

Western Fair—M. Ballantyne, St. Mary's; A. Kain, Byron. To Ottawa—J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; J. Yuill, Carleton Place. The list of expert judges drawn up last year was again approved of, with the addition of the name of T. M. Bell, St. Mary's.

A letter was read from Mr. W. Stewart, Jr., Manie, asking if some steps could not be taken towards amalgamating the Association with the one in Montreal; also suggesting a reduction of the annual membership fee. It was decided to take no action as regards the former suggestion. On motion of Mr. Ballantyne, a resolution was brought forward giving notice that at the next annual meeting he will introduce a motion to reduce the annual membership fee from \$3 to \$2. It was also decided to issue a circular notifying the members that the next volume of the Herd Book is to be proceeded with immediately, and that to secure the insertion of pedigrees in it they must be sent in at once.

A communication was read from Mr. G. S. Macdonald, of the committee appointed at Ottawa last session by members representing agricultural counties, in reference to the classification of cattle shipped in less than carload lots by rail. It was decided that, in the main, with the exception of the regulation requiring a man to be sent in charge of single animals and his passage to be paid as well, there and back, the classification was fairly satisfactory, some other slight amendments being suggested.

As regards the proposition to offer special prizes for Ayreshires at the next Provincial Dairy and Fat Stock Show to be held next December, it was resolved to offer \$25 for the best Ayshire cow, in addition to the regular prizes offered for the breed; and also to give \$25 to the winner of the sweepstakes prize in the dairy test, should it be won by an Ayshire. In both cases, the animals winning such prizes must be recorded in the Dominion Ayshire Herd Book.

Mr. Ballantyne gave notice that at the next annual meeting he will bring forward a motion to abolish the Appendix to the Association's Herd Book.

Mr. Yuill gave an instance of the injury done to his business by the railroad companies' regulation requiring men to go in charge of single animals shipped over 100 miles. From Carleton Place to Châteaufort their charges, including a man's return ticket, were \$40.50, while the express company carried the animal for \$20. He did not think it necessary to send a man, except with aged bulls.

Mr. Yuill read a practical paper on "The Care and Management of Dairy Cattle." This should commence with the calf at birth. He has a few box stalls, and places his cows in them a week or so before calving. He removes the calf, as soon as it is dropped, behind a partition where the cow can lick it, but arranged so that the calf cannot suck its mother. If a cow is in high feed he reduces her in condition by administering salts both before calving and after. The cow and calf are left in the box stall, with the partition between them, for three days, until all danger from milk fever is over. The calf is given all it can take of the first milking, and the rest is drunk by the cow. If there is any danger of milk fever it is not advisable to milk the cow dry. To test whether the milk is fit for use, heat it in a vessel on the stove; if it thickens when cool it is unfit for use; if no thickening takes place it has got into its normal condition. It should be all right about the eighth milking. When the calf gets only skim milk, which is when it is three weeks old, it is necessary to add something to the milk to make up for the cream removed. Mr. Yuill gives each calf a teaspoonful of linseed oil which has been steeped for 12 hours in a quart of warm water. The seed itself is not given, only the essence. As soon as they show signs of eating, he gives them a little hay, which is changed every day if not all eaten. Some meal is spread over the bottom of a box not less than twelve inches square. The spreading of it about insures its being better digested than when it is in a heap. As soon as they eat the meal some linseed is added, and, later on, a mixture of four pounds oats, two pounds bran, and one of barley, with its own weight of bran. This is their feed till spring. They then run on grass by day and are kept in at night until the flies get troublesome, when they are allowed out at night and remain in the stable during the heat of the day. His heifers calve when two years old, and every year after.

Mr. Yuill brings his dairy cows into the stable as soon as frost comes, never letting them out once till spring. The morning milking takes place at 5.15 a.m. The milk is separated while breakfast is going on, one of the members of the family looking after the separating. After that the calves are fed and the cows watered in the stable, and a basketful of out beaver hay and peas and oats, followed by ensilage, is given to the latter. If the ensilage does not contain much grain, some is added, mixed in the same proportions as for the calves. While the cows are feeding the stables are cleaned out. They then remain undisturbed until 3.30 p.m., when they are given a feed of clover hay and rations as in the morning, and again cleaned out. Milking takes place at 5.30 p.m., and the separator is run during the supper hour. After that the calves get their evening meal of milk.

