

cility of temper, and greater quickness in action and pace than the Clydes. A fine specimen of this breed lately imported by Mr. Wright, of L'Assomption, gained the first prize. The Beauharnois Agricultural Society also showed fine specimens of both breeds. The Canadian horses, of which there were several good examples, present a close resemblance to the Normandy horse, from which they originally sprung. There was a magnificent Suffolk horse (Duke) on the ground. The animal is now owned by the Huntingdon Live Stock Importing Society, but was imported from England by Mr. Cochrane. There was a fair show both of heavy and light draught stallions, and a goodly array of colts and fillies of the general agricultural variety. One of the principal attractions of this class was a very fine "coaching stallion," imported from England by Mr. Hyndman, and now owned by the Huntingdon Live Stock Importing Society. He is a superior animal, dappled brown with black joints, seems full of power combined with activity, and looked the beau ideal in form, speed, style, and action of a carriage horse.

The Cattle class comes next in order, and formed a main feature of the Exhibition. Mr. Cochrane was, in every sense of the term, the principal exhibitor, and showed nine of his recently imported animals. These, though not the choicest of his herd, are really magnificent specimens of the Shorthorn breed. The lot shown by him consisted of a two-year old bull, "Old Sam," and a one-year old bull, "Star of the Realm," two Booth cows, "Lady of the Lake" and "Jessie Hopewell," and one of Bates' strain, named "Potentilla," two heifers, (two year old) "Lady Highborn" and "Baldow Rose," a yearling heifer, "Phillis IX," and a bull calf. Some of the above had but just arrived on the continent, after a calm and prosperous voyage, which they had weathered without the slightest injury. Among the last arrivals was the famous cow, "Lally Grateful," for which Mr. Cochrane paid Mr. Booth the unprecedented sum of 1,500 guineas. This was too valuable an animal to expose to the risks of travel and showing, but those on the ground were of such a high order of excellence as may well prove to the Canadian breeder what may be attained by careful breeding.

The Ayrshires were most numerously represented, and appear to be growing in favour in the Province. There were over a hundred entries of this breed, and perhaps not a poor one amongst them. Taking them altogether, they were the finest lot that has been exhibited in Canada. The first prize bull, "Mars," owned by Mr. J. L. Gibb, is as perfect a specimen of the breed as can be desired, and cannot be exceeded on the continent. A considerable number of these Ayrshires were quite recent importations, and one of the best was literally transferred from the ship to the show-yard. Messrs Gibb, Whit-

ney, Dawes, and Irving, the gentlemen who have most largely imported this valuable breed into the country, deserve great credit for their spirit and enterprise. For dairy purposes exclusively, Ayrshires are, without doubt, the best unmixed breed.

Of Herefords there were but 7 entries, and a very fair lot. In fact this breed scarcely ever fails, wherever shown, to hold the first rank, as regards evenness of quality, amongst individual specimens.

Devons were but scantily represented, there being but eleven entries, and these, with the exception of the prize animals, were of very inferior order.

The Galloways were represented by just four specimens not deserving any special notice. The breed, valuable chiefly for its hardiness, is evidently not in favour.

Mr. Sheldon Stephens showed a lot of 21 Jerseys, very beautiful animals—4 bulls and 17 cows and heifers, of all ages. The original importation was made two years ago, and the herd has largely increased in the interval. The best were purchased from Prince Albert's farm. They were erroneously classed as Alderneys. It would be well for agricultural societies to include the Jerseys, Alderneys, and Guernseys together, under the name of Channel Island cattle, in order to prevent confusion.

There were two prizes offered for the best herds of cattle, comprising one bull and 5 females of any age; the first, or Prince of Wales' prize, being \$60, and the second, by the Bureau of Agriculture, \$50. The Prince's prize was awarded to Mr. Cochrane for a herd of Shorthorns, consisting of Old Sam, Lady of the Lake, Jessie Hopewell, Potentilla, Baldow Rose and Lady Highborn; the second was awarded to a herd of Ayrshires.

The sheep classes were tolerably well filled, especially that devoted to Long-wools other than Leicesters or Cotswolds. Of Cotswolds there was a capital show, including many fine animals either imported or bred by Mr. Cochrane; among them a magnificent Shearling ram, which deservedly attracted general admiration, and a pair of ewes that took the prize at the Royal Agricultural Show this year. The Leicesters and Southdowns were of less account, but the class of Long-wools as a whole showed to advantage, with many fine cross-bred specimens of an admixture of Leicester and Cotswold blood.

Of the swine, it would not perhaps be too much to say that it is not often that a better class of pigs is met with than the Suffolks and Yorkshires shown here. They monopolised the lion's share of 118 pens; the Berkshires making a numerically small remainder. Some recent importations shown by Mr. Cochrane were among the choicest of the class.

There was a tolerably fair show of poultry, well accommodated as to shelter, and rather better arranged as to varieties than in former exhibitions; but they would have shown to

greater advantage in uniform pens, which can only be secured when provided by the Directors of the Exhibition, instead of being left to the fancy of the exhibitors. Mr. Stephens' Dark Brahmas were excellent birds.

The display of implements was not large, but possessed some special features of interest. One thing worthy of note was the number of implements shown by the firm of Evans & Co., who have, what is much wanted in the principal cities of Ontario, an Agricultural Implement store, where the farmers can procure almost anything in this department, instead of being obliged in every case to ascertain the name and locality of the manufacturer, and obtain the desired article from him. This has been often felt as a serious inconvenience in Ontario. A double-furrow plough may be mentioned among the novelties. Much interest was also manifested in a brick machine in actual operation. Judging by the expeditious and capital work turned out, it has every promise of being a most useful invention. The patentees and exhibitors were Messrs. Bulmer and Sheppard, of Montreal. The machinery appears simple and effective. The prepared clay is fed at the top, well worked and mixed within the apparatus, and pressed into moulds at the bottom. The bricks are turned out six at a time, every few minutes, perfect in shape and solidity. A man carries away each tray as it is delivered, and replaces it with an empty one. Two men and three or four boys are all that are required to attend to the machines. It is said to be capable of turning out 15,000 bricks a day. The amount of pressure can be regulated with the greatest nicety by the operator who attends to the moulds, and there is a contrivance by which, if any stone or other obstruction impedes the working, the parts are thrown out of gear, and the impediment can at once be detected and removed. The machine on the ground was worked by two horses, but it is equally adapted for steam power. The proprietors intend to exhibit this invention at the Ontario Provincial Fair.

A small steam engine and screw, constructed for a miniature propeller, also attracted considerable notice. It was made by Mr. Gilbert for the Harbour Commissioner. The entire weight of the engine and boiler is 29 cwt., the length of the boat is 36 feet, and it draws but 3 feet of water. The remaining implements consisted of the usual array exhibited on such occasions.

The display of grain, roots and dairy products occupied a comparatively small shed, and was in no way remarkable.

The Industrial Department, for which a temporary wooden building had been erected, was comparatively small in extent, and the articles, for the most part, were contributed by Montreal exhibitors. The utmost was made of the limited space, and the general arrangements, under the direction of