

petition Southdowns, owned by W. M. Smith, Scotland, Ont., and Cotswolds, belonging to Elgin Park, Burgessville, Ont. All the first and most of the seconds went to the shortwools, Park winning two seconds and several thirds.

Fat sheep were exhibited by Smith and Moir, Smith, with his Southdowns, winning first in pair of aged ewes, the Shropshires following. With shearling ewes and lambs there was no competition, Smith winning the former and Moir the latter.

The sweepstakes for best pen, any breed, was now called and hotly contested, Jull's Oxford Downs leading, followed by Moir's Shropshires and Smith's Southdowns.

SWINE.

Good quality and large numbers made this feature of the live stock department of the fair a strong one. The judge, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, had no light duty to perform, yet he was equal to the occasion.

Geo. Gregory, Lyonshall, had the only Berkshire on the grounds, a year-old boar.

Yorkshires made a strong class, many of them very smooth and of that lengthy type so much in favor to-day. In aged boars, Thos. Johnston took first and diploma, Alf. Jordan winning second. No third prize was offered for swine.

Geo. W. Jackson won first with a good, useful yearling boar, and Jas. Stancombe, Cartwright, first with boar under one year. Thos. Johnson got first for aged brood sow, and W. M. Smith second for yearling sow. Jas. Stancombe, with two very fine young sows, got first in under one year section, and the same placing with calendar-year sow, W. M. Smith receiving second money for the older of the two sections.

Tamworths.—W. L. Trann was the largest exhibitor in this class, and carried away three firsts and seven seconds. W. M. Smith followed with two firsts and one second. Thos. Johnson had two firsts, one of them for sow and litter. I. H. Noble and Ed. Brown, both of Killarney, got one first each.

Swine any other breed made a splendid showing. Trann, with his well-known Poland-Chinas, had strong competition from the Ontario herd owned by W. M. Smith and composed of Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey swine. The Manitoba herd, although not as strong numerically, carried off five firsts and only one second, and also, in addition, the diploma for best boar any age. Four firsts and eight seconds was the portion allotted to the Ontario herd.

POULTRY.

The exhibit, although comparatively small, was of very good material, confined almost exclusively to the utility breeds. In Plymouth Rocks, all the prizes went to Killarney men, Geo. McCulloch and A. McKnight dividing the first honors equally, with R. Arscott following. Wyandottes, Minorcas and Cochins were shown exclusively by Ed. Brown, Boissevain, who had a fine lot of birds at the fair. W. M. Smith was the only exhibitor of Hamburgs and geese. He also had a pair of ducks that won first in their class. Pekin ducks were shown by F. H. H. Lowe, Ninette. Thos. Hall was the only other exhibitor of ducks. H. A. C. Chadwick judged the poultry.

GRAINS AND GRASSES.

A very good collection of this important branch of agriculture was on hand at Killarney Fair. S. A. Bedford, Supt. of the Experimental Farm, Brandon, acted as judge, and for the work assigned it would be hard to find a more capable man. R. H. Ramsay, Killarney, got first for Red Fyfe, and A. E. Foster, of the same town, second. White Fyfe—First, A. Glenn, Boissevain. Six-rowed barley—First, Ed. Brown; second, W. E. Paull. Two-rowed barley—First, John Rigby, Killarney. White oats (American Banner)—First, B. Smallman, Holmfild; second, A. Glenn. Spelt—First, Geo. S. Walker; second, J. H. Noble, both of Killarney. Flax seed—First, J. H. Noble; second, Geo. McCulloch. Timothy seed—First, W. M. Smith; second, Geo. S. Walker. Brome grass seed—First, John Rigby.

Vegetables made a splendid showing, giving evidence of thorough soil cultivation, in addition to the natural adaptability of the land.

The hall exhibits reflected great credit to the producers of so many useful and ornamental articles, and also to the management for their efforts in securing such a grand collection for their first fair.

BUTTER.

Creamery, thirty pounds or over—First, Louise de Tellen, Crystal City. Farm dairy, not less than thirty pounds—First, Mrs. J. M. Baldwin, Killarney; second, Mrs. F. Finkbeiner, Killarney; third, Jas. Stancombe. Basket one-pound prints—First, Jas. Stancombe; second, John Hannah, Killarney; third, F. Finkbeiner. Rolls, not less than five pounds—First, Jas. Stancombe; second, Mrs. J. M. Baldwin; third, Mrs. W. J. Schnarr. Sweepstakes—Mrs. J. M. Baldwin. Best-scoring butter from De Laval separator—F. Finkbeiner. The butter exhibit was a credit to the show, and also to the exhibitors. C. C. McDonald, Winnipeg, acted as judge.

