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The present Board, or the new members of it, are taking hold of their business in earnest, and are cutting off a lot of useless expenditures, the largest of which was an annual grant of \$515 to the Ontario Veterinary College. This was reduced to \$100. The services of a messenger at \$300 per annum was also cut off. The number of Judges was reduced from 220 to 155. The gate keepers wages are reduced from \$4 to \$3 per day. Mr. Morgan suggested that the payment of the council be reduced from \$4 to \$3 per day, but on being asked to make a motion to that effect he declined.

Mr. S. White moved that steps be taken to secure a grand gathering of the Grangers and farmers' clubs at the next Exhibition in London. Carried.

HOW PROVINCIAL JUDGES ARE APPOINTED.

Mr. Parker described the manner of appointing a judge at the Mechanics' Institute of Woodstock. Half a dozen of the Directors of the Institute, he said, were sitting on one occasion around a table transacting miscellaneous business when the communication requesting them to appoint three judges arrived. The President read the letter and asked, "Is there anybody here who wants to go to the Provincial Exhibition?" He then turned to one who said he had no time. Another said, "Yes, I guess I'll go." It was then asked, "Will you go as judge of cloths or as judge of agricultural implements?" "Oh, yes," was the reply, "either—I'll get my five dollars anyway." That was the system as he knew it.

Mr. Young denied that representative bodies sat down in the manner spoken of, and appointed incompetent men as judges.

Mr. Carnegie—They do do it, though.

Farmers, you may now begin to see the reasons why the old Board and their supporters and sub-servants have labored so strenuously to suppress the repeated charges that have been made against the management of this institution for a long series of years. Now, every effort will be made to bury that bomb shell, or wall it in, but, despite all that can be done, light must dispel darkness, and the sooner the better. Mr. W. Saunders, although an old member of the Board, has always desired to do good to the Association and to the country. When at the hotel, after the bomb shell had been properly landed, he kindly enquired of your humble servant if we had any suggestions for the improvement of the Association. We replied we had three important points which we aimed to attain for the farmers, if it were possible. Mr. Saunders asked what they were. We replied,

"LIGHT, TRUTH, JUSTICE."

Mr. S. said, "Yes, we all want that." We said, "No; you may desire it, but some members and supporters of that Board do not desire it."

Messrs. Carnegie, Parker, Mills, Saunders, Hunter, and perhaps some others may desire to secure the three graces above named; but we doubt if they will have the will or power to encourage the full explosion of the bomb shell. We fear they may yet turn their feather, but as yet they show a bold front, and the explosion will not injure them, for right has nothing to fear. Now, if this Board or any members of it will use their influence to obtain and give to the farmers light, truth and justice, you may depend on the aid of this journal to support you and aid you in that which is or ought to be your duty.

Halt no longer. Let us disperse darkness. Let us have light. If you have accepted an office there is only one way in which you can fill that office honorably, and that is openly, truly and justly.

If the Board of Agriculture and Arts is to exist no other course will sustain it than to disclose, acknowledge and to rectify their past errors then and not till then will this journal be found in support of government agricultural expenditure.

The Provincial Exhibition.

At the last session of the Ontario Legislature Mr. John Dryden, M.P.P. for South Ontario, delivered the following brief and sensible speech:—

