

The Ontario Agricultural Gazette

The Official Bulletin of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Breeders' Associations, and of the Farmers' Institute System of the Province of Ontario.

THE DOMINION CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Annual Membership Fees.—Cattle Breeders' \$1, Sheep Breeders' \$1, Swine Breeders' \$2.

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Each member receives a free copy of each publication issued by the Association to which he belongs, during the year in which he is a member. In the case of the Swine Breeders' Association this includes a copy of the Swine Record.

A member of the Swine Breeders' Association is allowed to register pigs at 50c. per head; non-members are charged \$1.00 per head.

A member of the Sheep Breeders' Association is allowed to register sheep at 50c. per head, while non-members are charged \$1.00.

The name and address of each member, and the stock he has for sale, are published once a month. Over 20,000 copies of this directory are mailed monthly. Copies are sent to each Agricultural College and each Experiment Station in Canada and the United States, also to prominent breeders and probable buyers resident in Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

A member of an Association will only be allowed to advertise stock corresponding to the Association to which he belongs; that is, to advertise cattle he must be a member of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, to advertise sheep he must be a member of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, and to advertise swine he must be a member of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

The list of cattle, sheep, and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale, in order that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 15th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

F. W. HODSON, Secretary.
Parliament Buildings Toronto, Ont.

TO SHIPPERS OF LIVE STOCK FOR MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

The Live Stock Associations will undertake the shipment of another load of pedigreed stock to Manitoba and the West about the last week of September, if a sufficient number of animals to fill a car can be arranged for. Space has already been allotted for two bulls and ten sheep. Intending shippers should correspond at once with F. W. Hodson, secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, for all information.

Farmers' Institute Department.

Reports concerning the work of the Farmers' Institutes in Ontario will be published weekly under this head; also papers prepared for this department by Institute workers. Secretaries and officers having announcements to make are invited to send full particulars to the Superintendent.

TENT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes will again have a tent situated on the grounds of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition during the time of holding the fair this year, August 29 to Sept. 10, and will be pleased to meet officers and members of Farmers' Institutes and of the Live Stock Associations, and any person interested in agriculture. Institute workers and others are also invited to make this tent their headquarters while in attendance at the exhibition. Further particulars will be given at a later date.

OFFICERS OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES

The legislative grants for 1898 have been forwarded to the secretary-treasurer of the local institutes. The annual reports this year, with one or two exceptions, have been much more satisfactory than in any previous year and have been received with greater promptness. This is very encouraging, as it is one of the chief means of gauging the amount of interest taken in the institute by the local officers—especially the secretary-treasurer—upon whose efforts the success of the institute in a great measure depends.

There are one or two things, however, to which attention might be drawn. Institute officers should take

sufficient time to read over carefully and thoroughly understand the annual printed announcement regarding the annual meeting. This year it was printed in THE GAZETTE on May 17. In some few cases, if this had been given proper attention, the local officers and the Superintendent would each have been saved considerable trouble and inconvenience. The secretary should also be careful to see that all necessary blanks are filled in properly, and included in the report. Each column on each blank has been placed there for some purpose, the information asked for being required either for the preparation of the annual report of the Superintendent or for the preparation and advertising of the list of meetings for the following season. Each institute is required to hold at least five meetings each year, of which the annual meeting may be counted as one. The annual meeting, then, should be reported on form B, similarly as other meetings held during the year are reported on this blank. There is also a column on form B headed as follows: "Membership for year ending December, 189." What is asked for is the membership up to the end of the year preceding that in which the report is made. For instance, in sending in the annual report for the year ending the 30th of June, 1898, what is wanted is the membership to the 31st of December, 1897, and it is simply the total membership, not the number of membership received at each meeting that should be reported on the blank. On form C care should be taken to make the report as complete as possible. If the local officers, who have probably lived in the district all their lives cannot or will not give the exact location of any place, how can we who are two or three hundred miles distant arrange the meetings so that they will be most convenient for all concerned? On this blank (C) there is also a column for "days' duration" (of the meeting). It is very important that this information should be given, as some institutes wish for one-half day meetings (one session), others one day meetings (two sessions), while still others wish their meetings to last for two days, or four sessions. Form D is

almost invariably correct. In making out the financial statement it should be carefully noted that the cash on hand corresponds with the balance on hand from the previous year. Miscellaneous items on this blank should be specified in detail.

