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DEAFNESS
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD
DR. MARSHALL'S
CATARRH SNUFF
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PRE-
PAID BY C. H. KEITH, CLEVELAND OHIO

Jock, took first for senior steer; the £25 cup for best cross-bred, and was reserve for best steer or ox in the show. For junior heifers, D. R. Arnot took first, and for senior heifers, A. Runid took first place. The £10 silver cup for best Kerry or Dexter went to Mrs. Portman for a junior steer, Goldicote Plum. A small, cross-bred heifer, owned by W. A. Sandeman, was easily the winner of the £10 silver cup for best small cross-bred.

SHEEP
There was a large entry of sheep, and the quality was good. Leicesters or Border Leicesters were the first class. For pen of three fat lambs there were four entries. E. F. Jordan, Driffield, took both first and second places. The same breeder took both prizes for three fat sheep, and the pen took also £10 cup for best Leicesters, and was reserve for £50 champion plate for long-

DODD'S
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CURES RHEUMATISM
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DIABETES BACKACHE
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wools. S. E. Dean & Sons won first place for Lincoln lambs, the £15 cup for best Lincoln pen, and the £50 champion plate for long wools, and the reserve for the Prince of Wales' challenge cup for best pen bred by exhibitor. The pen at nine months three weeks three days weighed 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs. Henry Dudding won first place for three fat Lincoln sheep. The £15 cup for best Romney Marsh sheep went to J. E. Quesled for three fat lambs, and first place for three fat sheep to the same breeder. Some good Cheviots were in competition. J. S. Clark, Linlithgow, took first, and £10 cup, with his three wether lambs. For three wether sheep, J. McDowall was the winner.

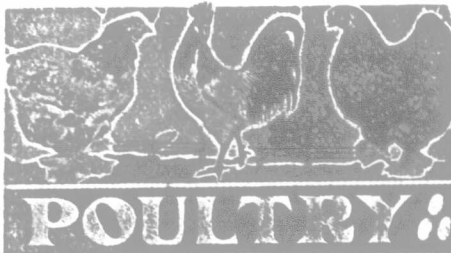
For mountain breeds, other than Welsh, Sir John Gilmour took first and £10 cup for lambs, and John McDowall the first for sheep. In Welsh mountain sheep of any age, Robt. Hughes was supreme. There was a big entry of Southdowns. For fat lambs D. McCalmont was the winner, with A. C. Hall in second place. Sir J. Wernher's pen of fat sheep were good enough to take the £15 cup, and to be placed reserve for the £50 champion plate for best short-wools.

Three wether lambs took the £15 breed cup for Hampshire Downs, for A. E. Blackwell. In the Hampshire Down sheep class, H. J. Hulise was first. Some grand Suffolks were shown, and a beautiful pen of fat wether lambs, owned by H. E. Smith, Ipswich, took the £15 breed cup, the Prince of Wales' challenge cup for best sheep or lambs bred by exhibitor, and the £50 plate for best pen of short-wools. At nine months three weeks they weighed 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs. The same breeder took first place for Suffolk sheep. There were but two pens of Shropshire lambs. Sir R. Cooper won first and £15 cup. For Shropshire sheep, Frank Bibby was successful.

In Oxford Downs, J. T. Hobbs, was first in both sheep and lamb competitions, and took £15 breed cup with the former. The £10 cup for best Ryeland went to O. C. H. Riley, Ledbury. First place for Kerry Hills to Lawton Moore, Hereford. The £10 cup for best Dorset Downs was won by H. & B. Duke, Dorchester. There was a large entry of cross-breeds, and strong competition. The £15 cup for best cross-breeds went to a pen of Suffolk-Leicesters, bred by Thos. Hays, N. B.

