

construction and working as to call for special remark. Year by year there is visible improvement in the style and get-up of the various machines and tools for farmers use. The old clumsy patterns of common farm implements have given place to light graceful and handsome ones, and while the number of hand wrought farm tools has been greatly lessened by the introduction of labor-saving machines, those that still remain are pleasant to work with, and of a character that must very much lessen the toil of the husbandman. That common implement, the hoe, is a familiar illustration of this. What a heavy, awkward, rude affair the old-style hoe was, compared with the light, shapely, beautiful tool now in use. Strength is obtained now by excellence of material rather than by thickness and weight. In mowers and reapers hardly anything now remains to be desired except an apparatus for binding sheaves. Inventors are still raking their brains for an expedient of this kind, and it will doubtless be forthcoming sooner or later. There is a very fine display of the implements just named, arranged in three classes is single mowers, single reapers, and combined machines, i. e. machines that will either mow or reap as adjusted for the one purpose or other. The only speciality we observed among these machines was a pea-harvesting attachment, consisting of long, projecting iron teeth, and fastened to the cutting. The projecting teeth gather the pea-vines, and their hold upon mother earth is severed by the same cutting arrangement that mows down grass or reaps grain. Of course this attachment is open to the objection that lies against cutting peas by the hand. It is liable to cut the pods open and scatter the peas more or less upon the ground. There is a pea harvest on the ground shown by Mr. John Tennant, of Paris, which pulls the peas instead of cutting them. It is not unlike an ordinary horse hay-rake having in addition to the wooden-teeth shorter iron-teeth to catch and hold the pea-hauler. It is said to do good work, and if it really does, then farewell for ever to another back-breaking style of labour in the harvest-field. There is an unusual number of threshing-machines at the present Exhibition, apparently well-got up, with accompanying horse-powers, on the common principle. The plough classes are well filled, and the specimens for the most part are of excellent workmanship and fine finish. Harrows part wood and part iron, and all iron are shown; grain drills; draining machines; stump-extractors; horse pitchforks and tackles; seed sowers, and a variety of other implements both for horse and hand power.

Considering the dimensions and importance of the dairy business the display of requisites in that line was rather meagre. Two or three cheese vats of good appearance were on show, more however to exhibit the merits and working of the heating apparatus attached to them than for any other object. A steam cauldron or steam heater shown by J. H. Pedlar, of Oshawa, seemed also the *ne plus ultra* for this purpose, and it is capable of application to house-warming, and other general uses. A few carrying cans, a single set of cheese presses, an iron-bound hoop and follower are exhibited. There is also a very compact milk cooler, shown by H. Calcutt, of Peterborough. It consists of a perpendicular stand with hollow zinc chambers in a series of corrugations: the chambers filled with ice-water supplied from an adjacent reservoir, and the milk slowly trickling over the corrugations being intro-

duced at the top through strainers, and passing off at the bottom by means of a trough and conductors. It is claimed that the animal heat can be thoroughly taken out of milk in fifteen minutes by this process. There is only a select show of cheese, the chief exhibitor being Mr. G. Morton, of Leeds, who has not only samples of the common dairy article, but also of Stilton and Cheddar. This gentleman took the first prize for factory cheese, and Mr. John Wilmot of Pittsburg for dairy cheese. Some good honey, both in the comb and in jars, also a few nice samples of maple sugar, attracted the notice of observers, being ranged, we know not on what principle, among dairy products; probably by some far-fetched analogy between the yield of milk cows, and the yield of honey by bees and of sap by maples.

In the class of groceries and provisions, there has been considerable competition. A nice article of Canadian dairy or table salt, shows that we are quite independent of foreign supply, and quite capable of competition in the American market in that line. Wheat flour, pearl and pot barley, corn meal, oat meal, buckwheat flour and corn starch, figure prominently in this department. It would seem that tallow candles are not yet out of fashion, for there are some very nice lots. Messrs. Robertson of Kingston show a nice assortment of fancy soaps manufactured by them. A good collection of canned fruits, bottled meats, fish and poultry are shown by Mr. E. W. H. Shourds of Thorold, giving evidence that we need not depend on our United States neighbors for these things.

The display of chemical manufactures and preparations is larger than usual, Messrs. Lyman Bros. of Toronto, being the chief exhibitors. Assortments of native medicinal herbs are shown in this department, also some patent, if not quack medicines; and strange that we should find it among doctor's stuff, a high apple-pie is exhibited by a Kingston confectioner or cook.

In natural history there are a number of objects well deserving of attention and even study. A collection of native minerals demonstrates that this country is rich in hard as well as soft products. A case of marine shells and curiosities, several cases of foreign and native insects, samples of sea-weed, collections of stuffed birds, assortments of dried Canadian flowers, plants, and forest leaves, are among the chief attractions in this part of the exhibition.

Of marble goods there are very few. A beautiful white marble baptismal font shown by E. R. Welsh & Son of Kingston, is the most conspicuous article in this class. There is also a very appropriately designed monumental head-stone, and a handsome marble table-top, with chess board of partly colored marble in the centre, by Mr. David Nichol of Cataragui.

Among the few articles of furniture show, there is one that perhaps deserves particular mention. It is shown by Mr. Wm. McKay of Ottawa, and is called McKay's Magic Mirror. It is a very simple affair, consisting of three mirrors hinged together so as to be opened and closed at any angle, and giving a rear, front and side view of the person. To ladies anxious about the artistic appearance of their "back hair," and to tailors, hatters or dress-makers in fitting and exhibiting the fit of their goods, this contrivance appears likely to be of no small convenience.

Not far from this tripple mirror, there is a novelty hailing from Hamilton, which, if it accomplishes