

ada, and, dressed in *August* in the tobogganing costume of our keen winter, were taken as representations of what we all are. The average Englishman has a sufficiently exaggerated idea of the coldness of our climate without strengthening erroneous ideas in that way. At the left of the ice-palace was a fine trophy of Canadian agricultural and garden produce, including samples of grains, grasses and fruits, surrounded by a collection of canned provisions. Close to the trophy was a large collection of Canadian drugs. To the right of the ice-palace was a great collection of manufactured goods—furniture, sewing-machines, cotton and woollen goods, and a large number of pianos and organs; also a collection of New Brunswick timbers very nicely arranged. The most striking object in the Canadian court was a magnificent trophy of wild animals, including stuffed specimens of the Polar bear, seal, walrus, moose and many other animals, in front of which was a dog-sledge with its harness. The Hudson Bay Company showed a handsome collection of furs and skins—there was a carriage wrap made of fifty dark sable skins. In cases adjoining the furs was a collection of curiosities and of articles of native Indian manufacture, and in the grounds were some Indian tents and a birch bark canoe. Agricultural implements, machinery in motion, stoves and hardware, tools and implements, carriages and harness, tanning materials, school furniture, models of boats, fishing tackle, etc., mineral collections, photographic collections, etc., testified to the manufacturing power, material resources and artistic development of our prosperous young country.

It was near the close of the day that I reached the educational court of Canada, quite too fatigued and ill to take anything more than a passing glance. I remember of noticing with pleasure busts of some of our prominent educationalists—the late Hon. E. Ryerson, the late Hon. Geo. Brown and the late Minister of Education, the Hon. Adam Crooks, are all I remember now. The following from the *London Times* will serve to show the impression on the English mind of our Ontario school system: "The educational exhibit of Canada deserves more detailed notice than we were able to accord them in our previous articles. In none of the courts is this department of colonial activity so well represented. As we have already said, the educational department of Ontario, under the care of Dr. May, is more fully represented than is the case with any of the other Provincial Governments. The Ontario educational system has been in working order for many years, and is very completely organized, from the kindergarten and public elementary schools up through the various training schools for teachers, classical schools, universities, technical schools, special schools, medical and other independent schools, and scientific and literary institutions. All these classes of institutions are well represented in the Ontario court. In the gallery there are abundant exhibits showing the working and results of the kindergarten and elementary schools. In the former the training seems well adapted to educate the eyes and the fingers of the little ones, as well as to draw out their budding minds. Specimens of art work, of maps and exercises of various kinds, from the elementary schools, would come out well if placed alongside any similar specimens of this country. The art schools especially seem to be doing excellent work; any one may see for himself by inspecting the many sketches and models which are exhibited in the court. The systems in vogue in the institutions for the deaf and dumb, and for the blind, seem particularly well adapted for their purpose, and the statistics of these institutions on the central

screens, as well as the specimens of work and illustrations of method and apparatus in the gallery, are well worth inspecting by those interested in this special department of education. Evidently very great care is bestowed on the training of teachers for the various classes of schools in Ontario. The examinations which they have to undergo are formidable and comprehensive, and for the higher grades quite as formidable as that of the London B. A., and far more varied. Science holds a prominent place in the educational system of Ontario, and the specimens of apparatus in all departments—physics, chemistry, biology—for testing it, are among the prominent exhibits in the court. The Ontario Agricultural College, established 1874, is largely represented among the exhibits, and from them, as well as from the published reports and results, it is evident that the institution affords an admirable training, which must have a highly beneficial influence on the agricultural development of the Dominion. These are only a few of the more evident features of this interesting court."

(To be Continued.)

Jottings.

Business Education.—Every young man or young woman desiring a situation as book-keeper, shorthand writer, or telegraph operator, should send to the St. Catharines Business College for a catalogue and become acquainted with the workings of that flourishing school.

Important Notice.—No subscriber's name is removed from our subscription list until all arrears are paid in full, as prescribed by law. Any readers in arrears will please forward the amount of their indebtedness to the STOCK JOURNAL Co., 48 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont.

Tiles.—We regret to learn that the Beaverton Brick & Tile Co. had their brick kiln burned just as they were getting things in order after a new engine and boiler had been put in. They have gone bravely to work, we understand, to repair the damage, and we are assured they have a good stock of tiles on hand.

Molasses for Calves.—We have received an enquiry from Westbourne, Man., asking if "blackstrap" is good for calves, and how much to feed. It is sometimes fed in fitting amounts for the show-ring, but is considered hurtful to the constitution. We would advise not to feed to stock intended for breeding purposes.

The Great Northern Exhibition.—This exhibition will be held at Collingwood, 17th to 30th September. The President of this exhibition, Mr. Chas. Lawrence, Collingwood, assures us that greater preparations are being made this year than ever to make it in every way a success. Send for prize list to the Secretary, T. J. Cameron, Collingwood, Ont.

Personal.—Mr. James Taylor, the stock salesman, of Mosboro, Guelph, Ontario, has just returned from conveying a contingent of fat cattle for a number of the farmers of Woolwich township and neighborhood, to the old country. The ship containing them was wrecked in a fog at the Scilly Islands, and more than half of them were lost. They were insured.

