

### The Exhibition at London.

The Exhibition on the whole has been a grand success, although the recent drouth tended to diminish the display in the horticultural department; still the roots, fruit and flowers were fairly good for the season. Dairy products were well represented. The main building was well filled with varied mechanical productions, ladies' work and works of art. The latter two exhibits drew forth many remarks as being a decided improvement on previous exhibits. In the poultry department the exhibit was very good. In the carriage department the display was all that could be desired.

The stove building deserves special remarks. The interior was well filled with superior displays contributed by the leading stove makers in the Dominion. A very large painting over the door, conspicuous above all other signs, was the name of a city firm, which led many visitors to believe the building belonged to said firm. This was objected to by the representative of a leading firm from Hamilton, but the objectionable sign was kept up during the Exhibition. This undue prominence or favoritism to local exhibitors has raised a feeling of envy and detestation among exhibitors from other cities. Not only has this been the case in this city, but the same complaints are made in reference to the Toronto Exhibition. It is this local favoritism that must be avoided as much as possible. As surely as the Provincial Exhibition should be permanently fixed in one or more localities, this partiality would rapidly increase and the utility of the institution be destroyed. See the exhibits of the Vice-President in Toronto this year as an instance. We think the Provincial Board erred in not attending to the complaint this year. All should act courteously and honorably to their visitors.

The crowning parts of this Exhibition were the stock and implement exhibits, despite the detrimental arrangement of compelling exhibitors of stock to keep them on the ground for ten days, a most injurious and expensive arrangement made more for the direct advantage of citizens and hotel-keepers than for farmers. This arrangement we know kept a very large number of exhibitors of stock at home who would otherwise have exhibited. Yet the display, although smaller in numbers, was more select in quality. There never was such a magnificent display of Clydesdale, Percheron and Suffolk Punch horses exhibited in this Dominion. They were quite a show alone, well worth travelling a long journey to see. Some of these horses were claimed to be the best in the world, and no one pretended to dispute these assertions; they were deservedly admired by all. We doubt if you will ever have such an opportunity of seeing so many of the very best of these three classes assembled together again. This is rather remarkable, as there are no prizes for the Percherons or the Suffolk Panches. Here again we think the directors have not shown the necessary care.

In poultry and bees they have given attention; in the pig pen the Poland Chinas have been paid a list of prizes; in the Polled Aberdeen cattle a class has been made; in the sheep pen additions have been made. But here, in these two highly valuable classes of horses—perhaps the most deserving of encouragement of any exhibit on the ground—nothing has been done. Why have they thus long been neglected? What is the value of their diploma? It is not worth the paper it is printed on: it is granted too often to men, not to products. For instance, it is granted to a man who has a patent churn, which is not as good as the old dash churn; and a similar prize may be carried away by the

owner of perhaps the most valuable horse in Canada. The diplomas have been scattered too lavishly to be considered of value.

### IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

This exhibit was undoubtedly the best that has ever taken place in this Dominion. Nearly every implement manufacturer of prominence was represented here. The principal exceptions were Frost & Wood, of Smith's Falls, and Cossitt Bros., of Brockville. As they confine their business to Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, they were engaged at those exhibitions. They are very large manufacturers and turn out excellent implements. They no doubt feel sore because Kingston, their place of exhibiting in Ontario, has been abandoned. Should we not try to satisfy the manufacturers and farmers in that locality? Try and get them to reunite at the Provincial Exhibition. We have now cut them off. Hamilton is sore, Brantford vexed and Guelph insulted.

The greatest interest in the implement department centered on the binding harvesters. There were 8 different kinds exhibited, but the opinion of the majority is that the binder for the mass is not yet made, or if it is, is not yet complete. The cost of the present machines in use is too much for a small farmer; they are so complicated that only a skilled man is fit to run one, and then the expense and loss from breakages, etc., are heavy items. They appear better adapted to large farms where several are kept, as then a skilled man can be kept also. But the time is coming when the binder will be complete, and the large farmers will have them.

A great deal of attention was paid to the large number of agricultural engines exhibited. This is the home of these giant workers, there being five separate firms building them in this city, and only one shop in which they are made east of Toronto. Unfortunately, while the exhibition was being held, the news of the explosion of one made east of Toronto spread over the ground and caused quite a flutter among the manufacturers, as several parties had been killed by the explosion. This caused us to make more enquiries about these mighty engines. We found that one other explosion had taken place and several barns had been burned by them. As far as we could learn, these losses were not attributable to the engines, but to the men in charge of them; for instance, one man chained down the safety valve and the boiler burst; another man had tipped his engine over, broke the spark arrester, and burned a barn by his neglect; another had dragged a coal out of the fire-box. The fact is that too many of these engines have fallen into the hands of negligent, ignorant and careless men. It is now necessary that some guarantee should be furnished to the farmer that in case of neglect by these people in charge of farm engines, the proprietor of the engine should be responsible to the farmer. Of course an Act to regulate this is necessary, and should be considered before the next session of Parliament.

