

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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THE DOMINION.

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feed, crushed or boiled. If you have sheep they will save the mill work.

Be sure and save the pigweed seed. When cooked it is almost as good as flax for the live stock.

Did you enlist yourself as a home-producer of binder twine?

The womenfolk will probably want a cream separator and a butter worker this fall. Those cows will soon be coming in, and the lady at the helm will likely want to make some money buttermaking. Winter is coming on, and there should be a man around the place available for milking, feeding calves, etc. Don't forget a washing machine and a wringer, too. That binder will cut another harvest all right if properly housed and taken care of.

INTER PRIMOS.

Fall Wheat in Alberta.

Fall wheat has been grown very successfully in a few places in Southern Alberta for several years, and with the object of further testing it, the Land Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway has distributed about two cars of seed this season. The Dowling Milling Co. has also distributed a carload north of Calgary. The experiment is certainly well worth trying, as it would be worth much to Alberta if fall-wheat growing can be made a permanent success.

There are few districts where fall plowing does not give good results. The earlier in the fall the plowing is done the better, as the land has the greater chance of settling down firm again. Fall plowing is specially important where there is any danger from grasshoppers, grubs or other insects. Summer-fallows will also require attention, and where perennial or biennial weeds, or even winter annuals, have made growth, another cultivating or, if necessary, a shallow plowing will be necessary before the freeze-up.

The Minnesota State Fair.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The Minnesota State Fair has within recent years become one of the most important in the Union. The management have been alive to the importance of the great live-stock industry, and by paying liberal attention to that department have succeeded in attracting to their fair many of the greatest show herds and flocks of the continent. The fair throughout is ably managed and well deserves the magnificent treatment accorded it from the State treasury. Several fine permanent exposition buildings of immense size and great architectural beauty have recently been built out of State grants. The fair grounds at Hamline are located midway between the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, with their combined population of 500,000 people. Easily accessible from both cities by electric cars, and from an immense and thickly-populated area by the network of railways that center in the Twin Cities, with such facilities an average daily attendance of 40,000 people at the fair, even with a 50-cent admission fee, is not surprising. General Roosevelt, the Vice-President of the United States, officially opened the fair, and was the drawing card on the opening Monday. The immense double-deck grand stand was thronged both afternoons and evenings daily to witness the races and the pyrotechnical displays. In some of the races \$5,000.00 purses were hung up. The fireworks were good, but the balance of the "attractions" not to be compared with those furnished at the Winnipeg Industrial. In the agricultural building the different counties of the State make fine displays of their products, in which corn, flax, grains, fodders, vegetables and fruit form the staples. In this building a magnificent display of Minnesota-grown apples was also made that gives one an idea of what Manitoba may do some day.

The live-stock department was, however, the strongest feature of the show. The American Shorthorn and Hereford Associations took charge of their respective breed exhibits, and each contributed half of the \$4,000.00 hung up in prizes for each of these breeds. This, together with the greatly-increased interest now being taken in the beef breeds in the Northwestern States, brought out a wonderful showing. The principal exhibitors of Shorthorns were: N. P. Clark, Minnesota; J. G. Robbins and E. H. Bowen, Indiana; Geo. Harding & Sons, Wisconsin; Geo. Bothwell and T. J. Wornall & Son, Missouri; and C. C. Norton and J. J. Ryan, Iowa. No one herd had all the good ones; prizes were pretty well distributed. Every class contained some individuals of outstanding excellence, and there were few animals shown that were not right good ones. The fitting of the cattle displayed the master hand of the expert, and very few were overdone. The judging was done by a committee of two, with a referee, selected alternately out of a standing committee of four appointed by the breeders' associations, and, so far as we could see, was no improvement over our single-judge system. The Hereford show was conducted along similar lines, and it was indeed a wonderful aggregation of whitefaces that lined up before the prize-awarding committee. The Hereford men had prepared a very complete catalogue of the animals, with numbers of each arrival corresponding to the catalogue, and in this respect were a long way in the lead of other breeds. The herds represented were those of T. B. Sotham, Guggell & Simpson, O. Harris, C. G. Comstock, Steward & Hutcheon, and all were from Missouri.

The Angus and Galloways are brought out in great fit at this fair, and marvellous beefing qualities are exhibited by many of the individuals. The exhibitors of Angus were W. A. McHenry and A. C. Binnie, of Iowa; C. H. Gardner, of Illinois, and G. E. Williamson, of Minnesota; while O. H. Swigart and E. H. White did the honors for the Galloway breed. A few Red Polled cattle were also shown, but they do not compare in scale or uniformity with the other beef breeds.

