

tries up to this date number about 80 horses and 200 head of horned cattle, and other stock in proportion. For the convenience of distant counties, the Entry-book for live stock will be kept open till 26th September.

The Executive Committee meet daily in the Committee-room, New Province Building, from 2 to 3 o'clock.

The season has been a remarkably good one for grain crops, and it is anticipated that we shall have the finest show of grain that has ever been seen in the province.

The time for closing entries in the Mechanical Department of the Exhibition having been originally fixed for the 26th Sept., it is impossible yet to say what is to be the extent and character of the exhibition of arts and manufactures; but it is hoped that our mechanics will vie with each other in maintaining the character of the province as a manufacturing country.

THE EXHIBITION PHOTOGRAPHS.

In answer to a letter of enquiry, without signature, received the other day, we would reply, that photographs coloured abroad will hardly be regarded by the judges as coming within the 6th Rule—"All articles FOR COMPETITION shall be the production or manufacture of the Province."

The photographs in question had better be entered among EXTRA ENTRIES in the Fine Arts class, and will come before the judges, and no doubt be rewarded, if deemed worthy.

REPORT OF MERIGOMISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To the Members of the Merigomish Agricultural Society:

As Officers and Directors of this Society, it becomes our duty to report to you our proceedings during the past year.

To meet the wants of this society we obtained two Chester White Pigs from Yarmouth, which were sold in the society to be kept two years, we also obtained one one-year-old Ayrshire Bull from Canada, which was sold in the society with the one purchased by the committee of last year—the young one to be kept two years, and the old one one year.

We have also to inform you of the financial affairs of the society, which are as follows:—

Cash on hand from last year,	\$10 14
" received from members, as subscriptions,	47 00
" Provincial grant (for 1867),	60 00
" received for stock sold in the society,	41 73
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	\$158 87

Cash paid for 12 copies of Journal,	\$6 00
" " for purchase of Eggs,	5 00
" " " expences on "	2 62½
" " " Pigs,	12 00
" " " Expences on Pigs,	5 50
" " " Purchase o. Bull,	70 00
" " " Expences on "	3 00
" " " travelling expences to Halifax,	9 00
" " " Postage,	0 55
" " " Book and stationery,	0 50
" " " keeping Bull,	53 20
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Total paid out,	\$164 37½
Total received,	158 87
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Society in debt,	\$5 50½

This society at present consists of 47 members; all have paid their subscriptions for the present year.

Respecting the crops—hay, a good crop, and got in in good order; grain, about the average; potatoes, a poor crop.

The Officers for the ensuing year are as follows:—*Pres.*, James Mitchell; *Vice-Pres.*, Duncan McIntosh; *Sec'y & Treas.*, John S. Copeland; *Directors*, William Olding, John Cameron, Wm. B. Stewart, James Rogers and James Grant.

ROBERT BROWN, *Pres.*

JOHN S. COPELAND, *Sec'y & Treas.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH WHEAT CROP.

(From the Bullionist.)

We are now in a position to judge of the wheat crop, and here and abroad it may be fairly represented as unprecedented in bulk and in fineness of quality. Whatever may have failed, wheat has filled and ripened grandly, and been carried in superb condition. Mark Lane has never had such wheat offered to it; large in berry to the size of California, bright in color to the highest standard of white winter growth Canadian, hard in substance to an approximation to the chalk-pit flints of Kent and Hampshire. While the shoots were yet short, and the ears unformed, we ventured to direct attention to those discoveries in electricity that inspire confidence in vegetation in the driest weather, and it is satisfactory to reflect that, so far, experience confirms theory. For it is not to be overlooked that the England of well-drained meadows, broad upland tillage of subsoil depth, covered ditches, and town and country sewage, is hardly to be identified with the England of epidemics, sour pastures, and clays of a density and texture little removed from cast-iron. No sooner, now-a-days, does rain fall than the drainage system lays hold of it, reducing to a minimum the area and the intensity of evaporation. As a consequence, the auxiliary cloud manufactures—the home cloud and rain manufacture—is so diminished, that the rainfall dependence becomes transferred to the

Newfoundland banks of the North Atlantic; a transfer that promises more and more to invest our rainfall with the periodic character hitherto peculiar to the high latitudes. Under circumstances of scientific somnolency—of intellectual inertia in husbandry—the change would be one of evil omen, threatening us, as it would do, with the recurrence of the famines of the middle ages and of later years; but with science widening its generalizations yearly, and art sedulously devising new practical applications, there follows, logically, in the train of the change, the many blessings of a progressive civilization. Losing humidity, we gain the dryness conducive to muscular development and high physical health. This season, on the coast, has, in an invalid sense, been quite up to the Madeira standard—bright, dry sunshine, tempered by soft, grateful sea breeze. Indeed, the atmosphere, as shown by the barometric pressure by temperature and by cloud, has been that of the better parts of the United States, vitreous or positive in an electric sense, with an intense ripening power, conducing to increased consumption of meat and drink, that the bodily waste from heat may be compensated, and energy and endurance kept at what may be called the national pitch.

The veritable John Bull of the present day—in matters of eating and drinking—is not the Londoner, not the Welshman, not the Yorkshireman, but the Anglo-Saxon of the United States; that gentleman at any one of his three or four meals daily, consumes as much animal food—as much roast beef, mutton chop and beef steak—as the average Englishman in his three or four meals together. He also drinks deeper. To the conclusion that this is the effect of climate, there, of course, will be exception taken; at the same time it is unanswerable that unless eating and drinking freely go together with high temperatures, there is the lassitude and want of enterprise that are so well marked in the Spanish character. The subject might be pursued by reference to the habits of the London sugar bakers, and the Staffordshire ironworkers, but there is no need to do so. What will be universally admitted is, that the climate of England has greatly changed. What also will excite all but universal astonishment is the fact that, notwithstanding the drought, the quarter loaf of 1868-9 promises to be cheaper than it has been for several years. From the highest point of the wheat market, say last Febrary, or thereabouts, Mark Lane prices have receded fully 20s. a quarter; and—we rejoice to say it for the general good—there is the early prospect of a further fall of 10s. This subsequent fall would reduce the price of good household bread