Weekly Monitor.

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Weekly Monitor,

PUBLISHED

Every Wednesday at Bridgetown.

SANCTON and PIPER, Proprietors.

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Yearly advertisements changed oftener than once a month, will be charged 25 cents extra per square for each additional alteration.

NOTICE. All persons having any legal demands against the estate of *JOSEPH EDWIN MORSE*, Carpenter, of Bridgetown, deceased, must render their accounts, duly attested to, within six months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARIA G. MORSE, admx.,
ISAAC P. MORSE, admr.

Bridgetown, April 25th, '77. 6m

CONSUMPTION CURED

AN OLD PHYSICIAN, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a Vegetable Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh,

and all Throat and Lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send FREE OF CHARGE, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper,

DR. C. STEVENS, Box 86, Brockville, Ont.

DR. Economical ENGINES

TO DRIVE GRIST MILLS, FACTORIES, &C

ADDRESS

JOHN WELSH, Agent.....Amherst, N.S.
A. FISHER, " .....Truro, N.S.
W. H. OLIVE, " ....St. John, N.B.

Waterous Engine Works Co., BRANTFORD, ONT

State where you saw this advertisement.

DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

The Great English Remedy is an unfailing cure for *Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency*, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as *Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age*, and After Taking, many other diseases that lead to *Insanity* or *Consumption* and a *Premature Grave*. Price, $1 per package, or six packages for $5, by mail free of postage. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Address WM. GRAY & CO., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

For sale by all Druggists. W. W. Chesley, Bridgetown, and Dr. L. R. Morse, Lawrencetown, Agents.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Avery, Brown & Co., Halifax
Wholesale Agents.
Sold by DR. DENNISON and W. W CHESLEY, *Bridgetown N. S.*

FLANNELS
—AND—
BLANKETS!

WHITE LANCASHIRE FLANNELS;
WHITE MEDIUM do;
WHITE IMITATION WELSH;
WHITE do do fine;
WHITE ANTI-RHEUMATIC;
WHITE SAXONY UNION all wool;
WHITE SERGES, all wool;
WHITE PLAIDINGS;
SCARLET LANCASHIRE;
SCARLET MEDIUM do;
YELLOW LANCASHIRE;
GREEN do;
INDIGO BLUE, HEAVY, PLAIN;
INDIGO BLUE, TWILLED;
SCARLET SAXONY;
COLORED do;
CANADIAN ALL WOOL, GREY;
AMERICAN WHITE, GREY, SCARLET

BLANKETS!

WHITE, BROWN AND GREY,
FOR SALE BY
W. G. LAWTON,
Cor. King and Canterbury Streets, St. John, N. B.
October 1876.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX,

ANNAPOLIS AGENCY.

INTEREST allowed on Deposits. Drafts on New York, Boston, Montreal, St. John, and Halifax, at City rates.

STERLING EXCHANGE BOUGHT and SOLD.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

ALEX. SHEARER, Agent.
Jan. 10 n38 tf

MacFarlane & Adams
Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS.
Agents for
Canada Paper Co.
HALIFAX, N. S.
Oct. 16th, '76. 6mn27

CARD.

Jno. B. Mills,
Barrister, &c., &c.,
Bona Vista House,
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S.

ROYAL HOTEL.
(*Formerly STUBBS'*)
146 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
Opposite Custom House,
St. John, N. B.

T. F. RAYMOND.....PROPRIETOR.
sept '73 y

WILLIAM HILLMAN,
Silver and Brass Plater,
ELECTOR PLATER
in gold and silver.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF
CARRIAGE & HARNESS TRIMMINGS
No. 60 Charlotte St.....St. John, N. B
sept30 y

MORSE & PARKER,
Barristers-at-Law,
Solicitors, Conveyancers,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS, ETC., ETC.
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.
L. S. MORSE, J. G. H. PARKER.
Bridgetown, Aug. 16th, '76. 1y

Three Trips a Week.
ST. JOHN TO HALIFAX!

STEAMER "EMPRESS,"

For Digby and Annapolis.

Connecting with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway for Kentville, Wolfville, Windsor and Halifax—with Stages for Liverpool and Yarmouth, N. S.

