

his sire, also first in his class, united the blood of Victor Hugo, Pilot, Rajah, Sam Weller and Motley. While the older animals were, as a rule, very good, the young stock reached a very high average. The young were better than the old. It is not everywhere that such praise can be given.

Among the leading breeders of this region are A. C. Fairweather of St. John; D. Magee, Quispamsis; Magee Bros., St. John; Messrs. King, H. D. Troop and Wm. Shaw, all of St. John. [What about Colonel Starratt, of Paradise? C. E. Brown and others of Yarmouth; H. Townsend, of New Glasgow; J. Blanchard and I. Longworth, of Truro, J. Kitchin, River John?—Ed. J. A.]

The gentlemen of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island show a hearty enjoyment of out-door life and an enthusiastic interest in the rearing of live stock, which is delightfully English in its thoroughness, and might well be imitated by Americans. One meets also with a broad, generous Anglo-Saxon welcome in St. John, which has not a little to do with the pleasure of visiting and pleasure of remembering.

The present centennial exhibition, under a very able and energetic management, was a credit to the Dominion. A visit to this exhibition and cattle show, at the invitation of the managers, and under the guidance of our very hospitable consul, Gen. Warner, was an occasion to be long and pleasantly remembered by those of us from "the States" who were so fortunate as to be there. From St. John to San Bernardino is "a far cry," as the Scotch say; nevertheless one of my American companions thought several of the New Brunswick Jerseys worth purchasing, and at good figures, to send all the way to California. R. G., JR. *Berkshire County, Mass.*

[Were not some of these Nova Scotian Jerseys?

We ought to add that whilst the judging of other thoroughbred cattle at St. John was all that could be desired, there were grumbings about Jerseys. It was said, and by some believed, that the very best Jersey bull on the grounds at St. John, and the very best Jersey cow, did not receive a ticket. Both were from widely apart localities in Nova Scotia.—Ed. J. A.]

SARAH BERNHARDT, who acts in one theatre and manages another, has still time to run a creamery upon her farm, and to send its produce to Paris. Upon the bills of fare, at certain restaurants, will be found "Bernhardt pats and cheeselets."

THE NEW ORLEANS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

We have just received one of the most complete and ably prepared announcements of an Exhibition that we have ever seen. It is that of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition to be held at New Orleans in 1884-5. The following particulars will interest our readers:—"It was inaugurated by a resolution of the National Cotton Planters' Association of America at its annual convention October 1882. It was originally the intention to designate it simply the World's Cotton Centennial; the year 1884 being the centennial anniversary of the first exportation of cotton from America, but subsequently this intention was abandoned, and the scope of the enterprise was enlarged by making it a World's Industrial Exposition, thus imparting a national and international character, which is still more emphatically confirmed by the act of Congress creating the Exposition.

The immediate cause of the determination to hold such an Exposition was the expression of a general desire among the more progressive agriculturists and industrialists of the Cotton States to provide a means whereby the people of all nations could obtain a knowledge of the resources, capacity and products of the Southern States of America, and at the same time to enable the people of these States to align themselves with the universal spirit of progress which marks the present era.

To inaugurate an Exposition commensurate with such requirements, the Congress of the United States passed an act, which was approved February 10, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of this act, the location of the Exposition, was, on April 24th, 1883, fixed at the city of New Orleans, and ample funds have been provided for the purpose, while the city government has given the use of its magnificent park, and a liberal donation in aid of the work.

The location is peculiarly fitting, inasmuch as New Orleans is the great metropolis of the country primarily intended to be benefitted, and the gateway to and from Mexico, Central America and the West Indies, the immense resources of which, are now being so rapidly developed, while their commercial interests are being so greatly expanded under the vigorous influence of American enterprise; the building of railways, the establishment of steamship lines, and the colonizing of commercial and industrial enterprises.

An important factor in this grand development has been the Eads South Pass Jetties, giving a permanent channel

to the sea of sufficient depth for the largest class of vessels, which, with her fifteen miles of deep water front, places New Orleans second to no other city in the world in point of shipping facilities.

The President of the United States, under date of September 10th, 1883, issued a proclamation, inviting representation and participation by all foreign nations.

Assurances have already been received that the invitation will be very generally accepted, and there can be no doubt that all civilized nations of the world will contribute collective government exhibits. This justifies the hope that the attractions will be such as to draw a larger attendance than has been obtained by any Exposition ever held on the continent of America.

The Southern States of the Union will contribute complete exhibits of their natural resources and agricultural and industrial products, and it is a cheerful indication of the prevailing spirit to record the fact that in every hamlet, village, town and city in the South, on every farm and plantation and in every workshop, there is already manifested a patriotic feeling of pride in the success of the Exposition. In the language of Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, "it is looked forward to by the Southern people as a beacon of hope."

At the same time it may be confidently relied upon that the other States of the Union, will vie with the South in displaying their magnificent and splendidly developed resources to the multitudes of visitors from every quarter of the globe.

A leading feature of the Exposition will be a National Exposition of Women's work, under the auspices and management of a commission composed of two leading representative women in each State and Territory of the United States. It is believed that this will prove one of the most interesting and important exhibitions ever made, as it will serve to practically develop and illustrate the field of women's work, and enlarge the sphere of usefulness of the sex in the domestic economy and industry of the world.

Prominent features of the Exposition will be, also, special exhibits of Cotton, Sugar and Rice, also Jute and other fibres, in all their conditions of culture, manufacture and preparation for the market, thus offering to visitors a practical exhibition of the peculiar resources of the Southern States, and serving to attract immigration and capital to this section.

The 7,000,000 bales of cotton produced in the South last year, not only clothed the greater portion of the people of the civilized world, but yielded