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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA AND N.-W. T.

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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

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Address: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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Camera Competition.

Last year the "Farmer's Advocate" conducted a camera competition which proved decicidedly popular. The large number of amateur photographers who sent in samples of their work and the artistic excellence of the photographs indicated in a surprising degree the progress that has been made in that direction. Many of the photos were quite equal in artistic excellence and execution to the work of professionals, the subjects selected showing great variety and interest. So encouraging were the results, that we have decided to announce another competition open to amateurs, and to offer much larger prizes than we did in the competition of 1901. We now offer eight prizes, as follows: 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$7; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$3; 5th, \$2; 6th, \$1; 7th, \$1; and 8th, \$1; for the best photographs of country homes, individual animals or groups, ranch, field or garden scenes, bits of scenery, tree plantations or individual trees grown under cultivation, or anything of that nature, subject to the subjoined rules

All photographs must be not less than 4 x 5 inches in size, mounted or unmounted, and be the work of amateurs.

All photographs must be clear and distinct in detail and well finished.

They must reach the "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man., not later than October 1st, 1902.

The name of the competing photographer and pass office address, and the name and location of the seme im, the marked on the back of each

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No photograph () which an engraving has a and photographs must i petitors.

Virden Fair.

of the Virden Agricultural Society was held on July 14th and 15th The weather was perfect, and in spite of the fact that a large proportion of the tributary territory was cut off by the high water in the Assiniboin River, which barred all communication with the north, the fair was, financially, a success. The exhibits, however were not as numerous as they would have been, and some of the prominent exhibitors of live stock from the north side of the river were also much missed. The horse exhibit was below the average, and in some rings animals of the most ordinary sort were awarded prizes for the lack of competition. Alex. Colq houn and Dr. Fisher, of Brandon, judged the heavy and light horses, respectively. In the heavy horse classes there were but two stallions shown, both Shires; the Virden Horse Syndicate winning first on Reid Hero, a seven-year-old imported horse, by Simon, out of Ives, by St. Ivis, a big, strong horse with plenty of good bone; Wm. Crothers, with Indiana, black with white markings, winning second. Indiana won the prize for stallion and three of his get. In the agricultural class, the awards were as follows: Brood mare and foal.-John Wright. Foal.--R. Tapp, first; J. Wright, second. Team, not less than 2,800 lbs.—Elder Bros. Twoyear-old.—A. Ferguson, first; C. E. Ivans, second,

In the general purpose class the awards were as below: Brood mare and foal.—First, A. Mc-Millan; second, W. Wardell, Foal.—First, W. Wardell; second, A. H. McMillan. Yeam (to wagon), not less than 2,400 lbs.—First, W. Porteous; second, R. Tapp. Yearling.-First, A. D. McLeod; second, W. Wardell, Two-year-old.-First, J. Dalgesi; second, J. Gee. Special, best colt by Indiana.-First, A. McMillan: second, T.

In the light horse classes the following were winners: Stailion.-Wm. Crothers. Brood mare and foal.-First, John Wright; second, Wm. Crothers, Foal.-First, Wm. Crothers, second. John Wright. Two-year-old.--First, Thos. Tapp; second, Robe, Bowes, Yearling.-Thos. Tapp. Driving team.-First, Fred Wedow; second, M. B. Brandon. Mare or gelding in harness.-First. Wm. Bond; second, L. J. Bennett. Walking team, any class, First, A. D. McLeod, second, K. McLyor, Saddle horse First, C. S. Lemon; second, John Hirret.

Shorthorns and grades were the only cattle exhibited, and were judged by W. J. Helliwell, Oak Lake. In the aged buil class there were four entries, Andrew Gillespie having the winner in Admiral, a low-set, thick-fleshed, smooth bull, shown in line condition. Second went to Chas Millburn's Lord Stanley 7th, but perhaps the midge would have more consistently followed the type of the first-prize animal had Thos. Tapp's Tweedside Hero been placed second. The three balls were well brought out, as was also Robert Bowes' Red Coat, except that the latter was rather thin for the showring, K. McIvor had two entries in the two-year-old class, the roan. Strathcona, being first. He is by imported Golden Measure, out of imported Donside Beauty. In the yearling class, R. L. Lang, Oak Lake, had an outstanding winner in a red bull, Goldfinder, of his own breeding, a very tidy, deep sided bull. well brought out in excellent condition. There A. Gillespie laid were six calves entered. McIvor three, and T. Tapp one, the ratter being only a few months old. Meivor had two very smooth, good-backed calves of nice quality, by hiherd bull. Stratheona, that were awarded second and third prozes, first being given to one of Gillespie's entries. Among the females there was pathing of outstanding excellence, most of the entries being shown in field condition. The awards were as follows: Cows, three years and over K. McIvor, first . A. Gillespie, second - I McIvor. third Cow and call - k. McIvor, best T. Tapp. second. Hener, two yearsolds. Gilbertee first. Mctvor, second, Hener, searing W. D. Crang mot: Galespae, second, Hener call Mctvor must; H. Proctor, second. Buil and two of get-Tichtor second, tax and two Cidlespor, atst progers K. McIvor, best 1 McIvor, second Gillespie Open bord Gidesper Yearing hard production swine was small that of it Parties are starkshires. The extension of were R. I. Land, O. & Lake; I liber Bros. Per. Melhousie and the Masterna Visitor. the Wolfe and Wm Sterres James . Let

