

ers will not prosper if they give 10c. a lb. for meat for their threshers. In closing, he assured the meeting that everything the government can do with the limited means at its command, will be done to further the dairying interests of the province. Mr. Hettle, the president, and a member of the legislature, had pleaded the cause of the Association with such success that he was allowed to considerably exceed the grant originally made to the Association.

Dairy Feeds.

Superintendent Bedford, of Brandon Experimental Farm, then spoke. He said :—As the hour is late I will not read the paper I prepared, but will briefly state some of the chief points and will endeavor to answer any questions asked me. In the first place let me say that during the past year we have been struggling with the question of green feed, how to grow and how to preserve it. The trouble has been to preserve the food as nearly green as possible without danger of rotting, and without the expense of building a silo, and it was thought this might be accomplished by stacking the corn when well cured between layers of straw. We commenced our stack with a foot of straw on the ground, then a layer of the green grain, then another foot of straw and so on till the stack was completed. We now have a stack containing between 50 and 60 tons of feed. The fodder is in very good condition—the stack having been opened just shortly before I left. The corn did not freeze. We chopped it before feeding. I think I may say that we have solved the problem of green feed and its preservation. We averaged 14 tons to the acre of North Dakota Flint and it cost us at the rate of \$1.40 a ton green. There is another thing that is often asked me, viz.: What to use in the place of oil cake? We should not buy things off the farm if we can help it. I have advised growing flax for this purpose. I find flax seed can be grown with great success, the crop giving \$22 as against \$11 for wheat. Then we have tried peas. The difficulty with growing peas in this country has been the expense of pulling and the fact that the wide spaces of our prairie fields and the strong winds cause the bunches