

The Chief Justice next referred to the Industrial Exhibitions of 1858-54, showed that these, together with the present one of 1868, marked epochs by which we might judge of the progress the country had made. He then proceeded to discuss our agricultural progress, marked as it was by the fact that for the first time in the history of Nova Scotia we were able to have a complete classification of stock and that there was felt to be a necessity for a "herd book." After dilating upon the progress that had been made, he declared himself not content with this.—He showed how far other and surrounding provinces surpassed us and dwelt especially upon the statement made in the newspapers about Mr. Cochran's (of Montreal) stock farm one of whose latest purchases was a heifer costing a thousand guineas.

In the adjoining Province of Prince Edward Island the Chief Justice told his audience they had an example worthy of imitation. It was the "Gem of the St. Lawrence"—its rich undulating soil is cultivated to the very tops of its hills.—Yet, not content with this the farmers of P. E. Island owned from 900 to 1000 machines, valued at from £15 to £30 each, used for the purpose of lifting the mud from the mussel beds still further to enrich the soil. They had about 200 reaping and mowing machines, and in the quality of their stock were far ahead of Nova Scotians.

In England, stock raising was carried to such perfection that £5000 had been paid in good British Sovereigns for a single horse. "Some of the ladies shake their heads and think, perhaps, how much jewelry, how many dresses, or even "Grecian Bends" £5000 would buy; but English farmers were not afraid to spend their money freely, and he did know that their wives objected. In this the first division of his admirable speech the Chief Justice's object was to show what progress we had made, what in the meantime other people had done, and how they had outstripped us. But to show that this was more our fault than that of the soil and climate, he dwelt upon this topic at length.

He spoke of the whisperings that had come from the Legislature about inability to continue the grant to Agricultural Societies, and warned them against carrying into effect any such whisperings.

Next entering upon the Mechanical Department he applied the same plan to this department, showed what progress had been made, lamented the fact that the mechanics had hardly seemed to wake up till a month ago. Spoke in this connection of the Coal development, and of its influence upon manufactures, and declared we were not worthy of the land we live in if with all the advantages we possess we were not able to compete with Canada East and West; and trusted that some capitalists would take hold of the

Sugar Refinery in Dartmouth, and compete, as they were able, with the Refinery of Montreal, even on their own soil.

He then referred to the advances the United States had made, and thought their example should stimulate our mechanics. After adverting to the political institutions under which we live, and administering severe rebuke on that portion of the press—which he would not designate, as it deserved—advocating views hostile to the continuance of that good old flag which had so long waved over us, he closed an eloquent address full of practical views and sound advice with a call for three cheers for the Queen, which was heartily responded to. Three cheers were then given for the Governor, three for the Admiral, and three for the Chief Justice. The Governor then declared the Exhibition opened.

The Hallelujah Chorus was then sung by the same choirs.

Then the National Anthem.

And by three o'clock His Excellency declared the EXHIBITION OF 1868 OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY open.

The Exhibition was continued open daily from an early hour in the morning till 10 p. m. The Live Stock Department was closed on Friday evening 9th October, when most of the animals were removed. During the following day a large portion of the more perishable articles in the Drill Building were likewise removed; but the Exhibition was kept open till Tuesday evening 13th, when the whole was finally closed.

CLOSING CEREMONIES.

The building was densely crowded with visitors to witness the closing ceremony. Shortly after 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Col. FRANCKLYN, C. B., (who in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor was to preside,) and the Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, who was to deliver the closing address,) accompanied by the commissioners, members of the Local Government, His Honor Judge BLISS, Dr. TUPPER, C. B., His Worship the MAYOR, and others, entered the building, and took places on the platform—the band of the 30th regiment playing an appropriate air. The Chairman having taken his seat, and order having been secured, the choir sung—

"The Heavens are telling," &c.

The Hon. Mr. Howe then read the following address:—

HON. JOSEPH HOWE'S ADDRESS.

If it be conceded that the benefits derived from Industrial Exhibitions justify

some expenditure of time and money, then we may assume that the one we are about to close has been well timed. The Province is passing through political changes almost revolutionary. We are not here to discuss them, but this I may be permitted to say, that whether the future is to be marked by the disastrous consequences which some predict, or by the brilliant results that are promised by others, it was our duty to take stock of the present—to survey our industries, as they had been developed under our old institutions, and to put on record, in some practical and enduring method, the results of our observations. This has been done for us, and for all time, by the gentlemen who, with honorable industry and perseverance, have organized this Exhibition. What Nova Scotia is like in this good year 1868 has been made patent to the eyes of a cloud of living witnesses many of them young enough to transmit to a new generation some knowledge of what they saw,—while the catalogues and prize list of the Commissioners will always be open to those who in after times may desire to look back upon the past. A very essential public service has thus been rendered by those gentlemen, whose labours, in all directions, we are happy to acknowledge have been crowned with signal success.

Those who have been fortunate enough to see the show for themselves, would not thank me for a tedious enumeration of what they have seen; while, to the absent, the catalogues will convey more detailed and accurate information than I could crowd into this brief closing address, even if disposed, which I am not, to so abuse your patience. A few observations upon the general features of the scene, of which this audience forms the centre, may not be out of place.

Those who have inspected the great International collections by which the age has been distinguished, and came here expecting to see something of that sort, have of course been disappointed. It takes a certain amount of heat to make a bull-frog croak, and many centuries are required to develop industry in all the varied and beautiful forms by which of late the earnest gaze of millions has been attracted in London, Manchester, Dublin and Paris.

But those who came with rational ideas of proportion—expecting only what it was fair to expect, have not been disappointed. Halifax must not be judged by comparison with great centres of industry, where science in the lapse of centuries, has become wedded to the mechanical arts; nor is it fair to contrast the rural districts of Nova Scotia so recently won from the wilderness by hardy pioneers, with the trim pastures of Devonshire or the corn lands of the Lothians, where a stump or a stone has