In conclusion, see that the various blanks are properly filled in at the top with the name of the institute and the date of the annual report; also that each blank is properly dated at the end and receives the signatures of the persons indicated thereon; and finally, *send your report on time*. No more time is required to complete and mail it than two or three weeks later.

If the above points are noted and acted upon by secretary-treasurers when sending in their annual reports next year, they will find that there is considerably less trouble in connection with the annual report than they have hitherto believed. Try it.

THE COW AND HER CARE.

By Mrs. E. M. JONES, Brockville, Ont.

I have been requested to write this paper, and I will tell you why I respond so cheerfully to the call. When I was a child I often went with my companions to gather wild strawberries, but the berries were scarce and the search was tiresome. If a passing farmer said, "Children, I hear there are good berries in a field over yonder," we gave him doubtful belief, and we did not always go. But, if one of our number who was actually picking berries, called out, "Come, on girls, here is a splendid spot," we just tumbled over each other in our anxiety to get there, and all shared in the good luck. Now, I have found "a good spot" in dairying—a great spot—and I want you all to come on just as fast as you can and share in my luck. My whole life has been spent in dairying, and after struggling through untold difficulties I have attained a great success, and I want others to share it. I look at it in this way: The scrub cow of the country will make 150 pounds of butter a year, selling at an average of 15 to 20 cents. Indeed, I doubt if they do as well as this. My cows make from 300 to 500 pounds of butter a year, which brings me 35 cents a pound the year round, right at my own dairy. Mr. Hodson wants me to tell how I raise and care for these cows, and I am glad to do so, because I think it will put money in your pockets; that is what we all want. I must say here, that I am not a perfect instructor, because the cares of so many children and grandchildren keep me so busy that I simply cannot devote all the time I should to studying out the best methods of feeding and testing, though I do my best. But, do you know, I believe I have been of more use in the world, just because I couldn't be perfect, and do everything exactly as it ought to be done, and I will tell you why. How many farmers are there who have time and ability to carry out all the teachings of our splendid Dairy

Schools? Not many, and I am not competent to teach that small number. I would rather learn from them myself. But there are *hundreds and thousands* of men and women, placed just as I am, that can't do all they want. Weighed down with other cares and other business and often working at a disadvantage, we can only "read and run," and it is this class that I want to help, because it is this class to which I belong.

If these people see a model farm and dairy, with, perhaps, no end of money to keep it up, they admire it of course, but all the same they get disheartened and say, "We can never reach that, it's no use trying." But when they see a person just like themselves, full of faults, beset with difficulties, and who has got to make it pay, or give it up—when they see such a person make a success of dairying they take heart and say, "Well, we can do it too." I will give you an instance. I was once sewing on the verandah when I saw a farmer and his wife walking up the drive, but they hesitated; I thought they were looking for some other place, and went to meet them, when they said they wished to see the cattle, but were sorry they had come, as they guessed the place here was too fine for poor folks. "Well," I said, "I like to keep the grass cut, and to have a few flowers, and the trees are lovely, but I don't think you will find anything unusual in the barn," and so we went there. They were surprised that we had no stove to warm it in winter—that the cattle wore no blankets, unless going to a fair, that they were on pasture night and day, just like other cows till it got too hot, when they stood in a shady barn during day time, and ate green feed in peace and quiet. That my winter dairy was a concrete cellar, in my house, and my summer one a small building in the back yard, that cost but a few dollars, years ago. Every question they asked was right to the point, and what they wanted to know was, "how to make it pay." At last the man burst out, "Golly, Maria, ain't you glad we came, after all? Why, Mrs. Jones ain't got one thing here that we couldn't have ourselves; and if she can make it pay, I guess we can do it too." And they did. Do you know I was never more pleased. I never felt more certain that the great value of my place and my labors, as an object lesson, lay in all being so plain and simple and homely, and that everyone could do the same.

Now, in telling you how I manage my cows, I don't set up to be infallible; lots of you know more than I do. But many know less, and it is to them I speak. I only want to tell them how I have made things pay, and where they can convict me of mistakes it may be of still greater use to them, in telling them "How *not* to do it," as I say in my book. I have the calf taken from the dam before it attempts to drink; it is put in a box stall with a good bed and rubbed dry. Here let me say that we keep bulls and all young calves in a different barn from