

## RESULTS.

It is quite superfluous to dilate on the usefulness of Exhibitions where the works of different manufacturers, the products of different climes, the fruits of rival industries, the results of varied circumstances, talents and rewards, are placed within easy comparing distance from each other. In our own case farmers east and west, from this county and that other, can view with intelligent appreciation the differences between the results attained by varying methods. And so with other avocations. We are social beings: we are profoundly impressed by inter-communion. We give and receive ideas by coming into contact with veritable samples of success or of failure,—of defect or of excellence. Exhibitions are intended to teach by example,—by ocular demonstration. The principal drawback is the shortness of the time at the disposal of earnest "students" who are resolved to learn what they can. In order to gain the largest benefit from the Exhibition, visitors ought to take season tickets and to come early and stay late, and to devote their attention specially to the department which concerns their own life-work. Of course there will be many who come and go simply to see the "lion." They will take a superficial glance at most of the things, and be at some little pains to admire what others are admiring. This class has its uses, but it is always more ornamental than useful. Exhibitions would do ill without these showy people on show days. But it is not for their benefit that we get up Exhibitions, but for the benefit mainly of our farmers, mechanics and manufacturers, that they may be stimulated to higher measures of excellence in their respective callings.

Let us conclude with the impressive words of the illustrious Prince Consort at the opening of the great Exhibition of 1851:

"The products of all quarters of the globe are placed at our disposal, and we have only to choose which is the best and cheapest for our purposes, and the powers of production are intrusted to the stimulus of competition and capital.

"So man is approaching a more complete fulfilment of that great and sacred mission which he has to perform in this world. His reason being created after the image of God, he has to use it to discover the laws by which the Almighty governs His creation; and, by making these laws his standard of action, to conquer nature to his use—himself a divine instrument.

"Science discovers these laws of power, motion, and transformation: industry applies them to the raw matter, which the earth yields us in abundance, but which becomes valuable only by know-