

upwards, 40c. each. Special terms will be made with those who wish to canvass continually. Last season a farmer and his daughter earned \$180 in ten days taking new subscribers for us. Those who would sooner receive live stock or implements than cash commissions can be supplied advantageously. See our prize list advertised in other columns. We will guarantee the safe arrival of every animal and article, and will further guarantee that all prizes will be of good quality and satisfactory in every respect.

Toronto Exhibition.

THE AGRICULTURAL HALL

was well filled with produce of unusual merit. The potatoes, onions, pumpkins and squash were very good indeed. Cabbages were unusually fine and of good quality, but the numbers exhibited were small. The field roots were the best ever seen at a Canadian exhibition. W. E. Stock, of Waterdown, Ont., showed a grand lot of the various kind of turnips, competing in thirteen classes. In his collection were twenty-eight varieties of mangels, carrots and turnips.

Mr. Simpson Rennie, Milliken, Ont., competed in ten classes, and also for the sweepstakes in mangels, carrots and beets. His roots were of enormous size, yet very smooth and even.

D. McMillan, Hillsburg, Ont., showed a very large, smooth collection of potatoes, in all fourteen distinct varieties in the classes; also an exhibit of fifteen varieties, five potatoes each, as a collection.

The display of peppers was large and good.

Cauliflowers were few, but large and good.

The exhibit of grain was much the same as in previous years in quantity, but the quality was better than usual.

The officials of the

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

made a mammoth and very handsome exhibit of grain. The manner in which it was prepared and put up reflects great credit on the officials. None of the other exhibits from similar sources, or from any of the other Provinces, could compare with this one in arrangement or completeness. It contained 328 varieties of cereal grains, of which 56 are fall wheats, 64 are barleys, 85 spring wheats, 95 oats and 28 peas. Nearly all of these are shown in the ear, and they represented the growth of the first and second years since importation, viz., the years 1889 and 1890, they also included 30 new varieties of imported winter wheats and some other kinds of grains obtained from New Zealand, tried for the first time on the farm.

The grain in the sample jars represented the seed as imported from various countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, New Zealand and Australia. Of these grains there are 237 varieties. There were also 66 samples of corn, all of which have been tested upon the farm by the dairy department, a large number of varieties of other kinds of grain grown the present year, in so far as they could be got ready in time for exhibition.

THE DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

also made a grand exhibit of grain, grasses, fruits, corn and potatoes. The latter comprised 107 varieties. Twenty varieties of Russian apples were shown, a number of which were quite promising. Each of the Dominion Experimental Farms contributed to this exhibit. The fruit from

BRITISH COLUMBIA

was much admired and attracted considerable attention. There were also 60 varieties of barley, 80 varieties of spring wheat, 9 of fall wheat, oats 70, beans 20, peas 30, rye 10, carrots 20, corn 75, grasses 29, cherries 12, currants 10, lettuce 30, raspberries 30, strawberries 50. The last five were shown preserved in glass jars, or as photographs. Those in charge also exhibited a sample of ensilage, which was put in the silo at Ottawa, September 6th, 1889. It is still in a good state for cattle food.

That well-known seedsman, Wm. Rennie, Toronto, Ont., made a fine display of grains, grasses, field roots, &c., all of which he claimed were grown for him and from seed supplied by himself.

IN THE DAIRY BUILDING.

Manitoba and the Western Territories of Canada made a large and handsome display of grains, grasses and fruits, adorned here and there by skins and stuffed heads of their native animals. The exhibit was continually surrounded by large crowds of spectators, many of whom were interested in Western Canada, looking to it as a place in which to settle.

THE HONEY EXHIBIT,

which was also placed in this building, was mammoth, and in quality better and more varied than ever before. Many tons of the best honey was to be seen here, together with the implements, &c., used in bee husbandry.

THE HORTICULTURAL HALL.

This magnificent building was a veritable fairy land, made beautiful beyond description with lovely flowers and luscious fruits. The very air was fully charged with sweet perfume arising from thousands of flowers on exhibition. The flowers and foliage plants were numerous and beautiful beyond description. The fruit display was very good, though not as large in some classes as in some previous years, yet it was much better than was expected, considering the great scarcity of fruit throughout the Dominion and the bordering States. The apples exhibited were of good quality, but the quantity was not large. Grapes were in larger quantities and better than ever before. Here the event of the season, was the appearance of several plates of most beautiful peaches. The tree which bore them was originated as a seedling at Oakville, a station on the southern division of the Grand Trunk Railroad, twenty-one miles west of Toronto. The stock is being introduced by Messrs. Morris, Stone & Wellington, the well-known proprietors of Fonthill nurseries. It has been named the Fitzgerald peach. It is large, round, high colored and of very inviting appearance. Mr. Wellington assured us that it was much more hardy than any sort yet introduced, and that it was a more heavy and regular bearer. The opinion of disinterested authorities who have seen the fruit is that it is a valuable and very promising sort.

HORSES.

The Toronto Show has again come and gone, and among the vast crowds that have again patronized it, numbers must have enjoyed the horse department. But one thing at once strikes the casual observer, viz., that the show has now outgrown its accommodation, and we hope the energetic and efficient management will be able to add more land to assist them in carrying

on their enterprise. As at present arranged it is impossible for justice to be done to the magnificent display of horses that now yearly are to be seen at this show.

We have a few suggestions to make and criticisms to indulge in: For instance the great difficulty of finding animals when in their stables might be remedied by placing both entry number and number of the stall opposite the name on the catalogue. This would not be as convenient as having the horses classed in their stalls, but a particular horse could then be found without difficulty. Exhibitors never will be persuaded to divide their stock when showing in several classes, as this adds to the work, both in feeding and supervision. To begin, as in the official catalogue, thoroughbred horses are placed in Class 1, and here, among eight entries, Buffalo seems to have been the sensational horse, and is a particularly good one, of the racing type, but with considerable size to back it up. We should like very much to see a special added to this class for weight carriers, or rather such stallions that would cross on mares and produce horses capable of carrying weights of 12 to 15 stone. Although there was a pretty full entry in the class for thoroughbreds, John Dymont was as usual quite a large exhibitor. Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, and Geo. E. Tuckett, Hamilton, were also among the prominent exhibitors in this class.

ROADSTERS.

Roadster and roadster-bred horses were as usual about the most numerous of any class, and numbered some one hundred and sixty in all. Many of roadster breeding also shunting over into the carriage and coach and Hackney classes. And right here we must beg to differ with the present classification at our shows, for in this show, as well as in others throughout the country, horses are classed by their height more than by their breeding, stallions in this class not to be less than 15½ hands with brood mares the same, while pairs or single drivers could not show if they stood over 15½ hands. This is a most absurd way of classing them, for certainly it ought not to disqualify a gentleman's road horse even if he be up to 16 hands, there being an instance of this on the ground, as a particularly good gentleman's road horse took first premium among the single Gladstone, T cart or carriage class, merely because he stood between 15½ and 16½ hands. This horse was in all respects a No. 1 driver, but was entirely out of his class as a Gladstone horse and T cart horse, as he was too short in the rein to wear a collar and quite too thick at the throat, and entirely destitute of the necessary stylish action or type for this class. We hope that at the next show the classes will be better defined so that special classes for the different vehicles may be added. The Toronto Industrial is now looked up to, not only as the great exhibition, but as a great educator, and nothing will illustrate as plainly to farmers and breeders what the different breeds and types of horses are for, as having special classes for the different equipages. The roadster class, as bred in Canada, is entirely too light and small for practical work, and the present standard is too low to encourage breeding up in size. To attempt to describe the horses that had pretensions to breeding in this class would take more space than we have at our disposal. Something like fifty stallions showed up in the three older sections, proving that there is not a dearth of roadster-bred sires, but we should like to see