The great secret in attending dairy cattle is punctuality and kindness. Milking takes place on Mr. Yuill's farm at the same hours on Sunday as on week days. No cow repays care and attention better than the Ayshire cow, although she can stand harshship well.

Some discussion followed, during which Mr. Ballantyne gave his plan of watering, which is done by means of an iron bucket, which only costs two inches of water at a time, but into which a fresh supply comes as soon as the previous amount is drunk. By this system the watering arrangements are kept clean more easily, and each cow has its own supply, untainted by that of another animal.

#### Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association was held in Toronto on February 2nd, with President H. Bollert (Cassell, Ont.) in the chair and G. W. Clemons as Secretary. A fairly good representation of breeders was present. The President in his address expressed a hope that the testing of pure-bred dairy breeds would be continued at the important shows, as he felt that winnings from actual dairy tests were of more value to the interests of the Holstein-Friesian breed than any other effort could be.

After the minutes of last year's meeting were read and confirmed, the Auditors' report was read, which showed the treasury to contain \$421.43 of a balance, besides some 200 volumes of the Herd Book.

Officers for 1897.—President, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; 1st Vice-President, A. O. Hallman, New Dundee; 2nd Vice-President, W. G. Ellis, Bedford Park; 3rd Vice-President, T. W. Charlton, St. George; 4th Vice-President, Alfred Rice, Currie's Crossing. Directors for two years—Messrs. William Shunk, Sherwood, and Wm. Armstrong, Locust Hill. Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Clemons, St. George. Auditors—Messrs. J. S. Patton, Paris, and Wm. Suhring, Sebringville. Inspectors of imported cattle—Messrs. Bollert, Stevenson, Hallman and Shunk. Delegates to Fair Boards—Toronto Industrial, Messrs. Shunk and Ellis; London Western—W. B. Scatterd, Wyton, and J. W. Johnston, Sylvan; Montreal—Neil Sangster, Ormstown, and G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell; Ottawa—G. A. Gilroy and J. Fletcher, Oxford Mills; Fat Stock and Dairy Show—G. W. Clemons and H. Bollert; Winnipeg Industrial—Jas. Glennie, Longburn, and R. McKenzie, High Bluff.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to correspond with the Secretaries of the above Fair Boards to ascertain whether or not delegates will be admitted as members of the board, as is the rule with the Toronto Industrial Board, and if not, to urge that appointed delegates be given the powers and privileges of board members.

On motion, it was resolved that travelling expenses of delegates to fair board meetings be paid by this Association to attend the annual and special meetings of the various boards.

The following expert judges were recommended for Toronto—M. R. Seeley, North Farrington, Mich.; S. Burchard,

Hamilton, N. Y.; and D. J. Hinkley, Brookfield, N. Y. For London—Messrs. Bollert, Shunk, and Suhring. Montreal—Messrs. Charlton, Shunk, and Ellis. Ottawa—Messrs. Hallman, A. Kennedy (Ayr), Charlton, and Shunk.

On motion, it was resolved that the amount of money appropriated last year to the various shows be again given, with the exception of Montreal, which sum is to be given to Ottawa. The following are the fairs and the amounts: Toronto, \$100; Ottawa, \$50; Winnipeg, \$50; and Ontario Fat Stock and Dairy Show, \$50; half of which sums to be offered as prizes for tests of cows of any pure-bred dairy breeds.

On motion, it was resolved that all Holstein-Friesian cattle imported into Canada from the United States must not be accepted in the Canadian records except the importer furnish the Secretary of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association a certificate from the port of entry that the cattle have been proven free from tuberculosis.

