

officers for 1906: President, W. G. Scott; first vice-president, A. P. Stevenson, Nelson; second vice-president, John Caldwell, Virden; secretary-treasurer, Geo. Batho.

The resolution list was a long one and included among others a request for a horticultural section in the Red River Valley, an endorsement of Sir Wilfred Laurier's forestry policy; request for stringent fire protection laws for forest reserves; a request for a topographical survey of forest lands bordering or upon the prairie with the object of setting aside further lands for forests. An endorsement of the government's tree distribution scheme; exemption from taxation of forest lands was asked; greater educative influences were thought necessary; an endorsement of the action of the Natural History Society of Manitoba in making the spring anemone-anemone patents—the provincial flower.

The Canadian Horticultural and Floriculture society will be extended an invitation through the Western delegate to hold their annual meeting in Winnipeg in 1907. Mr. G. G. Creelman, president of the Ontario Agricultural College and Dr. Jas. Fletcher each addressed the society most acceptably.

POULTRY

Lethbridge Poultry Show.

The second annual winter show of the Lethbridge Poultry Association was even a more pronounced success than its successful predecessor. Some two hundred birds were on exhibition. The most of these were of splendid quality, indeed in several cases, birds that had been bought at long prices from eastern breeders to win at this show did not get a look in. The utility classes were particularly strong.

Plymouth Rocks were the out-standing class. There being forty-five of these in the Barred variety. The special prizes for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet in competition with all breeds were won by the Rocks, the Whites getting them on cockerel and pullet, while the Barred won on cock and hen, as well as breeding pens both of aged and young birds. Wyandottes and Leghorns were well in evidence and had many admirers. There was a nice exhibit of games. The awards were satisfactorily placed by Mr. W. A. Foley, of the Dominion Fattening Station, Bowmanville, Ont., and his expressed opinion was that many of the birds shown here were good enough to win at the biggest shows in Canada. Indeed he pointed out a Barred Rock cock as one of the best breeders he had ever seen.

During the evening Mr. Foley gave an address on Poultry Breeding, pointing out the need, in the first place, of strong, vigorous birds of right type for breeders. They should then have a standard and breed their birds as close to that as possible. Successful breeding must be the result of careful thought. Never try to breed perfect birds from parents having opposite defects. Try to have one parent at least a good one. The most successful breeders knew the history of their breeding birds. If you do not you may look for more or less disappointment in the progeny. Every fancier should learn to score his own birds. Poultry associations should have meetings, where with score card and bird they could soon teach themselves the art of scoring. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Foley by the fanciers.

There is no doubt that the show is increasing the interest in pure-bred poultry here, and it is bound to grow. A number of new poultry plants are being established and there is no doubt that the next ten years will see fast developments in market poultry in this district, for considering all its advantages; dry climate, bright sunshine, mild winter and cheap feed in addition to a large and profitable market close at hand, there seems no reason why this should not become a veritable Sussex.

Some of the principal winners were,—S. Jones, A. Hutton, W. A. Hamilton, J. Graham, S. J. McDearmid, J. Shorthouse and E. J. Dewey, Calgary.

Show at Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg Poultry Association held quite a nice little show of live and dressed poultry from Feb. 13th to 17th. The show was not a large one but some very large scoring birds were exhibited. Much more attention than is ordinarily given was bestowed upon the dressed poultry section, a practical commercial poulterer being on hand to give advice as to the best methods of preparing birds for market. A section that attracted considerable attention was that of the best farmer's exhibit, consisting of live birds,

dressed poultry and eggs. The first prize won in this division was by Mrs. A. Cooper of Treesbank, Man. Mr. Sharp Butterfield of Windsor made the awards in all classes. As usual, the competition was keenest in the Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. Geo. Woods had out barred Rocks and won first on cock, first and second on cockerels, first, second and third on pullets and pens. Mrs. A. Cooper won on the hens. Four out of five of Mr. Woods' birds scored between 90 and 92½ points. Maw and Sons of Winnipeg showed some splendid turkeys and McPhee of Headingly made a very creditable showing of geese.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

The Intercolonial Railway shops were totally destroyed by fire on February 24th. One man lost his life and the monetary loss is placed at over a million.

The C. P. R. are arranging extra passenger service a month earlier than usual in order to handle the immigrant traffic.

The Industrial Fairs Association will ask for legislation placing the responsibility of having horse racing at fall fairs in the hands of the societies themselves.

The Canadian government has purchased \$25,000 worth of flour, mostly Manitoba and Alberta, which will be sent to Japan in her time of need. The first shipment will leave British Columbia early in March. There will be about 40,000 bags of flour in the gift, and each bag will contain a sample of yeast, and careful directions how to make good bread.

The recent budget speech in the Manitoba Legislature shows that the provincial surplus has grown from \$11,056 in 1900 to \$465,123 in 1906.