Until further notice, Steamer "EMPRESS" will leave her wharf, Reed's Point, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY for Digby and Annapolis, connecting with Express Trains W. & A. Railways for and from Kentville, Windsor, Halifax, etc., and RETURN ON SAME DAYS.

FARE.—St. John to Halifax,	1st class...	$5.00
do do do	2nd class...	3.50
do. do. Annapolis	.....	2.00
do. do. Digby	.....	1.50
Excursion Tickets to Halifax and return good for one week (1st class.)	.....	7.50

Return tickets to Clergyman and delegates, (to Digby and Annapolis) issued at one fare on application at head office.

SMALL & HATHEWAY,
11 Dock street.
St. John, N. B., April 2nd '77.

STEAMER EMPRESS
AND THE
WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

FREIGHTS for Kentville, Wolfville, Windsor and Halifax and intermediate stations, taken at greatly reduced rates.

A careful agent in attendance at Warehouse, Reed's Point, between 7, a. m., and 6. p. m., daily, to receive Freight.

No freight received morning of sailing.

For Way Bill, rates etc., apply to

SMALL & HATHEWAY,
ap18 Agents, 39 Dock Street.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

THE subscriber has just received from Toronto,

100 BBLS.
CHOICE CANADIAN FLOUR,

which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Price. Warranted to be good or no sale. Also:

50 bbls. American Corn Meal.

A. ELLIOTT.
Port George, Aug. 19th, '77 n17 tf
Agent at Middleton.....JOHN GULIVAN.

TRY THE
DUFFERIN FLAT 12'S
AND THE
ACADIA TWIST, TOBACCO,

And you will not want any better.

R. B. MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Proprietors, Halifax, N. S.
Oct. 17th, '76. n27

GLASS! GLASS!

1000 Boxes GLASS, in all sizes, at cheap rates.
White Lead, Oils, Brushes,
Paper Hangings of all kinds,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

The trade supplied on reasonable terms at *22 Germain St.....St. John, N. B.*

BLAKSLEE & WHITENECK.
sept30 y

S. R. FOSTER & SON'S
STANDARD
Nail, Shoe Nail & Tack Works
ST. JOHN, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1849.
(Formerly W. H. ADAMS' CITY NAIL WORKS.)
Orders solicited, prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed. ap10

GILBERT'S LANE
DYE WORKS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

IT is a well-known fact that all classes of goods get soiled and faded before the material is half worn, and only require cleaning and dying to make them look as good as new. *Carpets, Feathers, Curtains, Dress Goods, Shawls, Waterproof Mantles, Silks and Satins, Gentlemens' Overcoats, Pants, and Vests, &c, &c,* dyed on reasonable terms. BLACK GOODS a specialty.

AGENTS.—Annapolis, W. J. SHANNON, Merchant; Digby, MISS WRIGHT, Millinery and Dry Goods.
may '76 A. L. LAW.

Dental Notice.

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist,
WOULD respectfully informs his friends that he is now in
BRIDGETOWN,
to fill engagements previously made, persons requiring his professional services will please not delay.
Jan. 10th '77. n36

The average daily circulation of the Montreal *Evening Star* is 12,154, being considerable larger than that of any other papers published in the City. The average circulation of the *Evening Star* in the City of Montreal is 10,200, exceeding by 2,000 copies a day, that of any other paper. This excess represents 2,000 families more than can be reached by any other Journal. Its Circulation is a living one, and is constantly increasing. From the way in which the *Star* has outstripped all competitors it is manifestly

"THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE."

BUSINESS CARDS
Neatly and promptly executed at the office of this paper.

CATARRH

CANNOT be cured by Snuffs, Washes, or Local Applications. Thousands of cases, some of forty years standing, have been entirely cured by CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY. For sale by all druggists. Send stamp for Treatise on Catarrh to

T. J. B. HARDING, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Five Years' Sickness Cured by Four Bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. Pain in Shoulders, Back and Lungs, and Droppings in Throat Disappear.

ST. ARMAND, P. Q., Sept. 13, 1876.

MR. T. J. B. HARDING.

