

Sire—Young Prince of Wales, XLII.
 Dam—Lille, CI.
 gr. d.—Prisey by Napoleon.
 g. gr. d.—Pony (Taylor Ayrshire Stock).
 [Stella, and her dam Lille, sold to H. Townsend, Esq., of New Glasgow.]

SHORT-HORN HEIFERS.

CCLI. — LORA. Red and white.
 Calved April 24th, 1876. Bred by and the property of Edwin Chase, Cornwallis, N. S.

Sire—Lord York, 63, N. S. S. R.
 Dam—Lilly by Constance Duke, 7753 A. H. B.

gr. d.—Dairy Queen by Oswald Cray, 514 C. A. B.

g. gr. d.—Dairy Spot by Snowball 696 C. H. B. 3,444, &c.

CLII. — WHITE ROSE. White, etc.
 Calved July 16, 1876. Bred by and the property of Edwin Chase, Cornwallis.

Sire—Lord York, 63 N. S. S. R.
 Dam—Rose of Brunswick, 331 C. H. B.
 gr. d.—Dairy Queen by Oswald Cray, 514 C. H. B.

g. gr. d.—Dairy Spot by Snowball, 696 C. H. B.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

OPENING SPEECH BY COLONEL LAURIE,
 PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF
 AGRICULTURE.

Interested, as from my position as President of the Board of Agriculture, I must necessarily be, in the advancement of agriculture, I feel it an especial pleasure to deliver the opening address at the First Annual Provincial Agricultural Exhibition. It is true that from time to time we have had agricultural exhibitions, both in counties and general to the Province. For in 1854, 1868, and 1874 exhibitions were held, and the progress made by agriculture in the Province, as shewn at each successive exhibition, was clearly marked and commented on at the time; but this desultory way of holding exhibitions was most unsatisfactory. A great deal of labor was expended by enthusiastic friends of the cause; a great deal of interest was for the time aroused amongst the farming population, but it only reached its culminating point at the actual time of the exhibition; then good resolutions were made, and the flame only wanted fanning to burn well. But each time the enthusiasm thus aroused went to waste; the fire was not fed, and died out.

At the 1874 Exhibition the feeling was most strongly expressed, that we had brought into play a spirit that had never before been so thoroughly roused, and that it must not be allowed to sleep again, but that we must follow on with

exhibitions at regular intervals. Such has for some time been the desire of the Central Board; but to carry out its duties successfully, it has been found necessary to lead the public feeling,—not to drive it or push it too hard. It was, however, evident that, with so strong a feeling in favor of our policy, a move should be promptly and decidedly made. A scheme for an annual exhibition was prepared by the Board, and submitted to the Legislature; it involved a grant of money to provide a prize fund, whilst it devolved on the locality the duty of furnishing buildings and carrying out the work in detail. The Legislature, with a liberality and a unanimity most creditable to them, and most satisfactory to the farming community,—whose claims are thus cordially recognized,—granted the sum proposed as a prize fund. Three counties—all honor to them—came forward with offers to assist the Board in working out the scheme—Annapolis, Colchester and King's. The Annapolis arrangements fell through (I trust but temporarily, as that fine county must do itself credit by holding the Provincial Exhibition at an early date). Kings and Colchester pressed their claims, offering liberal additions to the prize fund, as well as the thorough working out of the schemes. Colchester, had, however, so much more matured its arrangements that the Board unanimously decided to accept the offer of that County, and hold the first Exhibition at Truro,—trusting that one of the western counties will be in a position to carry out the Exhibition of 1877, and, benefitted by the lesson taught by that of the present year, will be able even to improve on it.

When Agricola, in 1822, woke up the people of this Province to the deplorable state of Agriculture here, he dwelt strongly on the fact that the Province did not raise food sufficient for its own consumption. Agriculture, thanks to him and those who followed in his footsteps,—some by precept (amongst whom I may name his talented son, our present public-spirited Chief Justice), and others in practice,—has vastly improved, but we are just as far as ever from attaining the end he sought, and feeding our own population; and, from the nature of our country, its resources and its industries, our fisheries furnishing lucrative employment for tens of thousands of our hardy population, must, in the nature of things, and as the spirit of enterprise grows amongst us, be largely developed, and thus build up for us an export trade. Our iron mines, now for the first time, really being tested on a liberal scale, must, with good management, sooner or later command the trade of this fast growing Dominion, the coal mining thus receiving its healthiest and truest

development in being carried on to furnish fuel for home manufactories, and not in being shipped to furnish fuel for foreign factories, whose products come into our markets to kill our native industries, our shipbuilders and owners, who now do so large a share of the world's carrying trade, will, I hope, (and I trust I am not too sanguine), in the not distant future, when capital increases to justify it, put their acknowledged skill, as naval architects, to a further test; and, taking advantage of their proximity to iron and coal, engage in iron as well as wooden ship-building, and thus bring additional credit on our seaport Province. I therefore hold the opinion that we never shall reach the point of raising all the food that we consume, nor, indeed, do I think that, in the way he puts it, it is altogether to be desired. He urged on the farmers to turn their attention to wheat growing, and to raise their own bread. Communications were then difficult and expensive, and there was much force then in that advice as in all he gave; but things are changed since then. Our Intercolonial Railroad, the dream of the lifetime of some of our most brilliant men, is finished and open for traffic. We cannot as yet get all we wish for or hope from it; but, at any rate, we get flour from the great wheat-growing Province of the Dominion at a freight of fifty cents a barrel.

Wheat does best in a dry climate. The farmers of England have an old saying (I might almost call it a dry saying), which I have quoted before, that drought never brought dearth to England,—meaning thereby that the drier the season the better the wheat. The best wheat-growing parts of England are the dry eastern counties, the western counties, getting constant rains through proximity to the Atlantic, being mainly devoted to dairy farming; and Devonshire cream and Cheshire cheese testify to the results. Throughout Europe dry inland countries are invariably the best wheat-growing countries, and the same holds good on this continent; and we may as well, as farmers, get all the assistance we can from Nature. In countries where communications are difficult, it may be necessary that each locality should, as far as possible, be self-supporting.

All who have travelled in the East Indies years ago, before the system of railroads was constructed, and when bullock carts, travelling about a mile and a half an hour, formed the principal means of transport, will call to mind that in dry Guzerat,—famous for its cotton, for which its soil is eminently suited,—the villagers went to an immense deal of trouble raising water from their deep, old-fashioned wells by means of oxen, and so making artificial swamps to grow