

sides industry, there is wanted care and forethought. These requisites of a person's life ought to raise him intellectually. It is the exercise of these qualities which make the difference between a civilized man and a savage. I have seen in our western wilds a band of starving Indians fall in with a herd of buffalo, they soon bring down one or more, and then begins a feast. While the carcasses last, the Indian gorges himself, when they are eaten he waits till he is again hungry before he thinks of a provision for the future. With him life is an alternation of starving and gorging, of feast and famine. He has no thought of the future; he lives from hand to mouth. There is something of the same kind in all hazardous and spasmodic occupations. In a good season a fisherman makes in three months enough to keep him all the year round, he works hard for the three months and is apt to loaf the rest of the year. A lumberer goes to the woods and in a very short time has enough to buy himself a barrel of flour, but when the flour is bought he is very apt to idle away his time till the empty barrel suggests the necessity of another effort. Take the fisherman and lumberer, at intervals of 20 years, and you will find that the condition in which they are in the end is much the same as it was in the beginning. Poor at first they remain poor to the last. But with a farmer it is, or ought to be, otherwise. His industry is continuous, not intermittent. There is not a day in the year, or an hour in the day, in which he cannot find something to do, something that he ought to do, to forward the objects of the farm. His business for a large part of the year is forethought. To make provision against what might happen, to act and think like a man. This it is that will advance any community.

You have now a just source of pride in the consideration that yours is the third town in the Province as regards population. You have advanced to the position with great rapidity. You owe it not to accident, which as it may be favorable, may also be adverse. You owe it to your being extensively engaged in an industry which cannot fail. You owe it to the inexhaustible supply which you possess of that which lights and heats, which furnishes labor and creates a force which is a substitute for labor.

As I strolled through your streets this morning, and saw lying at your wharves or moored in the stream, some seventy sail of vessels of all sizes engaged in the coal trade, I began to appreciate the advantages you possess in the centre of the coal region. You have another advantage in having men among you with energy and enterprise sufficient to deal with such a position. I look forward with certainty to the day, and that no distant one, when Cape Breton will be what its resources entitle it to be, and when this town shall grow to dimensions suitable to its position in the centre of this fine county.

I feel it but due to the gentlemen who have taken a prominent part in getting up this exhibition, to congratulate them on the great success of their efforts. They have shown that the same talents for business and for organization which has ensured their success in private enterprise will, when applied in any other manner, lead to the same results. The exhibition building is itself a credit to your public spirit, and is a fitting accompaniment to the fine warehouses and stores that line the streets of your town.

ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR LAWSON AT THE CLOSING OF THE CAPE BRETON EXHIBITION.

I cannot help contrasting the Sydney of to-day with the Sydney which I saw on my previous visit. The first act of the Central Board of Agriculture, when organized in 1864, was to take active steps to organize societies in Cape Breton. Successful meetings were readily obtained in several parts of the island, but at Sydney and North Sydney nearly a fortnight was spent in knocking at the farmers' doors before a dozen could be got to meet together to avail themselves of the encouragement offered by the Legislature. Fortunately a few gentlemen in this neighbourhood were not dismayed by the general indifference, but nobly exerted themselves in organizing societies, believing that bread cast upon the waters would return after many days. The seed then sown has been successfully nurtured in succeeding years by some of your leading men, by growing interest among the farmers as a class, and by an increased overflow of golden fertilizer from the Provincial treasury; and we have now the full blossoming out of the lotus flower in this magnificent exhibition. I have but to refer to the business activity around the wharves, the forests of masts in your harbor, the extensive warehouses and stores and the elegant residences that are now mirrored in the Sydney basin, to this splendid and substantial hall, filled with useful and ornamental products of the fields, gardens and factories, or to the animated display of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry in the adjoining grounds, to remind you of the immense improvements that have taken place, and not here alone but over a large portion of Cape Breton.

On landing here I was agreeably surprised to find this splendid iron roofed building, 180 feet long by 80 feet wide, with a cattle square nicely sheltered by a high close fence, and measuring about 120 yards each way,—and the whole accommodation thus afforded fully occupied by exhibitors. The cattle and horse stalls have in fact proved scarcely adequate. Who would have anticipated ten or even two years ago that there could have been such a display as we now see. All this should stir up our farmers and manufacturers and merchants to increased energy and intensified perseverance. It would be hopeless in the time at command to refer in detail to the splendid exhibits, to the great cavalcade of horses and the large herds of cattle. Cape Breton ponies have made the name of the Island a familiar stable word in the mouths of horsemen all over the world. And now there is fair prospects that your dairy cattle will earn a good reputation.

The Ayrshires and Jerseys, and the grades of these breeds are not only far beyond in numbers what could have been anticipated, but they give evidence of care and consideration both in selection and treatment. There are good sheep, but still room for improvement as for extension of pasturage.

The judges report:

"Whilst the pure short-horns are few, there are several good grades. In Ayrshires the number of animals shown in competition for nearly every prize was particularly large, and we had considerable difficulty in arriving at decisions. In Jerseys, likewise, both pure and grade, it was only after careful examination and comparison that conclusions were arrived at. The Devons showed well. Upon the whole, we consider the exhibit of thoroughbred cattle and special grades highly creditable to the Island of Cape Breton, and as affording evidence of rapid advancement in the improvement more particularly of dairy stock. We hope that at future Island exhibitions the short-horn Durhams and other breeds adapted for producing first-class beef cattle will be as well represented as the dairy breeds are on this occasion."

The pigs shown are few in number, but good growthy, or well-grown animals of their breed, the large white, well adapted for bacon and packing. It will be necessary, however, to get Berkshire blood before the best hams can be grown in Cape Breton.

The poultry exhibits are imperfectly seen, from being contained in low boxes standing on the ground, and the ladies and young people could scarcely reach them for the mud. I saw the same thing at Toronto many years ago. Pardon this hint, and also the suggestion that a dairy-room, ventilated and protected from the dust, would be a great improvement.

The large exhibit of very superior woollen fabrics from the Glendyer mills, showing such a rapid advance since the Baddeck exhibition, is a challenge to our sheep farmers that they ought not to neglect. Whichever way we turn in the building or grounds we see evidences of advancement, extension and improvement in everything exhibited,—in the products of farm and factory alike—grains, roots, butter, fruit, flowers, poultry. Whether we turn to the products of the tanneries or the shoe factory, with its excellent samples of work, or to the carriages and sleighs and agricultural machinery, ship models, home manufactures, ornamental work, spinning and knitting, the beautiful ash furniture of the North Sydney factory, of the boxes of fish or barrels of mackerel, we see in all evidences of industry and progress. Only one kind of stock remains unimproved. I refer to the goats that wander about among the logs on the wharves. They are the one forlorn living antiquity of the place, the same now as eighteen years ago, and are not repre-