It is expected that Canadian banks will begin at once the exportation of American silver. The Dominion government will give Canadian silver in exchange for American currency and pay express charges on the latter to New York. It is estimated that about \$800,000 United States money is in circulation here.

The Indians at Port Essington, B. C., are stirred up by attempts to despoil their cemeteries. Agents of Eastern American museums are said to be responsible for the disturbed condition of the Indians.

The Manitoba Natural History Society has presented a memorial to the provincial legislature calling attention to the Manitoba anemone (*Anemone patens*) as an appropriate flower for the emblem of the province. This flower is a hardy perennial, with clustered stems rising from a short rootstalk, the calyx leaves are covered with long silky hair, and the flower is of a delicate purplish blue.

A bill has been introduced into the British Columbia House dealing with patent medicines. It provides that all patent medicines for internal use shall be labelled poison if they contain chloral hydrate, ergot, opium, morphine, belladonna, cocaine, sulphuric, nitric or other acids: and the name and percentage of the poisonous ingredients given. No patent medicine shall contain more than 10 per cent. by weight of alcohol except by permission of the board of health. A penalty of \$50 is provided for the violation of the act.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Mikado has been created a member of the British Order of the Garter by Prince Arthur of Connaught.

A skyscraper, 40 feet higher than Washington Monument will be erected in New York by the Singer Manufacturing Company. It will be forty stories high.

A pure food bill has passed the United States Senate making it a misdemeanor to manufacture or sell adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs, medicines or liquor in the District of Columbia, the territories, or the island possessions. The penalty attached to the law is \$500 fine or one year in prison.

Some ill feeling has been roused in Japan over the publication of Sir Ian Hamilton's reminiscences of the Russia-Japan war. They claim that he, a visitor in their land, has violated their hospitality by his severe criticism of their military methods.

President Castro has struck a school-boy attitude, and is daring the powers to come on. He says he will humble France, wreck the Munroe doctrine, and then turn his attention to the Americans, Englishmen and Germans within his gates. His people are not supporting him in this bold design but are said to be yearning for an American protectorate.

The Morocco Conference at Algeiras still holds on, and as far as any actual settlement is concerned might hold on indefinitely. The question of Morocco's financial management and the matter of police are the chief obstacles to agreement. The German government proposes that all the powers should have an equal controlling power in the conduct of Moroccan finances. France being the largest creditor, can not see eye to eye with Germany in this instance. With regard to the guarding of the border, the German proposal is that French and Spanish officers shall make up the police force under an inspector chosen from a neutral nation, the whole force to be in the service of the Sultan. And here again France feels it inconsistent with her dignity to yield.

The probability is that the conference will close leaving matters largely as they were, with the main issues still undecided. There is no likelihood that this will lead to war, but the unsettled relations of the two countries may lead to future complications.

Uneasiness concerning the present state of feeling in China seems to be justified by dispatches and private letters coming from there. These indicate a condition of disquiet closely resembling that which ended in the Boxer rising in 1900.

Two causes are assigned. The Empress Dowager is going far along the line of educational and political reforms and the conservative mind of the Oriental views with alarm this destruction of ancient institutions and displays itself in petitions to the throne and local riotings. The second reason is the attitude of Americans on the Chinese labor question, which resulted in a fairly general boycott in China of goods of United States manufacture. Out of this grew attacks upon Americans living in China and finally extended to demonstrations against foreigners of any nationality. At Chang-pu English missions have been destroyed, and at Amoy attacks were made on American missionaries. The American Secretary of State has outlined a course for the protection of the life and property of United States citizens in China.

China has suffered much at the hands of the nations of the world. For years she has been despoiled on every side, and there is no European power of any importance which has not carved out more or less extensive territory in China, and the rightful possessor was forced to look on helplessly at her own despoiling. But the unexpected greatness of Japan's victory has aroused them to the latent possibilities of the East, and caused them to endure less patiently the disintegration of their empire. For the first time in her history China has a well-drilled army of 200,000 men provided with modern equipment, as was acknowledged by the foreign military critics who witnessed the army manoeuvres at Peking in 1905. A significant movement is the work of the Chinese Reform Association in collecting from American cities the Chinamen who have imbibed western ideas and learned western methods, and taking them back to China to make use of their recently acquired knowledge.

The latest news from China reports the killing of ten foreigners at Nanchang, six Roman Catholic priests and the family of an English Protestant missionary.

Killarney Will Be a Model.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

My attention has been directed to a few lines in your journal of the 3rd Jan., under the head of "What it costs to fight for clean fairs." I am pleased to inform you and your numerous readers that Mr. Miller does not represent the sentiments of the majority of the board of directors of the Killarney Agricultural and Arts Society. There were many things allowed at the last fair that will not be tolerated again, those things that do not belong to Agriculture or Arts, without we include black arts.

We are going in for a clean fair for 1906. If such fakirs as those who were with us at our last fair put in an appearance again they will be run in. Realizing that you have sustained such a financial loss by Mr. Miller's withdrawing his