

sort. The last importation was made entirely upon the responsibility of the Board of Agriculture. Money was borrowed from the Government as well as the Local Societies, which, added to two or three thousand dollars in hand, was appropriated to that purpose. The importation was necessarily a small one, as the Board were required to pay back to the Government as well as the Societies the amounts advanced. In respect to sheep and swine there appears to have been nothing "worthy of special notice." We presume, however, that like this Province, Nova Scotia has not renewed these stocks of late. We are lamentably deficient as regards good sheep and swine, and an importation of the best animals in these classes at the earliest period is desirable. The show of Horses, outside the heavy Agricultural Horse appears not to have many attractions. Perhaps as regards horses we will compare favorably. We are satisfied that so far as roots and vegetables are concerned, this Province takes the lead. There is no question about it; and we are not afraid to challenge the whole world. We should be glad to see our sister Province coming up with us in this respect, even as we should like to rival them in the production of fruit. We shall never know what each can do but by comparison, and this can only be effected through the agency of an Inter-Colonial Exhibition.

Our Lieut. Governor, in his address, referred to the possibility of a Provincial Exhibition being held in this Province next year, and cordially invited those interested in the Nova Scotia Exhibition to visit us on that occasion. We hope His Honor will not be disappointed, but in order to a successful Exhibition the Legislature must be prepared to vote a liberal sum of money. Not one, two, or three thousand dollars, but imitate the example of our sister Province by appropriating six or seven thousand dollars for that purpose. Then we may expect to hold a successful exhibition, but not otherwise.

(From the British Colonist, Oct. 10, 1874.)

The lessons of this week's Exhibition are not difficult to point out. We hope our farmers, and all classes interested in the industrial progress of the country have, to some extent, noted those lessons already. First of all, our mechanics and manufacturers have learned, by the blank in their department, that they must help themselves. Jupiter will not do much for them until they put their own sturdy shoulders to the wheel. They have the skill, the resources, the means to make an "Exhibition" worthy of themselves and the country; all that is lacking is *will* and organizing leadership. Our

mechanics and manufacturers must come to the front, and do justice to themselves. There has been—there still is in some quarters—a disposition to ignore interests of this class, and to make our commercial interests not merely dominant but all absorbing. This is not right, nor is it safe for the permanent welfare of the country. Commerce is but the handmaid of manufacturing skill and industry; and in no part of Europe and America are there greater facilities for the development of manufactures of many sorts, than in Nova Scotia. We have made a beginning, all that is necessary is a steady advance. Let the policy of the country be such as will not inflict sudden disaster or a lingering death on our manufactures, and all shall be ultimately well. But for their own sake, and for the sake of the country at large, we hope that those who are most closely connected with our domestic enterprise will make their voice heard in unmistakable tones, and give visibility to their work.

The Exhibition shows that our farmers have much to learn. With all the advance of the last ten or twenty years, they are only beginning to appreciate the necessity of scientific farming. Neither the soil, nor the seed, nor the stock, is adequately cared for. Labor saving machinery is being rapidly introduced; this is a great point gained. There will be more time and disposition in the farm house for planning, thinking, reading,—for seeing what farmers are trying and accomplishing elsewhere.

Farmers would do well to keep up their regular meetings for comparing notes and learning from one another. Those who have favored our city with their presence will, we hope, in most cases, go home with a salutary degree of dissatisfaction with themselves, and a determination to do better in future. There is, perhaps, no department in which progress may not be made. Good as much of our fruit and vegetable production is, those who know best, say there is still scope and verge enough for some progress. Admirable as some samples of stock are, who will venture to say that we have in any case reached the best?

We are constantly brought into closer competition with the rest of the world, and we must be prepared to make good our standing ground, or else be driven to the wall. Our dairy produce, our cereals, our fruits, &c., &c., must stand comparison with similar products from New England and Ontario, as well as P. E. Island and New Brunswick. We have advantages peculiarly our own, and we should make the most of them. We have to contend with disadvantages also, but these should only quicken our wits

and develop our perseverance and ingenuity.

The eye of the world will be upon us more in the future than it has been. Every season the number of visitors from abroad increases. We should have no occasion to be ashamed before the intelligent stranger of the appearance and products of our fields and orchards. The substantial prosperity of the country will be advanced by every step taken to improve the methods and results of agriculture, or horticulture. To beautify and enrich our province, and to add to the comfort and wealth of the people, is an ambition worthy of all classes; and very much can be accomplished by intelligent exchange of thought, and lessons of experience and observation.

(From the Morning Chronicle, Oct. 12, 1874.)

The visitors who surveyed the display in the different buildings and grounds last week made, of course, remarks upon the Exhibition and voted it a success or a failure according as they saw or missed what they considered essential to the furnishing of a well-ordered show. Could all these remarks be collected and summarized, they would form a valuable commentary and illustrate many of the lessons which were to be learnt there. One remark, commonly enough made, was that the fruit was splendid, and assuredly it was so, all sections being well filled and the prizes well contested for. From some counties, not hitherto reckoned fruit-growing, came very good varieties, which did credit to their senders, although it was noticeable that only six counties competed for the prizes offered for "County Collections." The praise deservedly awarded to the fruit-growers can not, however, be ascribed as fully to flower-gardeners; the show of blooms was not up to the mark, all allowance being made for the difficulties against which florists have to contend. The class of Flowers and Plants comprised sixty sections, in which 122 prizes of the aggregate value of nearly \$500 were offered. In six sections there were no entries at all; in twenty others only one entry was made, while the largest number of entries was six, in section 48, and in this no first prize was awarded. This was the case also in five other sections, while second prizes were not carried off in four more, and in nine no prizes at all were awarded, the merit of the entries not being sufficient to warrant the judges in giving their official recognition to it. Now the country people had an excellent excuse for not exhibiting largely in this class, flowers being easily damaged and difficult of carriage, but dwellers in Halifax and vicinity ought to have contributed largely. There is no want of gardens with us, and there are many houses in