In dairy cattle the Jerseys were strongest both in numbers and in general excellence. The Holsteins came next, with a few entries of Ayrshires, Guernseys, and Brown Swiss. All the cattle were shown in good condition, thoroughly groomed and well broken to halter. The showing took place in a large tent provided with seats for the spectators, who showed their appreciation by crowding the judging arena throughout each day, even during whole afternoons when there were many counter attractions going on.

In horses the show was not up to expectations. Standard-breds and their progeny being most numerous. There were a considerable number of Coachers of various types; few Hackneys; and in the draft classes Percherons seemed to predominate. The Clydes and Shires were classed together, and N. P. Clark, of St. Cloud, was the principal exhibitor and prizewinner in this class with his Clydesdales, some of them

being newly imported. There were a large number of Shetland ponies, and great interest taken in them, especially by the youngsters.

Judging from the overflow meeting in the sheep barns, the "golden hoof" must be marching onward to possess the lands of the Dakotas and Minnesota. Of all breeds there were over 300 head entered for competition, besides nearly as many more that were brought in for sale. While most of the breeds were well represented, the Shropshire made numerically the largest showing, the entry numbers being: Shropshires, 75; Oxfords, 39; Hampshires, 29; Southdowns, 28; Leicesters and Lincolns, 38; Cotswolds, 18; Merinos, 20; Rambouillets, 31; and Delaines, 24. The breed exhibits were much scattered about in the pens, and owing to there being no judging arena, it was next to impossible to intelligently follow the awarding of prizes.

In swine Minnesota is weak, the pens old and out of repair, and dark and badly arranged. Nearly all modern breeds were represented, with, of course, the Poland-China strongly in evidence. The Yorkshires are, however, rapidly gaining ground throughout the Northwestern States, judging from the increasing exhibit made at this fair. Some excellent animals were forward, mostly of Canadian breeding, but on the whole the quality would not equal that of the Yorkshire exhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial.

The poultry exhibit was good, with more attention evidently given to turkeys, ducks and geese than is the case at our fair. Considerable space is occupied by the incubators and poultry-supply firms.

A large statue of "Teddy Roosevelt" mounted on his war horse, done in butter, was a conspicuous feature of the dairy building.

The manufacturers of agricultural implements make a great showing at this fair, and one can get a liberal education by spending a day among the exhibits of plows, cultivators, seeders, haying, harvesting and threshing machines, feed cutters and choppers, windmills, gasoline and steam traction and stationary engines, patent fences, and novelties of almost every description.

The Dominion Government Immigration Department had a very creditable exhibit of agricultural products in one corner of the agricultural building. Mr. Davis and Mr. Pilling were in charge, and were kept busy answering the throng of enquirers for information regarding the Canadian West.

Mr. Gillis, of Minnedosa, represented the Manitoba Government, and was doing missionary work for the Province.

Travelling Dairy.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION BY GOVERNMENT EXPERT
TO BE GIVEN AT VARIOUS POINTS.
(From The Province, Vancouver, B. C.)

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture is in receipt of a communication from Mr. J. A. Rud-dick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, intimating that he has been authorized by Prof. Robertson to arrange for holding a series of short dairy courses in British Columbia, beginning about the 23rd of September. The intention is to have courses extending over one week at four or five points throughout the Province. The course will be open to any persons who desire to avail themselves of this means of dairy education, and one day of each course will be devoted to a public meeting. Following is the programme:

For the week ending 28th September, vicinity of Victoria.

For the two weeks ending 12th October, Comox, including travelling time there and back.

For week ending 19th Oct., New Westminster.

For the week ending 26th October, Enderby.

Two competent instructors will be on hand with a full equipment of hand-power cream separators, churns, butter workers, milk testers, and other utensils. The most approved methods of farm buttermaking, milk testing, etc., will be taught, and it is hoped that those who attend will remain for the full week's course. Instruction will be free in every respect. Any person desiring information along these lines may attend. The hours of instruction will be from 9.30 to 12 a. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m. each day, except one afternoon at each place, which will be devoted to a public meeting, at which addresses on general dairy topics will be given.

A supply of fresh milk will be arranged for to give students plenty of practical work. The names of those desiring to take the course should be submitted at as early a date as possible to J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Victoria, and, since the advantages are great, it is hoped that many will avail themselves of this opportunity of acquiring a scientific knowledge of the art of buttermaking.

According to the new Irish milk-standard regulations, which have recently gone into effect, all vendors of the lactical fluid will require to make certain that all the milk which they sell contains not less than 3 per cent. of butter-fat and not less than 8.5 per cent. of solids other than butter-fat in order to protect themselves from prosecution.

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