### The Industrial Exhibition.

This Exhibition opened in Toronto on the 5th and closed on the 17th of September. The Directors of this Exhibition deserve great credit for their energetic labors; they worked hard and have accomplished much. The buildings have been improved, the grounds are neatly kept; trees have been planted, and the roads have been gravelled. The grounds and buildings are in themselves very attractive and pleasing, and being situated on the borders of the lake adds additional attraction. The weather was favorable.

The G. W. R. provided much better accommodation than usual to assist visitors going to and from the city; the steamboats lent their aid, and on the two principal days, Wednesday and Thursday of the second week, all were overtaxed with work.

A very useful and attractive feature was added this year, namely, a bakery. The front part was devoted to the manufacture and sale of candy, etc.; a large, open dining room was in the rear, where people could get a good meat pie or fruit

pie for 5c., and a good glass of milk, or cup of tea, coffee, or a sandwich at the same rate. This the majority prefer to waiting a long time at a restaurant and paying 50 or 75c. for a meal. The Provincial or Dominion Exhibition directors might profit by copying this plan. The Centennial Exhibition set the pattern.

The Exhibition on the whole was a good one. In the stock department some classes were never better represented in Canada. The visitors were generally well satisfied, and a holiday does every one good.

Despite all that can be said in praise, it is but right to turn to the other side. First, we meet a patent hive and honey display in a special building. Very little honey is seen in the comb, and Dame Rumor says it is very unsafe to consider you are eating honey unless you procure it in the comb.

The machinery hall was not half as well filled as on former occasions; in fact, comparatively speaking, it was a total failure, and some of the exhibits were decidedly injurious. In the implement building there was not as much interest taken as in former years.

In the carriage department the display was most meagre. In fact, in order to fill up, three old hearses that had been used for many years, and were only poor at the best, were actually allowed to disgrace the building.

Increased interest was taken in the dairy department, as the new feature, the dairy in operation, drew many to examine it, and many returned to this spot again and again to partake of the nice fresh buttermilk that was eagerly sought for at 5c. a glass, and some took home a pound of butter neatly put in a tin can, price 50c. a pound.

The season having been so dry, the horticultural, fruit and root departments were not as good as usual.

The main building was arranged so as to make it pleasing to visitors. Although the display was good, there was an evident falling off. For instance, many of the first class manufacturers, as Goldie & McCullough, of Galt, Ont., who formerly exhibited, were absent. The kings of Canadian organ manufacturers, Bell & Co., of Guelph, Ont., who formerly made a grand exhibit and gave a volume of music, were also absent.

Messrs. Brown & Patterson, of Whitby, exhibited a new Grinding Mill, which they say is the best in the world; they were to have been supplied with power to run it; they had a pile of bags of grain to show its work, but all through the busy time of the Exhibition no power could they get. Mr. Brown was so vexed to see all other machinery running and his standing still, that he said that it was the last time he would exhibit in Toronto. However, on Friday morning, the last day, as we were passing by, they just started his mill. First oats were ground, then corn, grinding fine or coarse, slow or fast, as they chose. They had only run a few minutes, when a Traction Engine that had been running about the ground, ran against the engine that was driving their machinery and nearly knocked it over.

There were two new Binders exhibited, one by Green Bros., of Waterford, and one by the Haggert Manufacturing Co., of Brampton. Both of these were attachments that could be put on any reaper. They are much more compact than the binders now in use; the grain is not carried by a bit of belting or canvas to a high altitude, but is bound near the ground. Neither of these machines were in perfect order, but the one exhibited by the Haggert Company appeared to us to be the most complete, as only the knife that cuts the wire was out of order. We should think that these machines could be constructed at about one-quarter the price the present harvesters are. We are strongly impressed with the idea that these attachment binders are to supersede the large complicated machines now in use.

Carter's Ditching Machine was again exhibited in a new form. It was exhibited 14 years ago, and made a very handsome ditch in the ground; any quantity of testimonials were obtained in regard to its efficiency and utility, but when put into general use it was found that very little land could be efficiently drained by it, as the inequality of the land made it often necessary to dig the ditch deeper, and the narrow space would not allow it being properly done, without digging the whole ditch to a proper width. (This and stones and