

of great merit. Shropshire rams two shears and over was well competed for as far as numbers were concerned, but the quality was not up to the mark. The lambs in this class were also poor, with the exception of the first and second prize ram lambs and the first prize ewe lambs.

Pure-bred Sheep, any other variety.—Nothing competed in this class but Oxford-downs. There were some good sheep among them, the first prize aged ram being a very fine animal.

Fat Sheep.—Quite a number of these were shown, but none had been fed for exhibition; they were simply grass-fed sheep, some of them having raised lambs this season.

The exhibit of sheep could not be called altogether a first-class one, for while there were some very fine animals there were also some very poor ones. Another trouble was that the sheep were not brought out as they should be, there being but one flock (Leicesters) that was properly prepared for exhibition, and even they were low in condition.

PIGS.

The number of exhibits in this class was double that of last year. The Berkshires justly headed the list, Yorkshires a good second, and Chester Whites third, very few of any other breed being on exhibition. We noticed the absence of both the Poland Chinas and Tamworths, both of which varieties are good sorts, the quality of their meat being well mixed with lean, which the demand calls for. They would certainly prove a much more valuable hog for this country than either the Essex or Suffolk. The Berkshires, as a rule, were brought out in much the best shape, and some extra good ones shown. Some good Yorkshires also appeared, though others were not up to the mark in show condition, and several of the Chester Whites, which, by the way, are a very useful class of pigs, were open to improvement, which might have been accomplished by a little extra preparation for the show. Manitoba needs more swine, and needs them badly, and it is hoped that this branch of live stock husbandry will receive the attention to which it is entitled, in view of the profitable returns it would by proper management bring to the farmers whose damaged wheat has gone to waste, and who have been sacrificing barley at 20 cents per bushel, which in the form of pork would have brought them double the money.

Mr. A. A. McArthur made the awards in this class.

POULTRY.

The exhibit of poultry was much in advance of last year—not only was the quality better, but the number of entries was increased so much that if next year the same progress is made the building will be too small to hold the exhibit, notwithstanding the very large addition that has already been built. Light Brahmans were a large class, eight entries in old birds and nine in chicks, and were good throughout. The first prize birds were very good, and in very nice feather for the time of year. Buff Cochins were a splendid lot, though not so numerous. There were but two pairs of Partridge Cochins, the first prize pair being magnificent birds. Games were good, both Black Breasted, Reds, and Indian. Hamburgs were poor, both in old birds and chicks. Langshans were well represented; first and second prize birds were good. Leghorns were shown in four varieties. In Black Minorcas the prizes all went to one exhibitor with some very good birds. There were two coops shown as Minorcas which were quite as much like Black Spanish, and would have been better not there. Plymouth Rocks were, on the whole, not an extra good class, though in considerable numbers. The large exhibit of Wyandottes showed the popularity of this breed. There was a marked improvement over last year's show of this variety. The Golden Laced and White, as well as the Silver Laced, were well represented. Wyandotte chicks were also excellent. There were some nice Game, and a very attractive exhibit of Buff Pekin Bantams. The Silver Laced, given by H. A. Chadwick, the best specimen seen, any variety, was awarded the first prize. In Black Spanish. In turkey, geese, and ducks there were but few entries. The first prize and prize Bronze Turkeys were very nice. There were

represented by four pairs of Toulouse, and one pair of Brown China. In goslings there was but one pair, Brown China. Pekins were the only breed of ducks represented. Some very good pigeons were shown, this class being a great improvement on last year's exhibit.

The well-known expert judge, Mr. Butterfield, made the awards.

Timely Notes for September.

THE PAST EXHIBITION.

Going over the list of prize winners at the recent Winnipeg Industrial, I was surprised to see what a large proportion of the stock prizes went to the western portion of the province, and even to the "wild and woolly west," Battleford and Calgary. I fancy the newer settlers are more enterprising and better farmers than those who came first, and it is a pity so many of these enterprising, pushing men should have settled in the west, when Eastern Manitoba seems to me to offer so many solid advantages. I also blame the greed of the loan companies and speculators who hold so much eastern land at prohibitory prices. Let them take a hint from the C. P. R. management, and reduce prices all round.

THE COMING FALL SHOWS.

May I be allowed to say first to the directors of the various societies that they copy the Industrial management in the very essential point of having one judge only over each department, and let him get the judging in good time. Be strict with regard to pedigrees, allow no one into the ring but the judge and the herdsmen or grooms. The rules are generally all right, but how often are they enforced? In judging butter and cheese, would it not be better to have an outside expert than the usual three local merchants, who each have their favorites and their own rut of method of packing? If such a gentleman as Mr. Cornett could be induced to make a circuit of the local fairs, we would see a great shaking up of old bones, and the old dilapidated tubs and cracked crocks, however well they might do for "trading" at the stores, would be a long way behind in the prize list. Another question as to table varieties of certain vegetables should be set at rest. Can Swede turnips of 10 or 12 lbs. each be called table varieties? Is not a Golden Ball a far more palatable article? Can a huge, coarse orange or Altringham carrot be called a table variety? and so on.