DEAR SIR,—Being desirous that others may know something of the merits of your CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, I wish to inform you what it has done for me. I am 29 years old; had been out of health for about five years. I had employed three or four different doctors, and tried various medicines, without receiving any permanent benefit, but continued rather to grow worse, until last fall, when I had become so bad as to be unable to do an hour's work at a time. Had severe soreness and pain under the shoulder blades and through the shoulders, with very lame back, and a feeling in my right lung as though there was a weight bearing it down, with continual dropping in the throat and down upon the lungs. Such was my condition when I commenced to take your Catarrh Remedy, one bottle of which eased my pains and gave me an improved appetite, and after taking four bottles I was restored to health, so as to be able to endure hard and continued labor, such as chopping and clearing land, at which I have been engaged the past season. My recovery I attribute solely, with God's blessing, to the use of your Catarrh Remedy. Yours truly,

HENRY SNIDER

Price $1 per bottle.

ASK FOR LEWELLYN'S CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER.

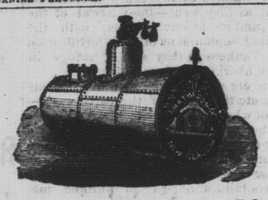
BRIDGETOWN
Marble Works.
ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

FALCONER & WHITMAN
are now manufacturing
Monuments & Gravestones
Of Italian and American Marble.
ALSO:
Granite and Freestone Monuments.

Having erected Machinery in connection with J. B. Reed's Steam Factory, we are prepared to Polish Granite equal to that done abroad

Give us a call before closing with foreign agents and inspect our work.

DANIEL FALCONER. OLDHAM WHITMAN



I. MATHESON & CO.,
ENGINEERS
—AND—
BOILER MAKERS,
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.
Manufacturers of PORTABLE & STATIONARY
Engines and Boilers.

Every description of FITTINGS for above kept in Stock, viz:—

Steam Pumps, Steam Pipe, Steam and Water Guages, Brass Cocks and Valves, Oil and Tallow Cups.

dec5'76 n34 tf

Poetry.

A HARVEST HYMN.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

Once more the liberal year laughs out
O'er richer stores than gems of gold:
Once more with harvest-song and shout
Is nature's bloodless triumph told.

Our common mother rests and sings,
Like Ruth, among her gathered sheaves;
Her lap is full of goodly things,
Her brow is bright with autumn leaves.

O favors every year made new!
O gifts, with rain and sunshine sent!
The bounty over-runs our due,
The fullness shames our discontent.

We shut our eyes, the flowers bloom on;
We murmur, but the corn-ears fill;
We choose the shadow, but the sun
That cast it shines upon upon it still.

God gives us with our fertile soil
The power to make it Eden-fair,
And richer fruits to crown our toil
Than summer-weeded islands bear.

Who murmurs at his lot to-day?
Who scorns his native fruit and bloom?
Or sighs for dainties far away,
Beside the bounteous board of home?

Thank Heaven, instead, that freedom's arm
Can change a rugged soil to gold,—
That brave and generous lives can warm,
A clime with northern ices cold.

And let our altars, wreathed with flowers
And piled with fruits, awake again
Thanksgivings for the golden hours,
The early and the latter rain.

A VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY.

Samuel McKean, Esq., returned home yesterday, after a three weeks absence in Newfoundland, where he has been looking into the merits of a copper mine which he and his associates are engaged in developing. The mine is situate on Green Bay (east coast of Newfoundland), and only about six miles from the celebrated Bett's Cove Mine, out of which Mr. Ellershausen and others are making millions. About 15 men have been at work prospecting during the summer, with results which are eminently satisfactory. An immense body of copper has been found and proved—its full extent not exactly defined, but very great, as it is traced over half a mile. The quality is superior to that of the Betts' Cove Mine, which is noted for its purity. A shaft has already been sunk to the depth of 50 feet, and at least 25 men will be at work here from this time forward. The prospect for developing an enormous copper property is excellent, and people need not be surprised to hear of a third such mining enterprise as the Tilt's Cove Mine, of Benett, and the Betts' Cove Mine of Ellershansen. Mr. McKean and friends are to be congratulated on their rare good luck.—*Moncton Times.*

LIQUID SHOE POLISH.—The following is a German recipe: Dissolve 3½ ozs. of shellac in half a pint of alcohol. Rub smooth 25 grains of lampblack with 6 drachms of codliver oil, and mix. A few drops are to be applied to the leather with a sponge.

