

gestive of the comforts that the dwellers in this beautiful valley possess.

Descending from this favourable outlook we pass out into the Cattle Yard, and take a turn among the Short Horns, where can be found many good specimens of this favourite breed. We are sorry that the names of the breeders cannot be given by us, for which the system of not allowing exhibitors' names to appear upon productions is wholly responsible. The best we can do is to say that the exhibit in bulls over three years, of this class, were very fine animals, as were also two heifer calves, the other animals of this class being of fair form and in moderate condition. The Ayrshire cattle were a fine show and probably ahead of anything we have in New Brunswick. A herd exhibited, as we afterwards learned, by Col. Starratt, of Annapolis Co., was awarded the first prize, while the honours were pretty equally divided when the animals were shown in their respective classes. It would give us much pleasure to give the names of the other breeders who exhibited in this class, if we could.

All Devons, Jerseys and Herefords the show was small. This, however, cannot be said of the crosses and grades, which were numerous and fine, the show of oxen and steers particularly so. Five pairs of oxen were shown, two pairs of which were very handsome, and girted respectively 8 feet each for three, while the fourth girted one inch and a-quarter less.

Grade cattle were well represented in every department of its class.

Horses fair, and we were told an improvement over other years. The poorest display made in this class was probably in the draft teams, only three were shown, and two of them very inferior.

We were a little disappointed in the sheep department, as it was not nearly so good as we expected to find it. South Downs were in the majority, while the Leicesters, the favourite breed in New Brunswick, was meagerly represented. Some few specimens of other breeds were shown.

The exhibit of swine was good, and it is quite evident that much attention has been paid to this branch of agricultural economy.

Crossing the grounds, and to the east of the building, runs a long shed, under which the agricultural implements are placed, and thither we turn our steps. Here are mowing machines manufactured by McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, of Fredericton, N. B., and by Cassitt Bros., of Brockville, Ont., who also exhibit through their agents, Van Meter & Co., the only reaper on the grounds, as also ploughs, harrows, horse hay rakes, fanning mills, and other implements for

which this manufactory is noted. Mr. Van Meter, who was on the grounds, makes a very creditable display. Hand hay rakes, hay forks potato hoes and forks, are exhibited, of good workmanship and manufactured in the Province, as are also quite an extensive variety of ploughs that are to be seen. An endless chain horse power, and thresher and cleaner combined, manufactured in the United States, was on exhibition. Some very fine carriages and sleighs were also shown. About the newest thing we saw, in the inventive genius displayed, was in connection with the carriage business,—Dunn & Jones' Patent Anti-friction Hub and Axle. These gentlemen live at Bear River, N. S., and, from what we saw of the patent, we should judge it must come into very general use. It consists in a circle of rollers about three quarters of an inch in diameter placed in each end of the hub, so that the inner side of the circle will fit the axle closely, while the outer circle will just fit the pipe in the hub, or the hub itself, as is the case in the carriage to which we saw it applied, which had just been driven 150 miles without oil of any kind, showing no signs of wear, and running easily and smoothly. By this invention it is claimed that when applied to heavy truck wagons, the same force will draw 25 per cent. more than with the best patent axle heretofore made. As this is a matter in which our New Brunswick carriage makers, as well as the people, are interested, I have the promise of the gentleman who has the matter in charge that he will send a wheel and axle to which the patent has been applied to the St. John Exhibition.

Taken as a whole, the Exhibition is pronounced an improvement over previous ones, which must be very gratifying to its promoters.

Through the kindness of Dr. Hamilton, President of the Fruit Growers' Association, we were able to visit the delightful country lying east of Kentville as far as Canard, Canning, and the termination of Church and Canard streets, which reach down to the waters of Minas Basin.

Looking out upon the surface of this beautiful Basin, whose waters lay basking in the sunbeams of this lovely September morning, a true index probably of the happy contentment enjoyed by the inhabitants who dwell within view of its historic waves, we catch a far away glimpse of Colchester and Cumberland counties, and Cape Blomidon.

How swiftly memory recalls all the associations with which Longfellow's "Evangeline" has connected this charmed land, and we can hardly realize that we are so near the spot where "In the Acadian land, on the shores of the Basin of Minas, distant, secluded,

still, the distant village of Grand Pré lay in this fruitful valley."

#### THE HOME OF EVANGELINE.

The Doctor kindly points out to us the chapel at Grand Pré, which can easily be seen, and which is only a short distance from the site of the old chapel erected by the French in the early settlement of the country, and so graphically described by the poet. The extensive dyke marshes that are here to be seen give the county a fine appearance. But we must stay our pen. Returning to Kentville we bid adieu to the many kind friends who so assiduously cared for our pleasure and comfort, whose attention we shall not soon forget, and to whom we now tender our warmest thanks.

The run home was quickly made over the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, by steamer "Empress" to St. John, and by steamer "Weston" to our place of starting. The trip will have many pleasant recollections for us.

#### FARMERS' MEETING IN BADDECK.

In accordance with the usual practice, a Farmers' meeting was held in Mr. Hart's Public Hall, Baddeck, in connection with the Cape Breton Exhibition. Col. Laurie presided, and, by request, led off the discussion by a short address on the best rotation of crops and the places in the rotation where manure should be applied. He stated that in his earlier farming days in Nova Scotia he was advised on all sides to get his land into hay as soon as possible and keep it under hay. He had given the system a fair trial, and found that it did not work well. His experience was that hay upland would not maintain itself, the manure made from the crop of hay not being sufficient to keep the farm in fertility. He was thus driven, in order to keep his farm in good heart, to adopt a rotation. He believed in breaking up the low land for oats, following with a heavy manuring for roots, thus enriching the land by thoroughly mixing the manure with the soil and sprouting and killing the weed seeds so plentifully found in all manure, thus leaving the ground thoroughly clear and pulverized for the wheat or barley, and to take the grass seed which would then yield a good grass crop for three years. He believed that manure ploughed under in this manner would give the best crops, which if put on as top-dressing he did not obtain more than four crops of grass, and he did not calculate that one good top-dressing on grass land would bring more than five tons of hay before the land would again require treatment, either pure top dressing or ploughing up. Taking the fair