Grain Growers' Convention.

During the week of the Killarney fair the Grain-growers' of Manitoba decided to meet to discuss transportation questions, and the Killarney branch association was asked to outline a programme for the consideration of the delegates in attendance; consequently, they arranged that Mr. H. C. Henders, Elm Creek, would be the first speaker, and that the purport of his recent trip to Ottawa as one of the four delegates sent to interview the Dominion Government relating to changes in the present grain law would be the subject of his address.

The first meeting, which, by the way, was not large, was arranged for 9.30 a.m. August 5th, and shortly after that hour a telegram was received from Mr. Henders, stating that owing to an accident it would be impossible for him to attend, so the chairman of the meeting, Mr. John Hannah, president of the Killarney branch, called upon Mr. Jas. Scallion, of Virden, Provincial President of the organization, to address the meeting. Mr. Scallion began his remarks by showing that the farmer was seriously handicapped through lack of organization, party politics often proving a stumbling block when unity for some common good was required. The grain-growers' organization should include stockmen and all other farmers. This would give greater strength and make it possible for the tillers of the soil to rule the Province, no matter which party was in power. As examples he quoted the Ontario Railroad Drainage Bill, which was passed some time ago; and also the Ontario Railroad Compensation Bill, which provides that redress be granted the farmers for animals killed by trains, both of which measures became law only through the strenuous efforts brought to bear upon those in power by a united body of farmers.

Largely through the agitation and stick-to-it-iveness of the "grain-growers," Mr. Cassils and the C.P.R. officials, he continued, have become almost a unit with us, so that present appearances indicate that the grain act as outlined will become law.

Lumber combines and excessive railway charges keep hunting and fleeing the farmer all the time; in fact, he said, there is no close season for the farmer.

At present Manitoba has forty local G.-G.'s organizations, several of these with a membership exceeding 100, and Mr. Scallion stated that an organizer was required who would devote his full time to the interests of the farmer. This fellow worker could easily be paid provided the farmers looked to their own interests by becoming members of the nearest local society and paying an annual fee of \$1.00.

Referring to the G. T. Pacific Railway, the speaker's belief is that a Government owned and operated road is required ere the transportation problem of the West will be solved; in fact, he concluded that not till our products are carried at the lowest possible cost in the quickest time will this be solved, and a road built and owned by the people would be a long step in that direction. Just before taking his seat he paid a nice tribute to the Manitoba agricultural press for their help in these matters.

In the discussion which followed, it was pointed out that false crop reports are an injury to our country. Exaggerated reports are injurious to the farmer inasmuch as they tend to lower prices and increase wages.

Mr. Wm. Ryan, of Ninga, pointed out the poor condition of most loading platforms. Some that he personally knew of were condemned by the commissioner months ago, yet no steps had been taken to have them ready for the shipping season. A motion was made and carried, that wherever any grievance of this kind occurred the secretary of the nearest local grain-growers' association should notify the Provincial Secretary, and he would at once write the Commissioner.

On Thursday at the same hour another meeting was held, with a considerably larger attendance.

The "Grain Act, its relations to the grain trade, and how can farmers derive the most benefit from it?" was the first subject under consideration. Mr. W. A. Robinson, of Elva, the speaker chosen for that subject, gave a very forceful address. He brought forth strong argument showing that the organized forces of the farmer were in the first place required to suggest improvements, then to see that these were embodied in any amendments passed by the Government, and lastly, that when laws are made, they be enforced. To derive the most benefit from the grain act, the united forces of grain producers must zealously see that their rights are not being trampled upon, and this can only be secured by unity.

The next speaker was the Provincial Secretary, Mr. R. McKenna, and his subject, "Our Organization." He opened his remarks by saying that farmers should have some society or organization resembling a board of trade, with, perhaps, different functions, but with the purpose of furthering the interests of the farmer. It is possible, he said, that words are resorted to

the Grain Act, which will likely soon become law, that may nullify the usefulness of that law, and we as farmers have to meet such things, and to meet them successfully organization is necessary. Farmers are usually extremely busy, and often feel that they have not time to attend these meetings; every moment from the farm work seems lost, yet such is not so, and it is often only by working for the common weal of all that individual interests are best furthered. Sympathy, backed by practical help, in the form of \$1.00 from some thirty-five thousand Manitoba grain-growers, would be a mighty power, capable of benefiting each individual far in excess of the trifling outlay. The central executive, he said, was very anxious to know how to get that number banded together in one united body.

