

The second day started with the business meeting and election of officers. After the reading of Mr. Gilroy's address, F. Lutley, who has done much of the work in connection with the butter-making competitions at the Winnipeg fair, pointed out that it was utterly hopeless to ask people to compete in the present wretched quarters, and with the disadvantages of having to pay gate fees every time they came in or went out. Mr. Lutley also made a complaint, that though he had given his services gratis year after year to this competition, he had not been considerably treated by the directorate, having upon all occasions to pay for his own meals.

The secretary read a brief report, drawing attention to the fact that although the officers of last year had, following the direction of the last annual meeting, laid before the provincial minister of agriculture the great need of travelling dairies, nothing had so far come of it. The railroad companies, we understand will take the travelling dairy idea up and equip a train, after the style of the Seed Special.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1905.

Receipts—	
Cash on hand Jan. 1	\$ 47 88
Government grant Mar. 18	200 00
Membership fees, Mar. 18	20 00
Incidental.	22 90
Total receipts	\$291 78
Expenditures—	
Office rent, secretary's salary, etc.	\$261 91
Cash on hand	29 87
Total	\$291 78

Secretary-treasurer G. H. Greig, who had the office for two years, declared that he thought the time had come for a change and nominated Prof. W. J. Carson, provincial dairy superintendent. Prof. Carson was elected by acclamation. The list of officers elected follows: President, David Munroe, Winnipeg; first Vice, L. A. Race, Brandon; second Vice, Wm. Champion, Reaburn; Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. W. J. Carson; Directors, J. M. Carruthers, J. O. Allaire, F. Lutley, S. H. MacCaul of Winnipeg and C. K. Breckman of Lunder, Man.

An enlivening contest for representation to Winnipeg Fair board followed, Prof. Carson being nominated and supported by Messrs. G. H. Greig, Geo. Steele, M.P.P. F. Lutley's supporters put up a stiff fight but their man was elected for Brandon but not to the Winnipeg board. A delegation of Manitoba dairy and creamery will attend the National Convention at Chicago.

Lunch was provided in the test room, and inspection of the equipment made, which is most complete, consisting of ten different makes of separators, three different makes of churns, two different makes of pasteurizers, and two different makes of cream vats, and a modern outfit for bottling milk for city trade.

President Creelman of the O. A. C. Guelph gave a lively address, detailing the vicissitudes of the Guelph Agricultural College in its early days and warned the farmers against being guilty of opposition to the agricultural college. Prof. Ruddick gave an interesting and profitable address on the improvement of dairy herds, the gist of which follows: It was necessary to test the cows to see if they were paying for their board. He mentioned the fact that as far as could be ascertained the average yield of the dairy cows of Canada was only 3,000 pounds of milk per year. The average in Denmark was 6,000 to 7,000 pound per cow per year. By selection and testing, Denmark had in five years raised the average of the cows 800 pounds to 1,000 pounds of milk per year.

Mr. Ruddick explained that the department of dairying was trying to encourage the testing of cows and to this end had offered that wherever a number of farmers would join together to form a testing association and provide themselves with the necessary equipment, which would cost about \$3 to \$4 per farmer, and would take the samples of milk, the department would do the testing for one year. The plan of these associations was to take a sample of milk three days a month on fixed days, the plan being to weigh both morning and evening milkings taking a sample from each. These samples were to be kept in 6-ounce bottles, a small amount of preservative being added to keep the milk sweet until the end of the month, when the bottles were sent to the department and tested for butter fat. The bottles should always be kept in a locked box as the preservatives were usually deadly poison. The department had succeeded in having a comparatively cheap spring

scale authorized and would furnish the blanks to nail up in the barn or milking shed. All that was needful was to hang the pail on the hook, check up the weight on the card and then take the sample for the bottle. Small dippers had been devised, six dips of which would exactly fill one of the bottles. It was imperative that the bottles should be quite full to prevent churning of the milk in transit. The bottles had screw tops and solid rubber rims. He thought that here in the West this work could be done to great advantage in connection with the new dairy school and also in connection with the creameries.