The following resolution was also carried: Whereas the C. H. F. A. desires incorporation in order that they may have legal status in the courts of the land; and whereas our Association is not organized for purposes of making money, but simply to preserve records of birth and breeding of pure-bred Holsteins and furthering the interests of said breed of cattle; and whereas this Association desires to prevent the forming of cattle registry associations in each Province rather than having only one for the whole Dominion, the evil results of which have already been made evident by the two Ayshire Associations; and whereas this Association's membership extends to all parts of the Dominion and has cattle registered from all Provinces, and are continually receiving applications from and doing business with the different Provinces, we feel any incorporation other than Dominion incorporation will not meet our requirements, and there is not at present any act which meets the requirements of a Dominion live stock association; then be it resolved that this Association request the Dominion Government to take this matter into their consideration and pass such suitable act as would meet the requirements of a pure-bred live stock registry association; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Hon. Sydney Fisher.

#### Lice on Cattle.

For several years our stable, like many other warm ones, has been infested with lice, and watch as carefully as we might the hair would begin to drop, and though washed immediately and the lice killed the stock were disfigured until they received their spring coats. This year, soon after the stock were housed, we purchased one-half pound of insect powder and a puffer to put it on with, going over the entire herd of twenty-three head every few days in less time than one animal could be properly washed, and the results are not a sign of vermin, and the coats of the cattle are smooth and bright as they are in summer. The powder cost 20 cents per one-half pound, and we have enough to last until spring.

Brant Co., Ont.

J. F.

#### FARM.

##### A Note from Prof. Pantton.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—1. I would place timothy as shallow-rooted under normal conditions, and any roots I ever examined indicated that nature. 2. I do not think the army worm will be in numbers next year, but I believe it would be wise to repeat the precautionary measures.

J. HOYES PANTTON.

Ontario Agricultural College.

##### Rape in Oats.

J. H. Pullin, Swesburg, Oxford Co., Ont., writes:—"I have found good satisfaction in sowing rape with oats for late pasture. I sowed the rape when I sowed the oats, putting in the seeder two pounds of rape to a bag of oats, thus giving little trouble in sowing. The oats were harvested about the first of August, giving the rape a grand opportunity to grow, which was ready for pasture two weeks after the oats were cut. The rape did not injure the oats, but made the straw an excellent fodder."

##### A Note of Warning.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I think it would be in the interest of the farmers of this country if attention were called, through the columns of your excellent paper, to the danger to which they are liable by signing joint notes, not knowing the provisions of the law in this regard or failing to think of the possible consequences. A case in point is as follows: The owner of a stallion, failing to find an individual purchaser, suggests the formation of a company or syndicate of say ten or fifteen farmers who will take stock or shares in the company. He gets a few of the leading men to take \$100 shares, getting their individual notes for that amount, which is all they are liable for. Then he draws up a joint note, and if he can manage to get say three or four men who are responsible to go on the note he cares little what is the ability of the remainder who sign it, as he knows he has enough good names. The time comes when the note has to be paid, and if not promptly met is protested, adding expenses to be borne by those who are able and willing to pay their share. Then comes the sheriff and seizure, if payment is not met, thus piling up more expenses, and in some cases working ruin to worthy men, all through being simple enough to put their names to that cursed joint note. Now I would suggest that some worthy representative of the farmers in Parliament introduce and press for the enactment of a law requiring that every joint note have printed across the face of it the statement that each person signing it would be held responsible for the entire amount of the face value of the note. Two friends of mine have recently been caught in such a trap, and though in their case the damage is done and they are not likely to be caught again, yet I think a note of warning should be sounded through the medium of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, which is rightly regarded as the farmer's friend, and by inserting this you will confer a favor and save others from serious trouble.

A SUFFERER.

#### Quebec Farmers in Council.

The annual convention of the Central Canada Agricultural Association met at Montreal, Jan. 26, 1897.

