

The visitors consisted of those who were interested in the progress of the great cattle interests. Perhaps it would be difficult to find a larger gathering of really practical, progressive agriculturists assembled, with less alloy of the speculative, office-seeking, or catch-penny class. The stock consisted principally of Durham cattle and grade Durhams, the Longhorns being almost unrepresented. No pure bred Longhorn was to be seen; in fact many valuable classes were not represented. For instance, there was not a single Devon, Ayrshire, Jersey, Galloway, Sussex, Kelso, or any of the other breeds except a few Herefords and a very few Polled Angus. There has been and still exists a great predominant feeling among many that the Shorthorn Durham is the only animal that should be countenanced. The rivalry of the different breeders of Shorthorns has been very great, and the strife been whether the Duchess, Bates or Booth stock should take the supremacy. The different families of these classes have their admirers, and the Duchess, the Kirklevington, the Wild Eyes, etc., etc., are families that have been prominently brought out, and vast sums have been expended in many ways to place one family over the other in the reputation of the world; consequently the prize list, officers and judges have been arranged and appointed to bring the noble animals to the front. Much good has been done by this strong competition; the value of the stock of this continent can not easily be estimated by the good that has been done.

While walking around the show-ring we heard one man remark: "The Shorthorns are good enough for all purposes; we might as well kill off all the other breeds, for the Shorthorns are the best cattle." We do not coincide with such an opinion, and the sooner it is abandoned the better; but the rivalry existing between the breeders is very great, not only in the families of each class, but against all other classes. For instance, the fight for a prize between the Durham breeders and Hereford breeders has gone to such an extent that the latter have united and altered a large lot of their bulls; one farmer has altered 25, each worth \$500. This is done on purpose to enable them to show as good animals as the Shorthorn men have been doing; and the next few years they intend, if possible, to show the world that the Hereford cattle are as good or better beef animals than the Shorthorns. The Herefords have not been as numerous as the Shorthorns, consequently they have not been able to sacrifice them for the fat stock exhibitions as the Shorthorn men have. The Hereford breeders claim that they can raise better and cheaper beef than the Shorthorn breeders, but that they have not had the same opportunities of showing what they can do. This fat stock show has a wonderful influence on the minds of breeders.

The Durhams and Durham grades have carried off nearly all the prizes, and this is not to be wondered at, as the prize lists are best adapted to that class, and very few of any other classes were to be seen. But a remarkable point was that in dressed meat, the Herefords carried off both first and second prizes.

The Polled Angus have but recently come into such demand, and there being so few of them as yet in the country, and the herds in Europe so limited, that it may be some time before they will be exhibited in car lots as fat cattle.

Fine as this exhibition was, the exhibit of animals was not, in our estimation, to be compared with the breeding animals we have seen in Canada. Particularly is this the case in Polled Angus and Herefords. In several herds we have seen we could select much finer animals than any we saw there; but it is injury enough for them to be fitted for our exhibitions, without taking them across

the lines and paying a duty of 20 per cent., or put them in quarantine for three months, which is next to prohibition. In fact it would be ruinous to exhibit and sacrifice our breeding stock. Some of the exhibitors were pretty extensive stockmen; for instance, Mr. Gillett, of Elkhart, Ill., owns 13,000 acres in one block and 3,000 in another. He exhibited a large number of cattle—several car loads. We admired the size, color and general appearance of his exhibit very much, but we noticed that some of the horns of his animals appeared a trifle long, and that some of them were set up and some down; this we only noticed in a few of them. We asked Mr. G. if he had not had a cross of the Longhorn in his herd; he said probably there was. When they were driving the car loads of 3-year-old cattle into the ring, we stood by the entrance and noticed each herd as it passed. Mr. Gillett's herd so much surprised us, as they were so uniform in color, in size, so large and so evenly and well fattened, that we thought they were the best we had ever seen on this continent, that is for such a number and of that age, and we made this remark: "You are pretty sure of the herd prize, Mr. Gillett." His laconic reply was: "*You cannot tell where lightning will strike.*" He got that prize, and it was well merited, but his remark will not soon be forgotten, it is so applicable to many awards made at exhibitions and in other spheres of life.

