

The show of Devon and Galloway cattle was better than at Kingston. The Herefords were well represented by Mr. Stone.

Mr. P. Rennie, of Fergus, exhibited some grade cattle that were quite equal to many Durhams exhibited, and superior to half that are in the country, excepting pedigree. Ayrshire cattle were not as numerous as at Kingston, nor did they surpass those exhibited in that place in regard to quality, we mean the principal prize-takers. In Kingston there was a good show of Alderney cattle; there were none to be seen at Hamilton.

The sheep pens were well filled with prime stock. Mr. Gibson's imported Lincoln attracted great attention. The pigs and poultry showed no marked difference from our usual Provincial Exhibitions.

THE INTERIOR OF THE PALACE

did not appear as well filled as we have seen it. We presume this was caused by the addition that has been erected for fruits, flowers, &c. The roots and fruits made no better display than on previous occasions, although some new varieties may have been added. Neither the roots or cereals were as good as we have seen them; the dryness of the season was undoubtedly the cause of this.

The prize of \$50 was awarded to Mr. Arnold for his Hybrid Wheat. We understand it was awarded more as an encouragement to cause others to improve, and as an acknowledgment to Mr. Arnold for his exertions, than for the real merit of the grain itself, as it appears very doubtful if it possesses any remarkable qualities or advantages over other wheats. If it should prove to be of value to the country, Mr. Arnold would deserve a great reward from our Legislature. As it is, we believe he has commenced a plan of hybridizing that may be the means of producing some useful results, and as the introducer of such plans he is deserving of encouragement.

Mr. Fleming, for the Association, presented us with a small quantity of fall Rife Wheat, which was grown at Saddle, British Columbia. This is the largest and plumpest wheat we have seen. It surpasses our samples of Australian and Californian wheat; it is also the first fall wheat of that kind we have seen, in fact, we were not aware that there was a fall Rife Wheat. We have put a few grains into the hands of several parties to try, and report to us on it, and we retain a sample for our show windows, which any one may see by calling at the Emporium.

IMPLEMENTS.

In the implement department the display was deserving of attention. Many improvements have been made, and some new implements were exhibited. The foremost among the most valuable labor-saving implements was Carter's Open Ditcher, an implement that is destined to come into use as soon as it is known. Another valuable labor-saving implement was a new device of a wind-mill adapted to pumping water and doing various other kinds of work on a farm. This also will come into use where much pumping has to be done. It may be applied for sawing, thrashing, grinding, chaff-cutting, &c. They will soon be found on some farms. But what surprised us more than anything else among the implements was a small, simple turnip cutter, that will cut two bushels of turnips in a minute. Its inventor, Mr. Forfar, claims that as its capacity. However, when its work was shown by actual test, it was awarded the first prize over the celebrated Gardener Machines. Perhaps the lowness of the price might have induced the judges to look favorably on the machine, as it only costs \$6.

There was a novel attachment for reaping machines, but time must tell if it is superior to the present apparently perfect machines. McPherson, Glasgow & Co., of Pingal, carried off the lion's share of prizes for their thrashing machines.

We only treat on the different classes very briefly, and some not at all. As we are saying so much on the Exhibitions in a

general and what we deem more important manner, we fear we shall occupy too much space on the subject, as other departments of the paper must have some attention.

The Western Fair.

So much has been said in praise of this institution that we cannot express ourselves candidly without giving offence to some, still, however much we may desire the success of our local Exhibition and local affairs, we feel it our duty to speak openly in regard to it.

The posters and printing done for it excelled that done for the Provincial Association, and the decorations of the city also excelled the decorations at Hamilton. An agricultural or political ball was got up for the occasion.

Our new and highly respected Governor, Lord Dufferin, and suite attended the Exhibition, which, as on such state occasions, drew a very large crowd from all parts of the surrounding country to show their loyalty and respect to our Queen. The sale of tickets was greatly increased by this course. The Exhibition financially was a grand success. We are apt to judge too much of the real utility of anything by the immediate cash returns.