Whatever explanation may be given, it is an undeniable fact that the Agriculture and Arts Association has for a number of years been becoming exceedingly unpopular, and I do think the time has come when this Legislature ought to enquire whether the people of this Province are receiving any proper return for this large annual grant. It has been given for a long time—the institution has to some extent become a time-honored one, and there are some who think on this account it ought not to be interfered with. No one will deny its usefulness in past years, and to a certain extent its usefulness now, but it does not follow that now when our circumstances are entirely changed that the same necessity exists for this grant as when it was originally given. If we enquire why it was originally given I apprehend we shall find that when this Province was not so populous; when these was not found such means of transit from one section to another as now exist; when the people generally were not as able to take these journeys, and when sufficient interest could not be aroused in these matters, it was absolutely necessary that the funds otherwise obtainable should be supplemented in order that the prizes should be sufficient to form an attractive exhibition. But now, I submit the circumstances are entirely changed. We have in this country almost an entire network of railways. Every facility is thus afforded to reach these centres of population where exhibitions are held. An intense interest is manifested in these exhibitions, so much so that the people flock together by thousands, thus affording an income much larger than could be reached in former years. There are two classes of persons benefited by these exhibitions: one is the exhibitor himself, who is benefited not merely by the amount of prizes he may be able to obtain, but by the privilege he is thus afforded to advertise his goods by bringing them in contact with the public at large; the other class, by far the largest and for whom we are supposed more particularly to legislate, are those who attend in order to be educated or to learn that which may be of benefit in their ordinary calling, and by attending be stimulated to greater exertions towards progress in the future. Now if this grant were withdrawn altogether, would our people be deprived of this needed education or stimulus thus provided? I answer most emphatically, No. Why, sir, we have witnessed in this city an exhibition under the auspices of the Industrial and Arts association which has not only equalled but has gone far beyond in many respects any held by the Provincial association. If we compare the actual results we shall find whether in reference to the number of entries or the amount of prizes offered the comparison is rather favorable to the Toronto Industrial. In addition we have the same work being done, but perhaps not so extensively, by the cities of London, Hamilton and others, all of which are attended with success without any grant. I know that it may be objected that these are local and not Provincial in their character, but I apprehend if the facts are fully understood it will be found that the different portions of the Province are quite as well represented at some of these (so called) local exhibitions as at the Provincial itself. Besides, the Provincial is always more or less local in its character. When held in London, a large majority of the exhibits as well as the visitors come from that section of the Province, and the same thing is true when it is held at Hamilton, Toronto, or elsewhere. It is stated by some that this grant is given almost exclusively for the benefit of agriculture, and that therefore I as a representative of that class ought not to object. I can only say in reference to this that the farmers of this Province are quite as much interested as any other class in carefully guarding the finances of the country, and that they will not appreciate any grant professedly given for their benefit which is after all of no real or actual service. One thing, however, ought not to be forgotten, and that is that the holding of exhibitions is not the only work undertaken by this association. They have had under their superintendence the compilation of a Herd Book, but no harm would come if the withdrawal of this grant would necessitate some changes in this direction, for the time is at hand when the whole work should be put on an entirely different basis. It is manifestly plain that it ought not to be controlled entirely by one person, but ought to be in the

hands of practical scientific men, in whom the persons interested as well as the public at large would have entire confidence. Again, if we would keep pace with other countries in this respect, we should have commenced upon a proper basis other herd books or records than those in process of compilation. Whatever view this Legislature may take of this matter, one thing I think they ought to demand, that if this grant is to be continued the recipients should be compelled to present to this House a statement in detail of their receipts and expenditures as well as a report of the actual results of the work done, that this House and the people at large might know what is being received for the money granted. My position is just this: if this work can be and is being as well done, or even better, by an association without aid as by one which needs this large grant and even then does not prosper, then I fail to see any sound argument why it should be given. The tendency of this large annual grant has been to cause the parties receiving it to fold their arms and say, "We have plenty of money, and no exertion is needed on our part to make it successful." Now, if I am right in my conclusions, as I think I am, then in the interest of the country I think this grant should be withdrawn.

Many other members spoke to the same effect. We are creditably informed that the motion which was moved to withhold the grant would have been carried by a large majority, had not Mr. Wood used his power to induce Mr. Graham, the mover, to withdraw his motion. This journal at one time, in a crisis of danger to the Provincial, gave its aid to its support. We should regret to see the institution abolished, for it did good at one time; but in its present state, with its present management, we cannot too strongly commend a total overthrow. It is now managed principally by men who cannot, or do not, give a reason for their act. Individually they attempt to lay the management on some other parties, and yet they wink at corruption and attempt to shield each other. We regret that we should be under the necessity of aiding the overthrow of the institution; but in the interest of the farmers of Canada, we have no other course open to us, that is if we do our duty and advocate your interest fairly and truthfully. In is now an injury and an injustice to you as it now exists. Should we see a real honest desire to again make this a popular institution, which we have no doubt could be done, this journal would then lend its aid for the maintenance and support of it.

Breeding Sows

At this season of the year require especial attention. It has been found that the great majority farrow 112 days from the time of service; some few will go a few days longer and some will farrow a few days sooner, but these are exceptional cases.

A week before a sow is expected to pig put her in a comfortable pen and supply her with a moderate amount of finely cut straw; if she is given long straw, which does not become broken up before she farrows, the probabilities are she will lose more or less of her pigs by laying on them or from their becoming entangled in the straw while very young. We have found it profitable to arrange a pen specially for breeding sows. Arrange so that the bedding would be in a corner of the pen; we then take a two inch plank, 12 inches wide and from 6 to 8 feet long, and nailed it on the wall, about 8 inches from the floor, thus making a shelf projecting from the wall 12 inches; one end of this shelf will fit tightly against the wall, which runs at right angles with the one on which the plank is nailed; this plank must be securely fastened to the wall, and made firm by nailing blocks under each end. All these preparations should be made before the sow is put in the pen. The object of the shelf is to form a protection for the pigs, which will prevent the sow from stepping or laying on