Hon. S. A. Fisher, President, discussed briefly the objects of the Association, and, continuing, said that stock raising was fast becoming the most important part of farming in Canada. The period of grain raising and selling in the older Provinces had completely passed away, and the attention of the farmers must now be devoted to the raising of stock and the cultivation of the proper food materials for this stock. The cost of production of these food materials was the great problem to be solved by the Canadian agriculturist. It was beyond the power of the farmer to regulate the price of his product; that was settled in the great markets of the world. But it was possible to lessen the cost of production, and in this lay the secret of success or failure. The Canadian farmer of the present day was too wasteful, too extravagant in his methods, and it was the continual leakage of revenue through the practice of improper methods that prevented the more rapid accumulation of wealth.

Mr. Frank Roy read an excellent paper on the farm garden, and presented a sketch embodying his ideal of a model garden, which was well received and approved. He advised the planting of trees further apart than has been customary. He suggested that greater interest in small gardening might be instilled into children in the rural schools with beneficial effects.

At the suggestion of Mr. C. D. Tylee, Secretary of the Association, a resolution was adopted, to be forwarded to the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, asking that an appropriation be made to purchase garden seeds for distribution among country schools to be used for the purpose of educating the children in the science of gardening.

Mr. E. A. Barnard read an exhaustive and instructive paper on the "Advantages of applying barnyard manure to grass land instead of to plowed land," in which he strongly recommended top dressing of pastures and meadows, such top dressing to be applied, if possible, in moist weather, in the summer months and early fall, at the latest before winter frosts, for best results.

Prof. Shutt, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, addressed the meeting on "Clover as a manure," in which he emphasized the need of a knowledge of the requirements of crops, the food of plants and its sources, and of learning the composition and character of manures or fertilizers to be applied. The speaker went on to explain more particularly the nature of humus and nitrogen and the various ways in which they improve a soil. By turning over clover not only is a large amount of humus furnished but there is also a distinct gain in the quantity of nitrogen it possesses and imparts to the soil. Clover belongs to the class of plants known as legumes, and these alone have the ability of appropriating free atmospheric nitrogen and storing it for the use of future crops.

Prof. Gilbert spoke on poultry raising. He clearly demonstrated the profit the farmer could get from his fowls without neglecting the other branches. He declared that the greatest cause of disease among fowls was overfeeding. They require more grass or its equivalent, less grain, and more exercise.

Mr. A. J. Dawes followed with an address on harvesting and shredding fodder corn. Mr. Dawes exhibited samples of shredded corn and described the machinery he had used. His experience was that corn harvesters were an expensive luxury, as only about once in three years was the corn in a sufficiently standing condition to permit the use of harvesting machinery. In the discussion which followed the general opinion was that the corn harvester in its present stage of development is a doubtful investment.

Mr. John Nesbitt, of Petite Cote, read a very useful paper on growing potatoes, both for early market and main crop, which brought out a very interesting discussion.

An invitation having been tendered the Association to hold its next annual convention at Richmond, it was unanimously resolved to accept the invitation.

The election of directors for the ensuing year resulted in the following being chosen: Hon. S. A. Fisher, W. Ewing, Geo. Hogg, L. A. Massue, Geo. Buchanan, A. E. Garth, W. H. Walker, A. G. McBean, T. Drysdale, Jas. Johnston, T. A. Trenholme, R. Robertson, S. J. Doran, and Jas. Dickson. The directors met and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, A. E. Garth; Vice-President, T. A. Trenholme; Secretary-Treasurer, C. D. Tylee. Executive Committee—W. Ewing, Jas. Johnston, and S. J. Doran.

#### Nova Scotia Farmers' Association.

The annual meeting of the Farmers' Association of Nova Scotia convened in Middleton, January 26th to 28th inst., inclusive. A representative number of farmers were in attendance, including a large number of delegates from various agricultural societies throughout the Province. President J. B. McKay in his annual address reviewed the work of the Association during the past year, and spoke encouragingly of its possibilities in the future. Education in scientific methods and co-operation were the needed factors to attain success in the profession of modern farming. The Association should be a medium of education to those who were unable to attend agricultural colleges. At these meetings the best thoughts of the most practical