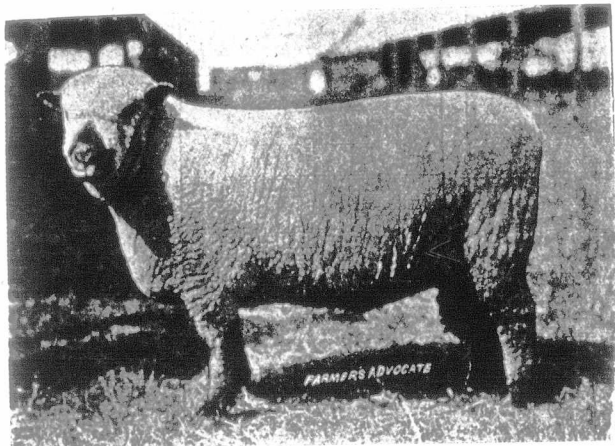


Edmonton's Summer Fair.

The first attempt at a successful up-to-date summer fair made by the people of the noted district of Edmonton, the first week of July, was, unfortunately, partially balked by the elements, in the form of heavy rains, with the resulting washouts. The Fair Association has procured 45 acres of land in the valley of the Saskatchewan, and equipped it splendidly; in fact, for its size a finer fair ground does not exist in the whole Northwest. Situated on a gentle slope from the river, with abundance of natural grove, which has been underbrushed, a fine race



SHROPSHIRE SHEARLING RAM.

Winner of first prize at Bath and West of England Show, 1901.
PROPERTY OF MR. R. P. COOPER, BERKHAMSTEAD.

track has been constructed, with a commodious grand stand; a two-storied agricultural hall has also been built, for vegetables, dairy exhibit, etc., and, although a setback resulted this year, the resources of this famous district and the energy of the directors will eventually make the Edmonton fair one of the big shows of Western Canada. The stock of the district is, considering its newness, of a high-class character.

Although this was a backward season, a good showing of vegetables was made, that veteran gardener, D. Ross, being to the fore. Thos. Speers, Oak Lodge, Man., judged the cattle, and S. R. English the horses, the Government judges, Messrs. Jas. Bray and J. B. Jickling, being detained by the washouts on the road. Shorthorns were exhibited by D. B. Wilson, Edmonton; J. A. McPherson, Spruce Grove, and H. H. Crawford, Strathcona. Jas. Tough and J. McKernan showed grades. Representatives of the dairy breeds of cattle were shown by Mrs. W. F. Cameron and J. H. Dowling. In sheep, J. S. Wilson, L'Amoureux; Jno. Kennedy, Edmonton, and J. Gainer were the exhibitors. The swine exhibit was probably the best part of the live stock. Berkshires were exhibited by T. Swift, Clover Bar; Jas. Tough, Edmonton; H. H. Crawford, Strathcona; Jno. McPherson, Spruce Grove. Yorkshires by H. Bell, D. Brox, and Jas. McKernan, Edmonton. Tamworths were shown by W. Vogel, Strathcona; Jno. McPherson and R. Weir. Some fine individuals deserve especial mention, notably the Tamworths of W. Vogel, J. McPherson and R. Weir; the Yorkshire sow of Jas. McKernan, the Berkshire boars of Jas. Tough and E. T. Swift, the boar of the latter being bred by H. H. Crawford, whose original stock was bought from Snell Bros., Snelgrove, Ont. Poultry of good quality was shown by the Tanthorpe Poultry Farm (E. Swift, proprietor), Clover Bar, who won on turkeys (Bronze), Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese, and Barred Rocks; and also by C. de W. McDonald, whose Light Brahmas, Langshans, Buff Rocks, Dorkings and C. I. Games swept the board. The agricultural hall contained a few exhibits of weeds, among which were noticed hare's-ear mustard, stinkweed, shepherd's-purse, wild oats, Canada thistle, and ball mustard. The grain show, although not large, was of fine quality, the wheat, oats and barley being very heavy. T. Daly, Clover Bar, and E. Dean, Edmonton, showed some fine Red and White Fife wheat. W. Keith, Clover Bar, had some white oats which showed what the district is capable of. Some very plump barley, a little dark in color, was shown (6-rowed) by J. McPherson and J. Tough; 2-rowed by H. H. Crawford. Some grain in the green sheaf was exhibited, the barley, oats and wheat being about 2 to 3 feet long. A sheaf of last year's oats, 6 feet long, and sheaves of Brome grass, 4 feet long, were also shown. In the vegetable line, large new potatoes, turnips and radish were seen, as also rhubarb two feet long. The dairy exhibit, ladies' fancywork, domestic manufactures,

and exhibits of some of the merchants helped fill the fine two-storied, 75 by 30 agricultural hall.

In dairy butter, first prizes were won by Mrs. Trimble, Edmonton; Jas. McKernan, Mrs. C. McPherson, Edmonton, with articles of fine quality. J. Tough showed some good cheese. Travelers all praise the butter and milk of the northern country, which is undoubtedly especially fitted for dairying, the great growth of grass, cool nights and plenty of water being favorable to the production of high-class milk and butter. A large number of Americans were visitors to the fair, many of whom were prospecting for land. An Iowa farmer states the Edmonton country to be the best stock-raising district he ever saw, stating that the cattle of this district were in as good condition as cattle corn-fed for three months in Iowa. At the present time, the visitor to Edmonton leaves the railroad at Strathcona and drives to Edmonton, crossing the fine iron bridge over the Saskatchewan, in whose waters the gold dredges may be seen at work. It will be only a few months ere direct railway communication will be made between the twin cities which are the St. Paul and Minneapolis of the Canadian West. On the streets of these towns may be seen the native and the half-breed, the Frenchman and the Galician, in addition to which the Anglo-Saxon race is represented by people from Eastern Canada, Great Britain, and the United States. Anent the Galicians, the prediction is made by an implement man of the town that they will soon be loaning money.