He urged the combination of swine raising with dairying. D. Munroe, St. Charles, a dairyman of experience, gave a practical paper on cow feeding for milk production. Geo. Steele, M.P.P., the well-known Ayrshire breeder also discoursed on the breeding of dairy cattle, which has been a life time study with him, and in which he has achieved considerable success. Principal Black's demonstration on 'Judging dairy cows' was unavoidably postponed, the amphitheatre not being in readiness.

POULTRY

Feeds For Eggs; Vegetable Growing.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As a subscriber who is interested and enlightened by reading the Advocate I wish to register a kick against certain articles that appeared in the issue of January 31st.

Poultry Feeding, Mr Way says, the object to be obtained should be considered, still he gives only the one idea which is all right for fattening poultry perhaps. But if you want to have poultry lay eggs you don't want to load them up with mash in the morning that is going to cause them to sit around and mope all day instead of scratch, and how are you going to prevent part of your flock getting the lion's share if you do feed a little sparingly. The bossy one will get well filled up, then do you think they will scratch? I guess not. Then another meal at noon to keep them lazy together with warm quarters, and the grain at night when it is too dark to scratch and see it, such feeding would stop any pen of poultry laying on the double quick.

Farmers if you want your chickens to lay give them plenty of room well ventilated and lighted, and draught tight, with plenty of litter. Get your poultry to moult early in the season, see directions in previous issue of the Farmer's Advocate and then they will go into winter quarters in better shape (slick and fat), then don't worry if quarters are a little cold but they must not be damp. Give meat or cut green bone, good drinking water, and grits and dust bath, and a variety of grain and vegetables but don't whatever you do be too kind in stuffing them. Let them work for a living which is in strict accordance with the laws of nature, and keeps young stock on hand.

Next kick is on the vegetable question, which is only profitable according as to the smallness of the crop, for instance in 1904 potatoes in the neighborhood of Brandon were a small crop. I sold all of mine for ninety cents per bushel, good profit. Onions were also scarce and profitable. The result was farmers planted a lot in 1905, and although great quantities got frozen in the ground on account of immense grain crops, vegetables are very dull in Brandon, and although the stores are charging 50 cts. for potatoes, a farmer can scarcely trade them off at 40 cts., and onions, no sale. This is the case all over if you observe closely whenever there is a slight over production. Of course whilst there is no more extensive growing than at present it is quite possible to ship to some point where they are scarce if you have sufficient cellar room to store, and want to take chances on freezing, but any farmer who is wise will not go too much on vegetables. If one man cleared \$135 on an acre how much would every farmer clear if they all put in a similar amount? They would have to feed them to their stock.

Great praise is due the Farmer's Advocate for the way the hog question is being handled. Get after the cattle question too. If we have a market so we can raise cattle, hogs and grain with profit, we can keep the wheels of commerce turning.

Cornwallis Municipality, Man. G. W. BOOTH.

Manitoba Poultry Show.

The Thirteenth Annual Poultry Exhibition of the Manitoba Poultry and Pet Stock Association held at Virden, Manitoba, from February 5 to 10, was one of the most successful, if not the most successful, show the Manitoba Association has ever held, and had it not been for the extremely cold spell of weather during the week the attendance of the public would have been a record one.

One of the most pleasing features of the exhibition was the beautiful new coops of uniform pattern with

which the whole show was equipped, and it reflects great credit on the Executive Committee and especially on Mr. Geo. H. Gundy, Vice President of the Association, who planned and superintended their construction.

The exhibition was held in the old Virden school house, kindly lent to the Association by the Virden school trustees, and the whole building was fully occupied.

Especially mention is due to Mr. J. W. Higginbotham, of Virden, the President, who also acted as Manager, for the splendid care the birds received, the clean and well ventilated state of the different rooms, and the orderly and systematic cooping of the birds as they arrived in their different classes.

There were over eight hundred birds on exhibition and among them the best on the American continent to-day. They were scored by Sharp Butterfield in his usual satisfactory manner. Though it has been your correspondent's pleasure to attend a great many poultry shows he never before witnessed such complete satisfaction by all the exhibitors with the awards of the Judge as there was at Virden.

