

which flowers, some of them remarkably handsome, are to be seen in porch or window. Indeed there are fewer houses without flowers than with.

Again, in woollens, no entries were made in eight sections, though twenty-four prizes were offered for competition. In ten others—thirty prizes offered—no prizes were awarded, while in eight sections there was but one entry. It must not be inferred from this that woollen manufactures and the other fabrics included in this class are not sufficiently attended to in our Province, for the fact is that all the prizes could have been carried off easily and by first rate specimens, had many persons exhibited who, from diffidence or carelessness, abstained from entering their wares.

We noticed the same thing in the class of roots and vegetables, in which the display was nevertheless very satisfactory. In five sections no prize was awarded, but had all farmers, who had fine roots and vegetables, exhibited, every prize would have been taken and a higher general standard of excellence attained. This seems a little like fault-finding, but it is not meant as such. We consider that, with all this, the Exhibition was a success, but a success on the whole. It is the duty of the press to point out in what departments there was failure. A perusal of the prize lists can not but convince the ordinary reader that there was a lack of spirit among possible contributors. If the Board of Agriculture, if the Committees, if the Secretary severally did their best, it must be owned that the people did not do their utmost or anything approaching to it, except in the classes for fruit and thoroughbred stock. This is a fact which can easily be proved. Take class 10—Implements. Here we find that sixty-six prizes, to the value of over \$400, were offered in forty sections. In twenty sections, one half the whole number, there were no entries made, and in four others no prizes could be awarded. Yet express waggons, team-sleds, drays, hay waggons, hay forks, farm harness and such articles are made in the Province by more than one man and more than one entry could assuredly have been made in each of the sections. May not the real reasons of this abstention on the part of manufacturers of such articles be that they feared that their workmanship was not good enough for exhibition? There would be nothing to marvel at in that; it certainly was the case in the classes of woollens and roots.

There seems, then, to exist a necessity for stirring up our people to exhibit, to send what they have got, if they can possibly manage it, to take a real and strong interest in the progress of the whole Province, and to be willing to compare the result of their efforts. To

be truly successful, to be truly useful, the Exhibition must be primarily patronized by the exhibitors, not only by those who send but by those who ought to send articles to it. The chief information gained by repeated visits to the grounds last week, was that our Province can raise magnificent cattle and cannot be surpassed for fruit. But the next Exhibition should teach us and teach our neighbors that Nova Scotia can breed fine horses, can produce varied and excellent roots and vegetables, can, spite of severity of climate, grow really beautiful plants, and that in home fabrics it is not behind hand. Over and over again have our newspapers and public men declared the resources of the Province to be numberless and varied; over and over again should our Exhibitions prove the truth of this assertion.

Shall we hint at what is in our mind? Shall we say that there is not enough enterprise in our midst and that more life, more go-aheadness is required to bring up our Province to the position it has a right to occupy? It is easy to flatter, easy to repeat "slow and sure," but too much slowness is sure to miss the mark and to leave us behind. In several pursuits there is a decided waking up; we can point to the improvements in cattle breeding for an instance, but in others we are still lagging. Nova Scotia cannot do better than take example by old Scotland, not greatly more blessed than we, but which has been transformed into a splendid country by the energy of its inhabitants. By being energetic we shall surely get on, and our next Exhibition should give evidence of vitality in every class. If the one just closed has placed that lesson well before us all, it will have done well; it only remains to be seen whether we will accept the teaching and work for improvement, or whether we will be content to drift gently along.

(From the British Colonist, Oct. 13, 1874.)

Now that the Provincial Exhibition is among the things of the past, it may be well to gather a few lessons from its teachings, so that something practical may result from the vast amount of labor expended on bringing together such a splendid representation of our agricultural wealth.

In the first place, it has proved that the city of Halifax is by all odds the most central, convenient, and in every way the most suitable locality for Provincial Exhibitions.

In the second place, it has proved that our agricultural population is rapidly advancing, and keeping pace with the rest of the world in the matter of raising improved stock.

It has also proved that Nova Scotia is *par excellence* a fruit growing country,

and that its varied soils are adapted to the raising of the finest kinds of roots and grains.

In flower culture a cultivated taste was shewn, and the adaptability of our climate to the growth of every plant and shrub was demonstrated.

The limited display of manufactured articles, hastily gathered from a few workshops and factories, proved by their excellence that as a manufacturing people we are not lagging behind, and the universally expressed idea is that in 1876 we should have a general Industrial Exhibition, where our several industries should have the fullest scope for displays of their productions.

Our plan would be to organize a Board of Managers at once from the Manufacturers' Association, Chamber of Commerce, City Council, and Local Government, who would at once mature a general course of action, leaving details for the present.

Also, that the prominent bankers, merchants, and capitalists be asked to subscribe to a "Guarantee Fund," in case any deficiency may occur.

The Local Government would, no doubt, obtain from the Legislature authority to give a handsome sum in aid of the undertaking, and it would be a good investment for the City Council to supplement the Government grant.

County committees could be formed to aid the Central Board in exciting local interest in the proposed exhibition, and thus give to it a Provincial character.

Every means should be taken to have the undertaking well advertised all over the United States and Canada, so that thousands from abroad might visit us and learn our capabilities.

The first step should be taken by the management of the late exhibition before they close their labors. They would thus round off their very successful work in conducting the recent exhibition to a satisfactory conclusion, and at the same time open the door for a general exposition of the products of our manufactories, farms, fisheries, mines, and of the brains and skill of our artists.

For Sale.

AYRSHIRE BULL,

Thorough bred, 3 years old, well worthy of the attention of Agricultural Societies. Pedigree in Nova Scotia Herd Book Register.

Apply to PROF. LAWSON, Secy. Board of Agriculture.
October 28, 1874.

The Journal of Agriculture

—is published monthly by—

A. & W. MACKINLAY,

No. 10, GRANVILLE STREET,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA