

The scene which took place when the editor in question took his place for examination before the commission is described as extremely amusing. It was in substance as follows:—

Question.—We are enquiring into the propriety of establishing experiment stations throughout the Dominion for the purpose of giving farmers the benefit of knowledge to be gained from the results of practical experiments such as are likely to be of the greatest interest to farmers in the sections where the stations are placed.

Answer.—Yes.

Question.—We thought, Mr. —, that we would like to have your views on the subject, supposing, of course, that as you have been for several years editor of an agricultural paper, your opinion on this subject would be of some value to us?

No answer.

After an uncomfortable pause, in which the chairman of the commission looked somewhat embarrassed and annoyed, while the parliamentary friend of the taciturn editor wriggled uneasily in his chair, the chairman ventured to be more direct.

Question.—Do you think, Mr. —, that it would be advisable to establish such stations?"

Answer.—No.

Then followed a long pause, during which the chairman fidgeted still more painfully, while the shorthand writer chewed the wrong end of his pencil impatiently. At last the editor rose to his feet, and unfolding a copy of his paper, harangued the commissioner for the space of half an hour. The substance of his speech was, that for several years he had been publishing that paper (some bound volumes of which he took the liberty of presenting for the inspection of the commission). He had published his paper so far without government aid. For the years that were past he had been furnishing the farmers of Canada with all the agricultural information and instruction that they needed without charging the Government one cent for it. He had also furnished them with pictures of live stock and of farm buildings (samples of which were before them), and that was, in his opinion, the proper way of imparting agricultural instruction to farmers. He thought he could give the farmers of the Dominion all the instruction that would be of any use to them if they would only take his paper, "monthly, one dollar a year in advance," but if the Government thought the farmers needed more instruction, let them furnish his paper to farmers who were unable to subscribe for it, and if this were not enough let the Government grant him a subsidy and he would give the readers of his paper more reading matter and more pictures.

As soon as the editor had concluded his address the committee adjourned for the day without taking any further action. Of course, the "evidence" thus afforded did not have any influence on the deliberations of the commission, but it served to show how intelligently and how sincerely this man was working in the interest of his readers.

More recently the same eminent authority delivered himself substantially as follows:—

"The agricultural papers of this Province, organs of government farming, have committed themselves

to a live-stock boom, and now that the Government has proved logically and experimentally to its own satisfaction, that all breeds must go except Shorthorns for grading up for beef, our natives being most profitable for our dairying industry, the readers of these organs are kept in the dark with reference to these facts."

Supposing for one moment that any one who knew enough to read the above paragraph should place any reliance upon it, what would be the result? He would imagine that experiments at the Government Farm had disproved facts that had been thoroughly established for many years. Here is an editor pretending to instruct farmers and virtually telling them that the Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, and Ayrshires are all inferior for dairying to our scrub cattle that for the past fifty years or more have been bred without any particular object other than "multiplication." This man has the impudence to tell his readers that experiments made under Professor BROWN, at the Agricultural College Farm, have virtually proved that haphazard breeding has produced better dairy cows than intelligent selection and careful development maintained for many generations. But this is not all. Further on this organ of scrub cattle, rye straw and basswood browse announces his convictions in a paragraph which deserves to be preserved as a literary curiosity. He says:—

"We have not committed ourselves to the various live stock booms, but expressed our willingness to bring forward any breed that could be proved by honest records to be the best. Such records have not been forthcoming; the boom system of making certain breeds appear the best still prevails; but we rejoice to see that a re-action is about to take place."

It is certainly not necessary to point out that only the most insufferable conceit and crass ignorance could induce such a declaration. The usefulness of a paper publishing such exploded nonsense is, of course, infinitesimal, but it is a lamentable fact that there are still some ignoramuses left among Canadian farmers who will gladly accept such a doctrine because it encourages them in the "pennywise" course they have always pursued, and at the same time flatters them into the belief that they are really cleverer than their neighbors who use their brains as well as their hands in farming.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

The sub-committee in regard to the question of removing or improving the present cattle market will meet to-day, and it is to be hoped that the members will take a broad view of the question. There is no doubt that the present state of the cattle market is disgraceful. Cattlemen with valuable animals avoid us. The other day the city employees absolutely refused to take their horses into one of the pens for the purpose of cleaning it out, as they were afraid that the legs of the animals would be broken in trying to get out. Yet this is the sort of place which it is expected that drovers will take valuable cattle to. Something must be done. The position is just this: The present site comprises about $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The land adjoin-

ing, consisting of about $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres, belongs to the city, but is leased for a lumber yard, and the lease has nine years to run. If both pieces were used there would be about enough ground for the present needs of the city in the way of space. It has been calculated that to put this ground into proper condition as to drainage and to erect commodious buildings would cost about \$28,000. The lessee of the $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres would have to be paid for the surrender of his lease, and when spoken to about the matter, he mentioned \$12,000 as about the price that would satisfy him and the parties who had sub leased from him. The nine acres are valued at \$27,000, which competent judges consider a low estimate, as land immediately adjoining was disposed of at the rate of \$5,000 an acre. This makes the account stand thus:

Improvements to market.....	\$28,000 00
Surrender of lease, say.....	6,000 00
Value of land.....	27,000 00
	\$61,000 00

Now the other proposal, namely, to move. In answer to advertisement, several sites were offered for a cattle market. One of these is eminently suited for the purpose. It is skirted by four railways. All the companies at present operating lines in the Province of Ontario have access to it. The city street-car system runs right to it. It could be easily drained. The price is reasonable. It is more than twice as large as the present site with the leased lumber yard added. It is in a portion of the city far removed from any thickly populated centre, or any place likely to be thickly populated for many years to come, whereas the present site is already becoming a nuisance to a neighborhood that is fast filling up. The calculation for this site is as follows:

Erection of buildings and preparation of ground..	\$36,000 00
Purchase of 20 acres.....	15,000 00
	\$51,000 00

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

REMOVAL OF LIVE STOCK BUILDINGS.

A meeting of exhibitors of live stock at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition was held on 6th inst. in the association's rooms, Church Street, to consider what action should be taken on the proposed location of the cattle sheds on the north side of the railway track. Among the stockmen present were —Messrs. D. McRae, Guelph; F. A. Fleming, Weston; V. E. Fuller, Oaklands; A. McL. Howard, Jr., Toronto; Dorsey & Son, Somerville; Fuller, Toronto; T. C. Patteson, Toronto; and the following members of the association:—President Withrow; Ald. Mitchell, Lieut.-Col. Gray, M.P.P., R. W. Elliot, W. Rennie, Jas. Fleming, D. C. Ridout, J. McGee, Dr. Smith, H. J. Hill, P. G. Close, A. McGregor, and others.

Mr. Withrow said the directors of the Industrial Exhibition were face to face with this fact, that the accommodation for live stock must be increased. Every effort had been made to secure the land to the south of the present grounds, but without success, and he believed there was strong objection on the part of the volunteers to allow them to use the Garrison Common in any shape. The directors had thereupon decided to ask the Ontario Government for a piece of land north of the railway track, which would be reached from the present grounds by an overhead bridge.

Mr. Ridout said, if they went south the volunteers were up in arms, and if they went north the