SWINE
Practically every well known breeder of pigs was represented, and all the classes had many entries. For Middle Whites the leading winners were A. Hiscock, C. Spencer and A. Brown. Mr. Hiscock showed the winners of the Prince Christian challenge cup for best two pigs bred by exhibitor, the £20 plate for best two pigs in show and the £10 breed cup. The winning two were by Stuart's Fame, dam, Countess, and at eleven months three weeks six days weighed 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 3 lbs. Lord Ellesmere took both firsts for large Whites, and the reserve for Prince Christian cup, reserve for champion plate, and £10 breed cup. The £10 breed cup for Lincoln Curly Coated went to A. E. Alliss, Spilsby. T. F. Hooley was supreme in Large Blacks, and L. Currie took £10 breed cup for Berkshires. Two grand Tamworths took the breed cup for Sir O. Mosley. The cross-bred cup went to Arthur Hiscock's large white-Berkshire cross. Best single pig was Messrs. Wherry's Large White.

F. DEWHIRST.



LICE ON POULTRY

I bought some hens and found there were lice on them. What would you advise me to do? I have them in the horse stable. Should they be in a separate pen?—READER.

Ans.—Would advise removing them from the horse stable if you have any

horses in the building. Hen lice are very liable to get onto the horses, and as a lousy horse is a harder proposition to deal with than almost any other farm animal, it would be wise not to have them infested.

To rid the hens of lice go over each bird thoroughly with insect powder. This may be done most readily at night, taking the birds from the roosts and dusting in some good insect powder, working it in well about the wing and vent. Provide a box of dry dust in which the hens can take dust baths. Go over the roosts, smearing the crevices well with kerosene.



BEE DISEASES

According to the United States Department of Agriculture the honey bee annually produces a crop of honey valued at least at \$20,000,000, and there are vast opportunities for increasing this output. The most serious handicap to bee keeping in the United States is the fact that there are contagious diseases which attack the brood of the honey bee. There are now recognized two such diseases, known as American foul brood and European foul brood. From data recently obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture, it is known that American foul brood exists in 282 counties in 37 states, and European foul brood in 160 counties in 24 states, and it is estimated conservatively that these diseases are causing a loss to the beekeepers of the United States, of at least \$1,000,000 annually. This estimate is based on the probable value of the colonies which die, and the approximate loss of crop due to the weakened condition of diseased colonies. The cause of American foul brood has been found by the department to be a specific bacterium, and enough is known of the cause and nature of European foul brood, which is also a bacterial disease, to make it possible to issue reliable recommendations concerning treatment for both diseases. Both attack the developing brood, and as the adult bees die from old age or other causes, the colony becomes depleted, since there are not enough young bees emerging to keep up the numbers. When the colony becomes weak, bees from other colonies enter to rob the honey and the infection is spread.

Both of these diseases can be controlled with comparative ease by the progressive beekeeper, but the chief difficulty encountered in combatting these diseases is the fact that the majority of beekeepers are unaware that any such diseases exist. They therefore often attribute their losses to other sources, and nothing is done to prevent the spread of the infection. In view of the fact that these diseases are so widespread, every person interested in beekeeping should find out as soon as possible how to recognize and treat these maladies, and be on the lookout for them. A publication containing a discussion of the nature of these diseases and their treatment will be sent on request to the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

HOUSE PLANTS MAKE A HOME

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Curious title to an article in a newspaper, some say! Is not any house all right for a home worth living in?

No, it is not. Many a house is not worth one's while staying in as a boarder or as a guest, but it is not our purpose to give all the reasons for such a state of existence.

However, the presence of even a few things like common plants may so alter

SHE HAD CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Wood's
Norway Pine Syrup
Cured Her.

Weighted 135 Pounds—
Now Weighs 172.

Mrs. Charles McDermott, Bathurst, N.B., writes:—"I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Three years ago I had consumption. I had three doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about my condition. I was so weak and miserable I could not do my housework. While looking through your B.B.B. almanac I saw that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs, so I got a bottle at the drug store, and after taking ten bottles I was completely cured. At that time I weighed 135 pounds and now weigh 172, a gain of 37 pounds in three years. I now keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything, as I owe my life to it."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, which, combined with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines, makes it without a doubt the best remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

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