With the Institute Workers.

The opening meetings of the summer series of Farmers' Institutes, which began on July 2nd, were not generally largely attended. The weather conditions were unfavorable, roads bad, summer-fallow and other urgent work pressing on the farms, and in some districts the celebration of Dominion Day exhausted the interest and enthusiasm, and we fear also that in some cases local secretaries had been remiss in their duties and failed to properly advertise the meetings.

The meeting held at Carman on July 2nd, at which the speakers were Miss Maddock, of the Ontario Institute staff, and Provincial Veterinarian S. J. Thompson, was not largely attended. Good meetings were, however, held on the following days at Miami and Morden.

Miss Maddock is a clear, pleasing speaker, and her easy manner gives assurance that she knows what she is talking about. At Carman she took for her subject, Bacteriology. In Ontario, she said, there was a great awakening, not only among the farmers, but among the farmers' wives, and women's Institutes are being organized in a great many districts. The reason for this revival of interest was that the Institute workers were now making a science of the work, and the agriculturists realized that science, instead of being a word to be afraid of, simply means a thorough knowledge of our work. When we

hence the necessity of cleanliness, hot water, fresh air and sunshine. In the home, from cellar to bedroom, cleanliness and fresh air are the essentials of good health and good living. Miss Maddock enlarged upon the importance of these principles in the dairy, the house cellar, the bedrooms, giving good advice on the care of the sick, indicated briefly some of the salient points in connection with domestic economy as applied to the farm, and, in response to enquiries, spoke on the care of the cream separator, and went more fully into some details of home-dairy management.

Dr. Thompson spoke on contagious diseases of animals, selecting a few of the most common. He described the symptoms of blackleg, and pointed out the importance of burning the carcasses of all animals dying from this disease. He strongly recommended vaccination as a preventive, and stated that the Dominion Government now supplied the vaccine at cost.

Lump-jaw is not a contagious disease, but is conveyed into the system by the fungus, being icked up with grass, etc., where it may have been deposited from the discharge of an affected animal. Once in the mouth, the fungus may find lodgment in a decayed tooth or a sore, and then the disease rapidly develops. Taken in time, it is easily eradicated by the use of iodide or potassium. Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure may also be useful in early stages. It is unlawful to sell diseased animals, and bad cases should be killed and destroyed.

Swamp fever is very like typhoid in the human subject. Medicine is of little or no use without nursing. Give quinine in one-dram doses; plenty of milk to drink. Whiskey is also useful as a stimulant. The limbs should be well hand-rubbed and bandaged, and, above all, give plenty of fresh air and gentle exercise. Keep up the strength of the patient—don't physic or bleed. The Doctor said swamp fever was caused by feeding swamp hay and using swamp water. In those districts of the country where horses are fed on cultivated hay and straw, they are never troubled with this fever.

Glanders was also fully described, so that it might be detected in the early stages. Mange, lice, ticks, etc., were also discussed, and the free use of any of the well-known washes recommended, and the importance of repeating the application three or four times to insure killing all the eggs and leaving the animal clean.

The advisability of isolating any suspicious case of disease in any of the domestic animals was dwelt upon, and the necessity for cleanliness and fresh air in stables was emphasized.

Good Prospects at Indian Head Experimental Farm.

Superintendent Mackay, of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, in a letter to this office, under date of July 2nd, states:—"In regard to experiments on Experimental Farm, it is rather early to say much about them. Except corn, all tests, whether in grain, roots, trees, etc., are doing well. Fall plowing is beating all past records, while grain on Brome sod is extra fine. We have fine Brome hay and extra fine Western rye grass.



RAWLINSON BROS.' RANCH NEAR CALGARY, ALBERTA.

realize the forces of nature with which we have to deal, our work, instead of being mere drudgery, becomes interesting. Bacteriology is a science closely related to agriculture, and directly affects many branches of farm work. Bacteria belong to the vegetable kingdom. They are very insignificant in size, but have wonderful powers of development in numbers. Some are beneficial, some are harmful; they are everywhere, in the air, in water, and in milk, and to understand something of the conditions in which they develop is of great benefit in carrying on one's work. In dairying, for instance, warmth, moisture and impurities favor germ development,

A Costly Farce.

The men who are interested in exploiting the tuberculin test have not, so far as we know, cited the case of an importation of cattle near the end of last year, all of which passed the test in Great Britain, but through the importunacy of the official veterinarians were allowed by the owner to be loaded with tuberculin in quarantine, about one-third of them being condemned and, under the law, the owner prohibited from selling them for breeding or other purposes, the same animals being again tested by a qualified and official veterinarian a few months after and not one showing the least reaction. It may have been fun for the vets., but it was to the importer an expensive farce, costing him in the neighborhood of \$200 extra, we are told.