Mr. Jas. Scallion was now called to speak on "Transportation." In past years, he began, the farmer has been the pack-mule of the exploiters, and it is time he lightened his load. Railways for the people; and owned by the people, would help this, for in many cases at present the "pack-mule" is paying two-thirds more freight rates than would be required were railways owned and worked by the Government as the representative of the people. The postal service has been very nicely operated by the Government; why not the railways? Railroads, he continued, are over-capitalized. Bank stock is entirely different from railroad stock. Why should such be? He showed that at the present low rates were of national importance, owing to the fact that Russia, one of our greatest wheat competitors, was straining every nerve to get the best markets, the Government aiding her farmers very considerably by reducing the hauling rates. Next he quoted figures showing how much cheaper the Intercolonial, representing a Government line, was hauling freight than the Western division of the C.P.R. To give one example on a ten-mile haul, first-class freight by the Intercolonial cost nine cents per cwt., while on the Western division of the C.P.R. for a like distance the same class of freight cost twenty-five cents per cwt.

The G. T. Pacific again came up for discussion, and although Mr. Scallion considered that the Government has safeguarded the country's interests in this deal, in excess of anything of that nature in the past, yet he believes that at the present time greater things should be expected, so he moved a strong resolution, to be forwarded to the House at Ottawa, representing the pulse of this Grain-growers' meeting. Mr. Robertson, of Elva, seconded it, and the secretary of the Killarney branch society, Mr. W. J. Schnarr, was requested to forward copies to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Borden, Clifford Sifton, the various members of the Manitoba and N.-W. T. Governments, the agricultural press, and leading Winnipeg papers.

The question regarding the injury our farmers are receiving through our wheat being sold on the European markets on a different grade basis from that for which the farmer receives payment was now discussed. This is a point of national importance, for the whole country suffers to a certain extent. Fuller information on this point is to be gathered, and then the body as a unit will act.

Regarding lumber grievances, the Grain-growers are gathering evidence, and it was moved and seconded that this body deal with the matter as fully as possible.

After passing a vote of thanks to the various speakers the meeting adjourned.

Fall Fair Features.

The exhibition in West Oxford, which will be held at Fryeburgh, Me., will have some of the following interesting educational features:

The entire equipment for a model kitchen and dining-room has been furnished free of cost by enterprising local merchants. Another interesting feature will be the model sick-room, with all necessary equipments and necessary articles for the family medicine chest. Prizes are offered for best exhibits of flowers, insects, etc., by children. and Secretary McKenna intends to offer a handsome photograph to the school children who drive to the grounds in the most nicely gotten-up van or wagon. The children will be required to sing in front of the grand-stand, and all taking part will be admitted to the grounds free.

At a convention of 1,200 farmers in East Tennessee recently, great enthusiasm was aroused over the subject of better rural schools and better roads. What is called the Brownlow Bill was unanimously endorsed. The measure was especially commended as a means of improvement of rural schools. One of the principal reforms throughout the country districts consists in the consolidation of the rural schools so as to do away with the greater number of small, unsatisfactory schools and replace them with centrally-located schools of greater efficiency and affording increased educational advantages to the rural children. One of the drawbacks to the adoption of this system is the lack of better roads.

The ann products, Agriculture on the Ag 4th. Owning night and that it othe a goodly m very credit of live sto there being class for h Clydesdales Ferndale S character, of the sam tural and number of ity, as a r acter. Th lot—an evi are making There v Geo. Allison Shortthorns came over came very In hogs, Berkshires wool were class. Ins praiseworth and grains commendab not behind finer arts. One of t cultural Sc closed sho hibition ha bluffy, but outlay cou surrounding good show breeders, and the import

There is quired to i placed upon the seeds mixed with farm crops Dominion it stands a and grass dealers w should it b act at pres offers for s chants who cereals that weeds as r mustard, p hawkweed. Russian th farmers ca from all of seed dealer striction of of the exp dealers mal the dealer whether for men is fo trade. TH Government amended in gested the "That" very infer country or foreign co are large quality of distributed posed upon cover crim white clove ly mention ples of all at the Cus be sent to tawa for e is carefully we fear t seeds will s farming in prejudice of low-grade o brought in tication or tans entry the country found to be unit for di