Now to the Exhibition in an agricultural point of view. But few blooded or heavy draught horses were to be seen, but in the road and carriage class the entries were numerous, and a lot of good animals were to be found. In cattle, the show did not come up to our expectations, and would have been inferior had not Messrs. Stone, Snell and Wood come forward with their herds; we have to thank these gentlemen for their aid in making the show of cattle what it was. Col. Taylor, of Westminster, exhibited some valuable stock, and Mr. G. Smith, of McGillivray, exhibited two very fine Durham bulls, which claim some Booth blood.

This section is celebrated for its sheep, and in this department the Exhibition was good. Implements were pretty well represented. The palace was creditably filled; grain was not as well represented as it ought to have been; the show of fruit was good.

In the carriage department the display excelled either of the other Exhibitions, and great credit is claimed by some because in the roof and carriage departments this Fair excelled the Provincial; these two classes are but small items in an Exhibition to make such a great talk about. Some of the first-prize roots were beaten at a Township Show held since.

The Western Fair may always be a good exhibition. There is a large and wealthy country to support it, but other shows will spring up around it, the political feeling will subside, and the main object will be gained or lost before another Western Fair occurs. The directors have labored hard and faithfully, without pay, and, as far as the Western Fair is concerned, it will lose a great charm as soon as political feelings are allayed. We must admit that as far as the number of entries and the amount of money received goes, it has been a success. We know the President and many of his aids to be gentlemen.

A majority of the inhabitants of this city and many in some of the surrounding townships, at the present time, think we are wrong in our views, and some have done their utmost to check us. We only ask for a fair, open discussion, and many will be at once convinced of the correctness of our views, and in a few years our bitterest opponents will say we have been fighting for a right cause, and will regret the hostile steps they have taken against our views. If we are erring, and are doing an injury to any class or section, our pages are open for others to condemn us. We try and write for the country, not for section or party.

We have always, we confess, looked on this Western Fair with suspicion that it was designed by its originators as an auxiliary to the Mimico Farm, and a rival to the Provincial Exhibition. May we hope that better motives prevail.

The Central Exhibition.

The Central Exhibition held at Guelph was a grand success, both in regard to the financial receipts and the general display of stock, implements, grain, roots, &c.—The various departments of the arts and manufactures in the main building were well filled.

There are a few things in connection with this Exhibition that are deserving of particular notice; one is the great patronage bestowed on it by the ladies. We have no hesitation in saying that a larger proportion of ladies attended this Exhibition than either the Provincial or Western Fair. The competition for prizes for arts and manufactures in the ladies' department was very keen. The display of butter, in quantity and appearance, excelled that at either of the other Exhibitions.—It was undoubtedly the largest display we have yet noticed, and the quality was very fine.

In the grain department we noticed a variety of wheat not exhibited at either of the other Exhibitions. It is a variety of spring wheat that is succeeding well, on which we shall treat at some future time.

The different varieties of turnips were named, and prizes given to each variety; this we consider a great improvement over the other Exhibitions. Why should not the varieties of turnips receive prizes as well as each variety of apples? We think them as important.

We think Guelph stands pre-eminent as the leading main centre for the improvement of stock and of good farming. This Central Exhibition stands on as safe and sure a foundation as either the Provincial Exhibition or Western Fair. The stock of Guelph will draw the leading American and Canadian purchasers. The stock department was one of the most important.

We heard complaints this year while there that the Exhibition occupied too much valuable time, and that it would be better to reduce the number of days. We think it would be advantageous to do so.

The Catarrh, or Horse Disease.

