

what it appeared to us two years ago. For instance: There appeared to be two or three times as many white Shorthorns exhibited as at the last Royal Exhibition we visited, and a larger number of roans and a less number of reds. The price the Shorthorns are obtainable for has greatly receded. Although the animals were very fine, still it is our impression that there are many in Canada that would have carried off the prizes had they been exhibited there, and our exhibitions show us that there is no necessity for us to import any more Shorthorns at the present time for breeding purposes in Canada, as some hundreds of Shorthorn bulls have now to be sent to the western prairies at merely nominal figures. To maintain present prices for our breeders, the gerrymandering of the herd books can never reverse the past boom.

A marked difference is seen in the Jerseys exhibited at the Royal and those exhibited in America. At the Royal the dun color and black points prevailed, while in America the fawn and mixed colors appear more prevalent.

Probably the principal feature in which the Royal surpasses our exhibitions is in the class they term "Hack" horses. This is what we term Carriage or General Purpose horses. It includes the most useful and valuable classes that are not designated under the pedigree class. The fine large arched necked, clean limbed, majestic, active animals, that are suited for nearly all purposes, are the animals that we should aim to improve and procure. For the lighter weight and activity we saw nothing that we thought superior to the stock we saw last winter at Mr. Dawe's farm, at Lachine.

In Clydes.—Canada has already imported some of the best that England can produce, and we have now a fine lot of that class in our country. But the "Hacks," of 16½ hands high, and weighing 1400 lbs., clean limbed and active, are the class that we are deficient in.

In sheep, hogs and poultry Canada will compare very favorably.

The Prince of Wales exhibited three Algerian cattle that he had imported. This may be good to show the British public the superiority of their stock, but we could see no commendable point about them.

After leaving the Royal we went into Kent and Sussex. At one point, on elevated ground near Rye, we overlooked part of the Romney Marsh. From this point we could see sixty thousand sheep grazing on the flats below us. These sheep the proprietors find the most profitable. They are wealthy and intelligent farmers that use these lands. They claim that the Romney Marsh sheep weigh as much as the Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln, have quite as good wool and as much of it, and that these sheep fatten more evenly than the others.

In the south-eastern part of England the Sussex cattle are appreciated. No cattle that we have seen in the British Isles appear to have such a glossy, shining appearance as these beautiful, uniform, even-colored cattle do. They are really excellent beefers, but poor milkers, and nearly as large as the Shorthorns in size. The farmers claim to receive a higher price for this class of beef than for any other. This is due to the fineness of the bone and to the adaptability of laying on fat in an even manner. They do not throw it on in lumps, as the Short-

horns are apt to do. Several of this class of cattle have been imported by Americans. Many of the farmers that raise this class of cattle keep Jerseys to produce the butter and milk for their own consumption. There are more Jerseys found in this part of Great Britain than in any other part we have seen.

This trip has evinced to us the adaptability of different breeds to different localities more than any trip we have taken. Jerseys and Sussex cattle are rarely to be found in the north, or the Polled Angus nor the Welsh cattle are raised in the south of England. On light lands, hilly lands or small farms the smaller breeds of cattle are preferred to the larger breeds. The Shorthorns and Herefords are to be found on the farms of the wealthy, where abundance of rich pasture is grown on flat level lands.

A larger sized horse is used in the gentlemen's carriages, in all the cabs and private conveyances, than those generally found in our cabs, livery stables, or are in general use in the streets of our cities. To be prepared to supply the British market we must endeavor to increase the size of the General Purpose horse of our country.

#### The Agricultural Exhibitions of 1886.

##### THE INDUSTRIAL.

Held in Toronto from the 6th to the 18th of September, opened the ball in Canada. The weather was fine, the grounds spacious, convenient and in good order; the buildings suitable; railroad, steam boat and street car accommodation good. The directors and managers being free from any party or political ties or influences, have been enabled to devote their attention to catering to the requirements of the public, and well may they be proud of their great achievement, as it is pretty generally admitted that this has been the best exhibition ever held in Canada, combining the useful and the amusing features together.

The exhibition of farm stock has not been surpassed on this continent. The best that the British Isles can raise in some classes were to be seen here. In fact, imported stock was fairly beaten by Canadian stock, showing that the day has past for the necessity of importing some classes of stock from other countries.

In agricultural implements not one of the United States can exhibit such a magnificent lot of machinery invented in and manufactured from the products of the State, that Ontario can. In fact, Canadian agricultural implements are unsurpassed in the world. The British, the Americans, the French, Germans, Japanese and Chinese were seen there—what for? Why, to learn of Canadians, and they go away satisfied that they have learned lessons from which they and their countrymen must profit. The clumsy, heavy, man and beast-killing implements in use in Great Britain are now the laughing-stock of Canadians—things a Canadian farmer would be ashamed to use. Indeed the British farmers must either adopt the use of Canadian and American inventions or leave their farms.

The dairy interest was fairly represented. In cereals one plain farmer exhibited 160 varieties in the straw. In vegetables and fruits the display was astonishingly good, particularly as the early date of holding this exhibition is

three weeks too early for the full ripening of the fruit, and four or five weeks too early for the full maturity of some of the vegetables.

The floral department was very meagre; in fact, the exhibitors of the miserable looking flowers should be fined for exposing such rubbish for the sake of a prize. Of course the florists have their separate exhibitions at other times, therefore do not care for this exhibit.

The display of pianos and organs was such as to show no necessity for importing them.

The amusement department was well arranged. After the daily display of the herds of fine cattle, the horses were put in motion. Lady riders and drivers will attract even without the horses; when they are together the attraction to many is greatly increased, and when a horse rears up and falls back flat on a lady and kills her, as was the case in Toronto, the excitement is too great for many, but still the most attractive to some, despite this accident. The display of acrobatic feats, the performing dogs, the zoological display, the fireworks at night, and the "Destruction of Pompeii," etc., etc., were all entertaining and amusing, and obscene and demoralizing exhibits were not allowed; neither were gambling, betting or fraudulent practices permitted. The masses came to enjoy themselves; they were not disappointed and departed satisfied. The railroads gave the public unprecedentedly low rates for this exhibition. The exchequer was satisfactorily filled, and the citizens of Toronto reaped a rich harvest.

##### THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

Was held in Guelph the following week, and most of the fine stock and large quantities of the machinery were taken there. Other stock, etc., etc., were added, and a good general display was made. The attendance of visitors was not as large as it should have been. This may be accounted for in several ways, one of which was the discriminating rates charged by the G. T. R., the rates being greatly in favor of the Toronto exhibition.

The great success of the self-sustaining Industrial Exhibition of Toronto, and the sad financial state of the Government Exhibition at Guelph, must have a great effect on the future of exhibitions, and should be well considered from all standpoints to ascertain the causes of the success of one and the failure of the other.

We have seen the horse race, the dance and the baby show, betting, gambling, etc., etc., at agricultural exhibitions; we have heard of the latest attraction at an agricultural exhibition in the States, namely, a sum given to a couple to be married before the assembly, and \$30 paid for the first kiss of the bride. There are now persons worming their way into directors' boards by purchasing votes and other worse practices—men who do not know a Suffolk from a Guernsey or from a Spye—men who have never subscribed for any agricultural publication—men who would swallow up your hard earned land and buildings, and have never been known to write a line, say one word, or spend one cent for the benefit of agriculture or agriculturists. Yet they say farmers are not business men and that they know not how to manage exhibitions. The sharp, practical money-maker now has an excellent opportunity to become wealthy by engaging all the mountebanks and various attractions of all kinds. Go to the directors of agricultural societies, secure their