The largest classes were Bared Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver-laced Wyandottes, and Buff Orpingtons. In the Plymouth Rock row there were some very tight runs for the ribbons and the successful man had something to be proud of when he was able to secure the coveted prizes.

The most successful and largest exhibitors in this class were H. W. Hodgkinson, Neepawa; Jas. Rothnie, G. H. Gundy, and Jos. Clark, Virden; and A. J. Carter, Brandon. Jos. Clark is particularly to be congratulated as this is his first experience in the show ring and to win in such hot company shows that he is on the right track with his matching.

In the Buff Orpington alley another strong fight for the ribbons was put up and some very fine birds indeed were on exhibition. W. F. Scarth & Son, of Virden, when the red tickets were up found that they had made practically a clean sweep, and we feel sure that they fully deserved it all, as their birds from head to tail are buff to the skin and not only buff, but buff of that beautiful rich color as only Orpington men with the best can produce. As a friend of Mr. Scarth in our hearing aptly put it "Why Scarth you are the uncrowned king of the Orpington family."

In the Silver laced Wyandottes M. T. Adamson, of Virden; Ed. Brown, of Boissevain, and A. F. W. Severn were the principal exhibitors and had some particularly fine birds throughout. Mr. Adamson carried off the largest number of prizes which he well deserved.

In White Wyandottes J. Kitson, of Macdonald, Man., and the Rev. F. W. Goodeve won most of the ribbons with some fine birds with high scores. Their birds being the admiration of all.

I am sorry that time and space will not admit going more fully into all the other winnings as there was not a class in the show which was not well worth special mention. However a few of the old standbys whom everyone is pleased to shake hands with each year, and who were out again were J. W. Higginbotham with his usual strong string of Light Brahmas; Geo. Woods, Louise Bridge, with some particularly fine white Leghorns; Milne Bros., of Brandon, with their Bantams and Games; J. H. Garside, Brandon, and his pets the Pheasants, of which he had a grand display; J. T. C. Menlove, of the firm of Menlove & Thickens, with a large string of their Pekin Ducks and Black Orpingtons. We would also like to mention H. A. Scarth with the first White Orpingtons to be exhibited at the Manitoba show.

The annual meeting was held at the show buildings on Thursday evening and was well attended and some important matters were taken up and disposed of. J. W. Higginbotham, President, in the chair, who on calling the meeting to order asked Acting Mayor Menlove to address the meeting. Mr. Menlove spoke shortly, welcoming the poultry fraternity to Virden, wishing them every success and extending the freedom of the town during their stay. A suitable reply was made by Mr. A. J. Carter, of Brandon, on behalf of the Association. It was moved and seconded that the next show be at Brandon which was carried unanimously.

The following officers were elected for 1906 and 1907.

Patrons: Lord Strathcona, Hon. R. P. Roblin, Dr. McLunis, M.P.P., E. L. Drewry and C. H. Whitehead, Brandon. Hon. President, Mayor Fleming, Brandon; President, T. H. Chambers, Brandon; First Vice President, W. Anderson, Brandon; Second Vice President, G. H. Gundy, Virden; Secretary, Thos. G. Milne, Brandon; Treasurer, D. Sheriff, Brandon.

Executive Committee: R. Lane, Brandon; P. E. Shether, Brandon; J. Knowlton, Brandon; H. W. Hodgkinson, Neepawa; W. Rutherford, Winnipeg; J. Kitson, Macdonald.

Auditors: C. F. Wainwright and J. Lawny, Virden.

CUPS AND MEDALS.

Thos. Chambers Brandon Cup—For best ten birds or more, any one breed, American class, won by Rev. F. W. Goodeve, Neepawa.

Lieutenant Governor's Cup—Value \$100.00, and \$10.00 Gold Medal, for best breeding pen, barring Asiatic, American and Bantams. Geo. Wood, Winnipeg.

Patterson Cup—Value \$100.00, for best breeding pen in American and Asiatic classes. J. W. Higginbotham, Virden.