

His groom goes and looks for a stall for his horse. On payment of four or five dollars he is given the key of one hastily erected and in the roughest manner, but still impervious to the weather. The bull, too, which has been kept in a stall by himself, at home, cannot be risked here in any less secure position. A close stall is absolutely necessary, but for it another four dollars must be paid. The cows in the meantime have been fortunate enough to find lodging in a shed, all very well in dry weather, but when it rains the drip from the roof pours down all along the front of it, wets the floor, and renders it impossible for any one to stand and look at the animals without being drenched from above, and soaked in a puddle below. The sheep, however, have not been so fortunate, the train has been delayed, the pens are all taken, and the poor animals, after all the care that has been taken to bring them to the show in good condition, are compelled to bivouac in a temporary and most inconvenient and insecure manner, within an enclosure made of boxes and boards, which the herdsman has, probably, been compelled to collect and carry, as best he might, from all parts of the ground. This was literally the case in several instances at London. It was the same at Hamilton and Kingston, and was infinitely worse at Toronto. Let us suppose now, that our friend having made the best arrangement possible under the circumstances, and having also provided for himself and his three men, as well as he can, walks round the grounds to see what can be seen. Being a thorough farmer as well as breeder, he goes to see how his friend the plough-maker, or his other friend the threshing-mill-maker, or the ingenious mechanic who he knows has something new in the way of a cultivator, a fanning mill, or a seed drill, are getting on. He finds them and their wares arranged around the grounds, in a very picturesque manner no doubt, but thoroughly exposed to the weather, and he forgets his troubles for a while in examining the various improvements which are shown him. But suddenly a shower comes on, and he leaves the implement-maker to face it out as best he may, and goes for shelter into the nearest entrance of a very magnificent edifice which he has long been admiring from the outside, but has not yet entered. Here the first object that attracts him is a fine display of grain, which he examines with interest, and then asks where the roots are? In reply he is told that they have been put in a tent outside, because there was no room for them inside. Looking round to see what causes the deficiency he finds one half of the spacious building occupied with articles in which as a farmer he has very little interest, such as artificial legs, ready-made clothing, pianos, sewing-machines, pickles, socks, biscuits, green-house plants, &c., and the other half with things in which he feels no interest whatever, such as quilts, oil paintings, counterpanes, pho-

tographs, embroidery, and water colour drawings. And upon further enquiry he finds that while for his horse and his bull, worth together from eight hundred to a thousand dollars, he has had to pay eight or ten dollars for the use of stalls, which cost very little more in the first place, and while his sheep have no accommodation at all, the cork legs, pianos counterpanes, and pictures, worth comparatively little themselves, and costing little either of risk or expense in bringing them to the exhibition, are given place free gratis in a magnificent erection which has cost, perhaps, as the one at London did, something under ten thousand dollars! Can our farming friend help feeling a little sore at this state of things, especially when he learns at the general meeting held afterwards, that the association has had to lend the local committee three or four thousand dollars to assist in the erection of this fine palace from which he derives no benefit whatever. And his friend the implement-maker he sees in a still worse position, for he has not even the pretence of shelter afforded to him and his wares. He asks himself, in short, the very question which is now agitating the minds of many: whether the inconveniences thus occasioned by the combination in one exhibition of the four departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Manufactures, and Fine Arts are not of more consequence than the attendant advantages?

Notwithstanding all the expense that has been incurred in the erection of permanent buildings, adequate accommodation for the agricultural portion has never been given, while such has been the increase in this department that I venture to say, that if arts and manufactures not directly connected with agriculture, were excluded next year from the exhibition building at Toronto, it would not be found one bit too large for the proper reception of implements, grain, roots, and other articles of a similar character. And at the same time an additional five or six thousand dollars would be less than would be necessary to provide the other accommodation, if such was intended to be of a permanent character.

That the question of the expediency of continuing the present system will soon be more openly discussed than it has been, no one can doubt, although when that time does come many other matters will be taken into consideration than those above alluded to, and which have only been mentioned in this report, as causing practical grievances, which must be met by some means or other. The most important of these is, the want of proper provision for the live stock. The accommodation has always been deficient both in extent and quality. This year there was not anything like the proper accommodation, and yet, we saw in a leading daily journal, a suggestion, that it is admitted that the live stock are well provided for, but that further accommodation is required for manufacturers! At London, the whole of Mr. Lock's cattle,