This disease has spread over our country at a rapid rate. It appears to be an epidemic apparently passing through the air, as horses are attacked by it whether they are in the proximity of other horses or not. It is very similar to a severe cold or influenza in the human species; some are attacked but lightly, others the disease has a greater hold on. It comes on with a cough, and in a few days the horse discharges largely and continuously from the nostrils, breathes hard, and appears very sick. We think there is no prevention. Death may result if animals are over-driven, heated and exposed to cold or rain afterwards; but Nature is the best restorer. The horse does not work as freely as he is wont to do; he says, "Rest me, or work me lightly, and I will be well again." We do not approve of heavy doses of medicine; light doses and very mild treatment may do good; but we can see but very little, if any, difference in the horses that have been drugged and those that are allowed to be cured by nature, and whether they are worked lightly or rested entirely, the disease will have its course, and will cure itself. Some persons have been greatly alarmed, and consider the animals require to be drugged, blistered, steamed, purged, stimulated or reduced; but those that are cared for most appear about as long in recovering as those that receive very little attention. The worst to be dreaded about this disease is, that some will work their horses in such a manner as they ought not to do. Other diseases will most probably follow, that may be dangerous and contagious.

This or a similar disease swept over this part of the country about seventeen years ago. It was in the spring of the year; horses could then run on the grass, and soon got over it, but a railway contractor's horses in this city that worked through the disease were taken with glanders; other instances were known, and death to

horses, and, in one instance, to the owner, followed from glanders.

About forty years ago a similar disease spread over some parts of Great Britain. Glanders and death followed; some farmers turned from working their farms with horses to the labor of the ox. We do not think there is any cause for alarm from the present disease; time will cure it, but perhaps a stricter law might with advantage be enforced in regard to horses that have the glanders; they should be shot, or the owners compelled to keep them on their own premises in a stable; or, if in a field, it should not be one by a live fence, but entirely surrounded by his own land.

The country is now becoming supplied with veterinary surgeons, that know if a horse has the glanders or not; each of our cities have veterinary surgeons; no glandered horse should be allowed to travel in the public road.

Agricultural Politics.

We withheld important remarks in regard to our agricultural policy during the time of the great excitement of the elections, at which time every remark was sought for that might tend to turn the balance of power. Our desire has been to build up the agricultural interest irrespective of either party. You may all admit that this paper should be maintained for agricultural purposes only, but there are very few, if any, that can imagine the difficulty of such a course. In fact, it appears now to us almost impossible.

Political interests have greater weight and draw more money than agricultural interests. We hope that at the next session of Parliament the questions at issue in regard to agriculture may be discussed without party interest being placed before agricultural interest. Many will condemn us as being political and serving party. Our party has been the agricultural interest, and no fair or honest man can gainsay it if they have read our publication from its commencement.

The Importing of Farm Stock by the Provincial Government.—The Model Farm.

The Markham *Economist* charges us with "attempting to prove that the Government is doing a great injustice to the stock breeders and importers in Ontario by establishing a Model Farm." In the article referred to there is not a sentence against the establishment of that Farm.—This is a subject for future consideration. The question on which we are at issue with the Government is this:—We maintain that their becoming stock importers would be opposed to true principles of political economy, and to the plain dictates of justice that should characterize the mutual relations of a Government and the members of the community. Nor is it the importing and raising of a few cattle of the very best breeds, as is now said in palliation of wrong doing—it is the importing of stock "as a means to all farmers of securing the best stock."

Nor was it from any observations made at the meeting of the Farmers' Club that we learned the intentions of the Government. The Minister of Agriculture was our authority—no mean authority on the subject. The palliating excuses put forward amount to an acknowledgment of the error of the project, to give it the mildest name.

In re-publishing from the *Economist* the report of the Farmers' Club meeting, we had no wish or expectation that it should be thought to be from our reporter. We having received the paper, handed it to our printers, expecting that the usual credit would be given. It was omitted, unintentionally, we believe.—As't. Ed.

There is an immense amount of lumber piled on the route of the Southern extension of the W. G. & B. Railway, awaiting the completion of the road to be shipped.

The Provincial

GENTLEMEN,

One year since this, we enjoy the address of that time appast! then we the point farm gatherings brought into citizens of th which, I belie the manufac minion.

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