

Farmers' Institutes.

The following are Mr. D. F. Jelly's views on the above subject:—

Institute meetings may be called schools, in which the experience of successful men is given "without money and without price" to those in attendance to aid them in achieving greater success in their farming operations.

Everybody admits the importance of the farming industry in the Northwest, and that every other industry is dependant upon agriculture; and without we can make a success of farming here, the Northwest cannot be made a success; and without the Northwest—"the greater Canada that is to be"—the Dominion of Canada would be a long time in attaining a prominent position among the nations of the world.

There is so much depends upon agriculture and I think there is no question that *everything* depends upon it, especially in the Northwest, those in authority should see that every encouragement be given the farming community.

The success of the farmer should be the first consideration of the government of the country.

That the Dominion Government has recognized the importance of the industry is shown by the establishment of Experimental Farms, which are doing excellent work and are institutions of which the government should feel proud, and for which we, as farmers, should feel thankful; but so far only a *limited* number of our farmers have taken advantage of one of the two ways in which they could be benefited, that is by either visiting personally the farm or by carefully reading the detailed reports of the farm operations which are given very fully each year.

But if we wish to benefit the great mass of farmers we must have Institute meetings at least once a year; and I think they should be two-day meetings, at which the results of all investigations, of experiments at the Experimental Farm, should be given together with the experience of successful men, in every branch of farming. Those meetings should be held not only in Regina but in every important place in the Northwest, where farming is the chief industry.

The Dominion Government, in order that the farming community should reap the full benefit of the Experimental Farm, should provide a fund sufficient to meet the expenses necessary to carry on those Institutes, which might properly be called Territorial Institutes.

Then we have, or propose to have here, Local Institutes, some are already organized, ours, I hope, will be organized in plenty of time to do the work it is designed to do.

The difference between the Local and Territorial Institutes is this: The Local Institute will be a union of farmers to discuss every question bearing upon the prosperity of the farmer, and to devise means for removing any or all disabilities under which they labor, also a very important part of their duties will be to assist in making the Territorial Institute that is held in this locality a success, and furnish, if necessary, some who will be able and willing to prepare and read good papers at such meeting.

The Territorial Institute will confine itself to showing the farming community how to produce the greatest quantity of the best quality, with the least possible expense, of every farm product than can be properly produced in the Northwest.

With these Institutes properly carried on, and if not properly carried on the farmers will be to blame themselves, a great stimulus will be given to farming in the Northwest Territories, and I fully believe will have the effect of doing what is the whole aim of the Institute, making farming pay.

When we can show unmistakably a prosperous farming community we will have solved the great immigration question, which is one of the most important questions to us, and one that is now costing the country large sums of money each year, with indifferent results.

When we can show the farmer who is industrious and economical to be well housed, well clothed, well clothed, paying cash for what he needs, then he can confidently look forward to a time being not far distant when the Northwest will be peopled by millions of contented and happy people. Regina Leader.

The Industrial Exhibition.

recently held in Toronto was one of a series of successes that has marked the history of this show, which, whether we take into consideration the entries in and quality of the live stock exhibit, the agricultural products, the number of visitors attending, or the financial success that crowned the efforts of the management, may be considered the greatest show of the continent. For the exhibition of 1891 a more liberal prize list than ever before had been offered, to which the exhibitors of live stock responded heartily by the following additions to each department:—

	1890.	1891.
Horses.....	971	1,007
Cattle.....	553	575
Sheep.....	384	415
Pigs.....	316	339

The excess in the entries was still greater in other departments, and although additions had been made to the buildings there was not a foot of available space that was not occupied. Financially, the crucial test is in the gate receipts, which, from the official figures, amounted to \$65,850.50 for 1891, against \$65,524.45 for 1890, while the figures of 1890 were \$10,000.00 in excess of any previous year. This in the face of a particularly late season, those in the northern part of the province being scarcely half through harvest, while in other localities farmers were still busy with fall wheat seeding. It being remembered that it is from the farmers that the bulk of the visitors are drawn, it must be concluded that this year's fair was an unqualified success.

The want of sufficient room has heretofore been the greatest drawback that the management has had to cope with, and this, we understand, will be rectified for another year's show, as at a meeting held since the exhibition by the Toronto City Council it is proposed to submit a by-law to the citizens to provide money to purchase another rifle range, so that the present Garrison Commons may be made available for another year's show. This is a proof of the untiring zeal of Manager Mr. H. J. Hill, who has scarcely closed the gates on the present season than he begins to look after the welfare of the next, and to whom the success that has been achieved is in a large manner due.

HORSES AT THE INDUSTRIAL.

