

of rotation, with improved implements and live stock. These latter, however, cannot be procured for next to nothing: good utensils as well as superior cattle are necessarily costly productions, and for any one to succeed in farming, whatever country he may dwell in, he must reconcile his mind to the necessary outlay.

In the support and management of these kinds of exhibitions the difference between England and France is very great: the latter depends upon the Government for almost everything: the former for nothing. The recent show it is said cost the French Government some sixty thousand pounds sterling! With such an expenditure from such a source, in one of the most beautiful situations of that beautiful metropolis, the Exhibition must necessarily surpass in point of ornament and decorative splendour such as are dependent on voluntary contributions. The Emperor is the mainspring of all these great movements: he evidently comprehends the wants and high destiny of the country which he wisely and beneficially governs.

I omitted to state that I paid a visit to the great national farm and school of Grignon, about twenty miles from Paris, with which I was much delighted. Particulars must be reserved for a future communication. No unprejudiced person, I think, can visit France and its metropolis, even for the briefest period, without forming a high respect for a people so eminently distinguished for art and science, literature and arms. I heard the most friendly feelings expressed both towards England and Canada. For the sake of peace and human progress may such professions be properly and sincerely reciprocated!

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION  
IN CANTERBURY.

July 10th.

The twenty-third Exhibition of this great national society is now being held in this ancient and picturesque city. To-day the public were admitted on the payment of half-a-crown, but the number has not been too great to interfere with a careful and minute examination of the articles and stock by individuals. Hitherto none but those officially connected with the show could find admittance, except by special order. The Implement yard, however, was open to the public on the payment of a crown. The grounds, consisting of about thirty acres, are

beautifully and conveniently situated within a mile of the city, close to the railway, and the arrangements appear to be very complete. The division of labour in this respect has been carefully studied, and the varied machinery of management seems so far to work noiselessly and efficiently. Here may be seen the aristocracy of the land working with tenant farmers and mechanics in conducting the operations of the magnificent Exposition of the agricultural and mechanical industry of England: and the principal and subordinate officers are men in the stations of superior intelligence and character. As all entries for the exhibition finally close, I think, the 19th of May, some six weeks before the show takes place, a detailed catalogue is prepared and published, and all animals and articles are strictly arranged in a systematic manner. With a catalogue of this kind of every article occupying its own corresponding plate it is easy to ascertain at a glance, the name and residence of its owner, and such other particulars as most people desire to know. I cannot see why something of this sort could not be done with our Provincial Shows in Canada, provided the entries were made more explicit and the time were made absolutely to close a few weeks before the time for holding the exhibition.

The present show is not so large as its immediate predecessors: Warwick and Chesham being in a more central position, surrounded all sides by a dense population, while Canterbury is situated in the South-east corner of the island. The falling off, however, is not so great, especially when it is considered that twelve or thirteen principal firms manufacturing agricultural implements and machinery, in consequence of an unfortunate misunderstanding and quarrel with the Society, declined exhibiting. These manufactures have on previous occasions covered several acres with their products carefully and often tastefully arranged, and constituted unquestionably an important and attractive feature of the exhibition. After many of the principal tools and machines these intractable manufactures were in the end exhibited by agents, who in this country generally the purchasers.

The following analysis will give the reader a definite idea of the extent of the exhibition. *Shorthorns* the number of entries (and in departments what was entered was exhibited with only a very few exceptions,) was