They be a substitute of the second of them. Man a trace are so mate 3 resiers of percient e a shibit on this cas, (*) as right some land are a special 1 . 8. and an artificial the 150 107 4 nage J Herr t .1 Beil: the W. H. H. Ha 10,11, 1

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Poisonous Plants in Alberta.

The 19th annual exhibition under the auspices [Report of an Institute address in Southern Alberta by T. N. Willing, Chief Territorial Weed Inspector.]

Mr. Willing referred to the workings of the Noxious Weeds Ordinance, and also dealt breeds with the Ordinance for the Protection of I sold Birds. He pointed out that great injury had some times resulted from a disturbance of the balance of nature by the wholesale slaughter of certain birds intended to keep in check gophers, maninsects, etc., which, when unduly numerous, make serious inroads on the products of the farm. It was pointed out that the slow-flying hawks, and the owls, with the exception of the day-flying species. are entirely beneficial and should not be destroyed. In spite of this fact, however, taxidermist shops are found full of such birds. Attention was called to the penalty for such infractions of the ordinance. Mr. Willing showed specimens of weeds which had been found the most troublesome on the farm and on the range, and discussed the nature of the various plants and the best methods of eradicating them. Those weeds of a poisonous nature which were found most frequently in Alberta were said to be the poisonous camass. the larkspur, the poison parsnip, the yellow bean, and the lupine. The last mentioned was only dangerous when the pods contained seed, but if cut at other times it made excellent food for stock. Poison camass caused the most trouble before coming into bloom, and had been very prevalent on some of the sheep ranges this season. Two species of larkspur were growing in the West, and had caused numerous deaths amongst cattle in the spring and early summer. Poison parsnip, or water hemlock, was a most deadly poison in the springtime, when cattle were apt to get the young roots in soft, wet places or along the banks of streams. The yellow bean had been a source of trouble, as children sometimes ate the flowers or the seeds from the pods, with serious results. Various other plants were more or less poisonous at certain stages of their growth, but these were of minor importance. Mr. Willing made many suggestions as to how poisoning by these plants could be avoided, and regarding the treatment of affected animals, and particularly emphasized the need which exists for the investigation of obscure causes of death amongst stock.

The speaker announced that bulletins treating of weeds and their destruction could be procured free upon application to the Department of Agriculture at Regina, and that questions asked relative to the names and nature of any plant specimens sent in would be promptly answered by the Department.

To Cut 25 Acres a Day.

Our American cousins are generally given credit for being hustlers. Here is a description of how work is got out of a binder. Can any of our Western wheat growers beat it?

The four horses to be used first are harnessed and driven to the field by one of the men before feeding or breakfast, and the cutting and binding legin. The other four horses are fed, chores done and breakfast eaten, when this team and the other two men of the force go to the field. The first man goes to his breakfast, one of the others changes the teams while the third one oils the bearings, and in about the time needed to write this half dozen lines the change has been made and the fresh team and driver are at their work, the other team being taken to the barn for morning feeding. When the first man comes back from breakfast, he brings the first team and it stands an hour and a half while the men shock the wheat. Then there is another change of teams, the binder standing still only long enough to make the change of horses. Dinner is brought to the field, and the men change off to take their meal, the machine's steady click keeping up until It is too dark to see, without anyone on the place becoming overwear, or feeling that the strain had been too severe. The two men all the time, off the machine can shock the grain well while the catting is going on. This system cuts twenty-five, seres a day with one machine.

Non-Paying Cows.

The dairy commissioners of Minnesota says that to per cent of the rows of that State do not the for their feed, and that they should be sent to the lentcher as soon as possible. This is possibly true of the cows of the Dominion also The sad part of this, says the Farmers' Review. that the owners of those cows do not know at they are see paying for their feed, but keep them on the relief that they are doing somether? to necessary progress. Many a man has been act krapted by the cows he has kept. The trouble giver was no way the owner on 'd Las luce to s jame done by his cows, fill the long of or se Smerthet . District real province its use is the the east orgal of hammering to the there was the heads of sect , -1