As is usual at Toronto, the horses formed one of the most prominent features of the show, and with the grand exhibit made in this department it is a thousand pities that better arrangements for seeing them could not be adopted. "Too small" is the general verdict when the present grounds are spoken of, and, doubtless, this fact has this year militated against the rapid yearly advance in the number of visitors that marked the annual progress of the show in former years. The fact is, there is scarcely standing room for the vast concourse of people that make it a point to attend this exhibition, and if the arrangements spoken about above are carried out, we hope to see better arrangements for next year's show, which the public will doubtless show their appreciation of by a still greater attendance. The character of the horse exhibit, as well as other classes of live stock, undergoes a change each year. Particularly is this the case in horses for driving purposes, fashion and requirements demanding a suitable horse, and in an exhibition like the Industrial this is most observable, and quite in keeping with the advance made in other lines. In the different styles of turnouts in equipages the changes of a year were very noticeable, and show that we, like the eastern cities across the lines, are following more and more the English modes as well as the English horses.

The management at Toronto have made a decided improvement in adding a number of classes

to those heretofore given for driving and carriage horses, which included pairs over 15 hands, driven to T cart, standhope, mail, or spider phaeton, which will have the effect of defining better for what purpose the different types of carriage horses are required.

THOROUGHBRED

horses were largely represented, especially in the aged stallion section. Many beautiful specimens, such as the grand horse Buffalo, by imp. Bellet, owned by Jos. E. Seagram, Waterloo, and F. A. Campbell's Biletto, by the same sire, and John Dymont, Orkney, King Bob, Mowat & Maclean's Disturbance. The two first mentioned are large, handsome horses, exactly suited for breeding on the commoner bred mares, in order to produce horses for carriage and saddle purposes. As is too often the case among the young ones of this class, there were a lot of weedy things that had the appearance of a lack of suitable feed and care which is due them if their breeders intend or wish them to become popular, and which is necessary in order to develop them earlier, as other breed fanciers do. The breeders of thoroughbreds, for some strange reason, are particularly careless in their manner of bringing out young fillies and colts.

Roadster or trotting bred horses had no less than 242 entries, and if to these the double teams were counted in, considerably over 250 horses of this class had added their quota to the exhibition, which shows that there is no likelihood of a scarcity in this line of equine production for some years to come. Numbers in this class forbid anything like an individual description, but the winners will be found in the prize list in another column.

The Carriage and Coaching class was made up of Yorkshire Coach or Cleveland horses, and horses with more or less thoroughbred blood, also those in the trotting line of breeding; and it is worthy of note that the winners were drawn in every case from the ranks of the former wherever horses of this breeding appeared in the section, showing how prepotent is this blood. Wild Harry, a Yorkshire bred horse, by Emperor 1298, dam by Ballot (thoroughbred), was the winner in the aged class. He is owned by Isaac Hisey, Cremona, Ont. He has recently finished a heavy season in the Paris district, and was not in the high form that we have seen him, but his capital action and grand quality won for him the coveted place. Mr. McMillan, Erin, carried the second with imported Shining Light, sired by Wonderful Bay 534, the third going to Frank Passano's Lord Derwent 1090, by General 117. The three year section was not nearly up to the aged ring; but a good one came out in Abraham Bean's Peacock, and a better one came out in the two-year-olds, the winner for this section found in Young Prince Alexander, sired by imp. Prince Alexander, dam a mare by the well-known imported Coach horse Peacock, that left such a number of good ones, and whose daughters are breeding winners every year. The sweepstakes for the best stallion of any age was also won by this colt, showing that Canadians can breed the quality if the proper care and attention is devoted; but breeders must learn to fight shy of the breeds that are yearly brought out intending to represent carriage horses, many of which are unfit for any purpose known to us.

HACKNEYS

are fast growing in favor with the public generally, and it is safe to say that they have got as strong a hold of the affections of a large share of the horsemen here as they have in England, and we hope that before another year's prize lists are made up each sex and age will have a section assigned to them as in other breeds. In the aged stallion class, the only one really given recognition, twelve entries had been made by the following exhibitors:—Messrs. R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville; Graham Bros., Clarendon; D. & O. Sorby, Guelph; Prouse & Williamson, Ingersoll; Jos. Beck, Thorndale; Ormsby & Chapman, Credit; R. J. Arnsworth, Toronto; J. M. Mason, Bowmanville. Out of the above entries seven came seeking honors at the hands of Messrs. John Hope, Brantford, and Arch. Wilson, Paris, the judges appointed to this class. The beautiful horse Jubilee Chief 2122, shown by R. Beith & Co, was placed first.