One remarkable feature of this exhibition that we cannot understand is this: This fat stock exhibit is claimed by some of our American cousins to be the best in the world. Kentucky has attained a world-renowned reputation for its superior blue grass region, its great, wealthy stockmen, its noted herds of Shorthorns, and yet not an animal from Kentucky was to be seen at this exhibition; while poor Canada—considered a frozen, barren wilderness, unfit for man to live in, by some American orators—stands to the front, carrying off more prizes and more honors, with an insignificant exhibit of a few animals brought in under a tariff of 20 per cent. duty, than ten times the number of cattle exhibited by Americans themselves. And what is still more remarkable is the fact that, notwithstanding the praise bestowed on the shrewd management of the Scotch, the lavish expenditure of the English, and the indomitable pluck and spirit of the American, yet the greatest honor that has been carried away from this exhibition has been gained by a Canadian. The honor is not yet half observed and not known by half of the people that have heard about this exhibition, but it will be heard of hereafter.

THE JUDGING.

The animals were at their stalls and at the show ring at all proper times and in a proper manner. The Canadian animals were incomparably superior to those that were exhibited against them. We will instance two steers exhibited by the Groff Brothers, of Elmira. They exhibited in the class of 3-year-old steers and under 4. Canadian Champion was the name of the largest, a very fine steer; his form, proportions, general appearance, sleekness of coat, and size, were remarkably fine and good as a whole. His weight was 450 pounds more than that of the animal that was awarded the Sweepstake Prize. Their second animal was a very handsome, even white steer, being a real model of an animal, weighing 400 lbs. more than the sweepstakes steer. The animal in the 3-year-old class that was awarded the sweepstakes, had a heavy, stagy appearance; he had a hollow back, a large pot belly, a heavy bone, and rough long hair, and a diminutive, mean appearance when compared with Mr. Groff's steers. Either of these two Canadian animals were so greatly superior to that which had been awarded

the champion stakes that a great feeling of dissatisfaction was evinced, not only by our Canadians, but even Americans offered to subscribe money and have the animals slaughtered and then judged, or to send them to England to be judged. The same steers were also brought out to compete in the grand Sweepstakes as the best animals of any age at the exhibition. In this two of the judges were in favor of the Canadian steer, but the prize was awarded to an American steer of much less merit, and what is more remarkable is that the steer to which the Sweepstakes prize was awarded in the three-year-old class was also exhibited in this ring, and not one out of the five judges gave a single vote for it; and yet some of the same judges acted.

No reasonable cause for such decisions has yet been given; neither can they attempt to justify such awards. Of course, the Board will try and lay the blame on the judges, as is too often the case. There is no individual responsibility in the acts of a body of men, and they can shift the responsibility. The name of every judge that acted should be given to the public; and men that will for any cause act contrary to justice, under any pretense whatever, are not the men that we should look upon to build up the honorable reputation of a country.

There are other important points that might be treated of; for instance, the Bow Park exhibit. Although gaining prizes, higher honors were considered to have been deserved. Space prevents a longer account at the present time. Notwithstanding the before-mentioned shortcomings, Canadians have carried off a very large number of handsome prizes.

Would not one judge be better than a number? Then there is a responsibility. Should there not be an opportunity for appeal when erroneous judgment is given?

It is to be regretted that the Canadian judge, Mr. G. F. Frankland, was most inefficient and unfit for the position. We hope on another occasion a gentleman with as much experience and knowledge may be chosen who will have a higher idea of the responsibility of his trust.

MEETINGS OF MANY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS were held during the evenings of the Exhibition. Perhaps the most important business transacted was the purchase of several of the Shorthorn herd-books and the formation of one. Mr. Allen received \$18,000 for his herd-book, which was the most important one on the continent. Mr. Bailly received \$7,000 for his. The two Canadian herd-books are not included in this purchase.

THERE WERE SEVERAL STOCK SALES held at Dexter Park during the exhibition. That of H. M. Cochrane, of Compton, Quebec, should be of the most interest to our readers: 31 Herefords, all females, brought an average price of \$357.25; 25 Polled-Aberdeen females averaged \$663.60, and 13 bulls averaged \$407.92; 31 Oxford Downs averaged \$34.20, and 7 rams of same breed averaged \$44.75; 186 Shropshire ewes averaged \$27.12, and 23 Shropshire rams averaged \$42.61. The Polled-Angus were good looking specimens of their class, but the Shropshire sheep were not to be compared with some of the breeding flocks we have seen in Canada; we have also seen better Oxfords. We attended the sale in the morning. Mr. Cochrane was dissatisfied with the prices the sheep were bringing. After one pen of five Oxford ewes had been sold, an elderly gentlemanly-looking American was walking around the pens, as we stood by, and asked who bought these sheep. Another gentlemanly-looking person answered, and said he was the purchaser. American No. 1 said, "I will give you \$100 for your bargain." No. 2 accepted