EGGS BY WEIGHT.

I see that the Toronto Retail Grocers' Association want the Government to have eggs sold by weight instead of by the dozen. This is at last a decided move in the right direction. But why, in the name of goodness, is it necessary to have government interference in the matter? Can the grocers themselves not take the initiative, or are they afraid to face the storm that would be aroused at the first? I hope to see the Northwest grocers take action in the matter, and at once issue a scale of prices in proportion to weight per dozen, or simply by the pound, the same as potatoes or turnips. Would it not sound nonsensical to see potatoes sold by the dozen?

REPORTS OF EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

In the middle of July comes the report of the Experimental Farms up to the end of last December. Surely the authorities must imagine the reports are of no use to farmers, or they would allow them to be distributed in time for guidance in the season's operations. From a cursory glance through it, I find it highly interesting, but I, in common with nearly every other farmer in the Northwest, have no time to study it until winter. If it were not for our agricultural papers, we would be always a year behind in our operations. I would suggest that Professor Saunders be given leave to publish the report on his own responsibility as soon after the 31st December as it be printed. One of the most interesting experiments, to my mind, is that with native grasses and clovers, and fodder plants. When we can grow 3, 4 and 5 tons of hay on an acre, we may safely go on for mixed farming even on a wheat farm. Let me commend these results to the earnest attention of all your readers.

HOLIDAYS AND FARM HELP.

We have been troubled many times about the impossibility of leaving our farms, owing to the necessity of having some one in charge on whom we could depend. Those of us whose children are not big enough to take charge in our absence are often prevented from taking a longed-for trip to Ontario or England, and alas, we can not fall back on our hired men—the old race of reliable servants seems to have died out, and been replaced by a tribe of tramps who wander from place to place in search of the highest possible wages in return for the least possible labor. Unless a considerable immigration of laboring people takes place shortly—men and women who are willing to do all-round work on a farm, from ploughing down, or rather up, to milking, for milking requires the best class of assistants—this province will never progress as it should. There is no question of good wages, they are assured; but we want good work in return, and we will cheerfully pay the wages.

PIGS.

Get your pigs along as fast as possible this month, so as to finish them off in October and early November, when prices are generally good. With an abundance of cheap grain, particularly barley and low grade wheat, and dear pork, comparatively, it seems incomprehensible that we keep on importing pork and bacon from Ontario, and send them our cheaper grain to be reshipped back to us as meat. Given a good breed of pigs, there is nothing will pay so large a percentage of profit as pork sold in the fall (not winter) or spring.

CATTLE.

Shipping cattle will soon be in demand, and it will be well to finish off the beasts with a few turnips and a little chop. Sell by the pound if possible, not out of hand, and allow no deductions whatever. For good cattle you may expect from 2½ to 3 cents a lb. live weight, or if you have a good stable, plenty of coarse grain and a few roots or ensilage, it may pay you to keep them over till May, when 4 or 4½ cents is generally attainable. In this there is not only the gain of a cent or more a pound on the original weight, but also a return of 4 or 4½ cents for the three or four hundred pounds you have been able to put on your animal. The manure should pay for the labor. Let each one calculate his own individual chances of being able to successfully feed during the winter and spring. If the animals are scrub stock, do not feed on any account; nothing but grass, and unlimited at that, can be fed to them with profit.

GENERAL.

Lift all your potatoes this month. Feed off all your small roots, poor cabbage, etc.; they are not worth the trouble of storing. Get on with your fall ploughing, but do it well, a good wide, deep, clean cut furrow. If your plough doesn't clean, get one that will.

"INVICTA."

Legal Department.

In response to the request of several enquiring readers, we have decided to add to the many valuable features of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE a department in which questions of a legal nature will be answered by a competent authority. Readers will kindly state the nature of the difficulty fully and clearly, writing on one side of the paper only, bearing in mind that no attention will be paid to anonymous communications. The first query, with the answer given, is as follows:—

Q. A farmer had a valuable horse seriously injured by the carelessness of a hired man. Can the man be punished by imprisonment? If not, why not? Or has't the farmer the same rights as any other member of the community?

ENQUIRER.

A. The man cannot be imprisoned. No one could be imprisoned for such negligence, and in this respect the farmer has the same rights as any other person. The farmer's only remedy is an action for damages. It would be different if the servant was guilty of maliciously injuring his master's property.