infants if fed

some of the trees.

On light land and where timber has not grown densely, it has been an easy matter to save trees. This is an excellent indication of the value of the soil. Where the timber could not be saved, large barns, brick houses and fine stock are found; where there is any amount of small berry bushes, scrub oak, willow, poplar, and birch, there is not apt to be found so much wealth as on richer land.

In our last issue we gave a scene of the destruction of the forest when clearing our land. We made many futile attempts to save some of the young timber. We give you the accompanying illustration of a black walnut tree that was fortunately spared on our homestead, in