Books.—The demand for the books, "Feeding Animals," by Stewart, "Allan's Shorthorn History," "Horse Breeding" and "The Breeds of Live-Stock," by Sanders, being so great early in the season, our supply became exhausted, but we have recently replenished our stock, and are now prepared to forward any of these by return mail. For further particulars see advertising pages.

Old Numbers Wanted.—We have had during this year numerous subscribers to the JOURNAL requesting it from the beginning. While this is very gratifying to us, it has nearly exhausted our supply, and we find we are now almost entirely out of the issues of January, February, March, April, June, July and December, 1884. If any of our friends who do not wish to keep these back numbers will send them to us, we will esteem it a favor.

Oaklands' Sale of Jerseys.—We desire to call the attention of our readers of the sale of Jerseys, grade Jerseys, Dorset Horned sheep and stallions, by Valancey E. & H. H.

Fuller, at Oaklands Farm, Thursday, Sep. 1st, as advertised in another column, where full particulars of the stock are given. This farm is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Watertown station, Hamilton and Toronto Branch, where all trains on that line will stop that day, and 5 miles from this city.

Application of Phosphates.—We find that along the Niagara river front a good many of our farmers purchase superphosphates in Buffalo, and pay a heavy duty thereon, that that they may apply these to their potatoes in the hill. Some who have used it thus seem to think they get better results than by using stable manure. It is applied by hand, sprinkling a part of a handful over the hill about the time of the appearance of the potato above ground.

A Sheep Shearing Machine.—The *North British Agriculturist* of June 15th gives an account of a test between a sheep shearing machine invented in Australia, and an expert hand shearer. The expert had the advantage in point of time, but the machine did the work better, shearing so much more closely that there was a gain on each sheep of several ounces of wool. An eight horse-power engine will drive 100 shears, one man attending each. The time required for the shearing of one sheep is only a few minutes.

The Western Fair.—The Western Fair and Art Exhibition will be held in the City of London, Ont., Sep. 19th to 24th, 1887. The prize list is both large and varied. The new grounds of the Queens Park will be occupied this year. They are very near the G.T.R. in the eastern part of the city, and \$60,000 have been expended in the erection of new buildings upon them this season. The Western Exhibition is always a very successful one. Send for prize list to the Secretary, George McBroom, London, Ont. See advertisement.

Weight of a Shorthorn Bull.—"EDITOR JOURNAL: Sir,—Could you inform me through your valuable JOURNAL, what should a first-class Shorthorn bull weigh at 12 months old, and what at 15 months? By answering this, you will oblige more than one.—British Columbian." A first-class Shorthorn bull at the ages mentioned should weigh about 1,000 lbs. and 1,200 lbs. respectively. They may in some instances be forced to weigh more than the weights mentioned, but such forcing is usually hazardous. The average weight at these ages when fairly well kept is about 800 and 1,000 lbs.

Guernsey Cattle.—The Guernseys are fully equal to the best in all respects as dairy animals. They excel all other breeds in the color of their product. Their calves are large, easily fattened, and make most excellent and profitable veals. They will meet the demand for high quality milk, now steadily increasing in all our large cities. They have been bred for generations for quality, and this is so uniformly transmitted that any Guernsey giving milk of a poor quality and color should be rejected as of impure blood.—Silas Betts, in the *Guernsey Breeder* for June.

Mr. Fearman's Prize for Hogs for Slaughtering.—Mr. F. W. Fearman, of Hamilton, is generously offering the following prizes on fat hogs for slaughtering at the Great Central Fair, to be held at Hamilton, Sept. 26th to 30th. One pen of five or more hogs, any breed or cross, 140 to 220 lbs. each, 1st prize, \$15; 2d, \$10; 3d, \$5. The donor to have privilege of purchase at market prices. The judgment on these hogs for the above prizes will be for the best meat-producing qualities—large hams; lengthy, deep sides; light shoulders and heads. Excessive fat no advantage.

The Maritime Monthly.—The second number of this neat little monthly has come to hand. It is published by John W. Wallace, Fredericton, N. B., and is devoted to stock and stock-raising, especially in connection with horses. Amongst other papers it contains one on "Morgan Horses," taken from a series of articles by John Dimon, of Windsor, Ont. Why not have gone a step further and said that this paper was taken from THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL? It does seem so difficult for journalists to deal generously with one another. We wish the *Maritime Monthly* a useful and prosperous career.

Live-Stock in the United States.—The following table gives the respective numbers and rate of increase of live-stock in the United States during the last decade:

	Jan. 1st, 1877.	Jan. 1st, 1887.	Rate of increase.
Horses.....	12,496,744	10,155,400	22 p. c.
Mules.....	2,117,141	1,443,509	47 "
Milch Cows.....	14,525,083	11,260,800	29 "
Other Cattle.....	33,511,720	17,956,100	24 "
Swine.....	44,012,836	28,077,100	59 "

The total value of all the live-stock in the United States, Jan. 1st, 1887, is estimated at \$2,400,586,938, as against \$1,268,762,872 in 1877, an increase of 89 per cent.