France has fifty thousand farms, averaging six hundred acres, five hundred averaging sixty acres, and over five million under six acres. In this extended subdivision of land under culture, consists her agricultural prosperity.

THE EXHIBITION.

THE OPENING CEREMONIES.

From the Halifax Chronicle.]

KENTVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 2nd.—Kentville is all agog with excitement at having charge of this year's exhibition, and it is all the more excited that it is plain the show is to be larger and finer than any yet held in the Maritime Provinces. The building as designed was large enough, it was thought, to contain all the exhibits that would be forwarded; but to the dismay of the committee, a dismay tempered by the delight of success, it speedily became evident that the entries would prove too much for the capacity. The building is in the shape of a parallelogram, three stories high, 114 feet long, by 90 feet breadth over all, the main building itself being 62 feet wide, and the two aisles 14 feet wide each. At the northern end is the main entrance, over which rises a 60 feet tower, from which a fine view of the grounds and the surrounding country is obtained. The total cost was over $7,000, the ground, ten acres, costing $1,000; the building $3,700 and the sheds and fences over $3,000. On the right hand side of the gates the cattle and horse sheds begin and stretch away over to the western ends of the grounds. To the left are the public exhibits and the agricultural implements, over which stands as sentinel, a splendid wind-mill of Stover's, doing good work in pumping up the water required for the stock. At the southern extremity is the ring where the horses are to be shown off.

THE EXTERIOR VIEW.

It is impossible, even after two or three pilgrimages round the grounds, varied by frequent and rapid flights from pointed horns backed by muscles of steel and from iron shod hoofs, suddenly elevated into the air in close proximity with one's nose, to give a fair idea of the number and beauty of the cattle exhibited. Horns, horns everywhere; noble crests of prancing horses; rotund sheep careering in panic-stricken flocks, huge pigs grunting their satisfaction and dissatisfaction—beef enough to feed the Russian armies and horses enough to mount all the cavalry in the world; spanking pairs and single teams dashing about in every direction; cracking of whips, calls of owners, cries of attendants, a bustle, a noise, rising at times almost to a row—so much for outside preparations.

THE SCENE INSIDE.

Within the building the Babel is even worse. Apples, potatoes, crabs, carrots, pumpkins, tomatoes, beets, turnips, cabbages, squash, are apparently showering down on to the tables already covered with as magnificent a display of fruit as man can wish to see. Barrels everywhere, baskets where barrels are not, boxes in the intervals and bags to fill up odd corners. Flowers, huge plants, notably a magnificent oleander in bloom shown by W. Eaton, the Secretary, appear here and there. Round the galleries, hook-mats, quilts, counterpanes, woolwork, lace, waving in the air like banners and tapestries on the balconies of a Venetian palazzo. Judges rushing hither and thither, seeking their "third man," as lively an occupation as looking for a needle in a haystack ten acres in extent; exhibitors bundling in their wares and hastening their arrangements; carpenters hammering as if for dear life; committee men howling out directions—a tumult inconceivable.

Shall it then be imputed to blame that the notes of a first visit paid at such a time are not as copious as the most lax newspaper man could wish? Such as they are, you have them condensed below, the exhibits in the main building only being sketched, for until a moment of peace can be obtained, it is useless to try for many particulars. Let, then, those exhibitors who are not named in this very preliminary notice forgive the scribe and live in hope of seeing their possessions immortalized in "the best journal" in the Province.

The visitor who enters by the main entrance sees before him the band gallery from which the speakers will this afternoon address the assemblage. That does not long occupy his attention, for spread out before him is a wonderful collection of the vegetable treasures of the earth. Tables running along the length of the walls of the aisles are groaning under the weight of hundreds of Gravensteins, Nonpareils, Pearmains, Emperor Alexandri, Pommes Grises, Chebucto Beauties, Chenangoes and the numberless varieties of the genus apple. On the left are two long tables, or stage tables rather, both filled with roots of all kinds, beets, turnips, cabbages, melons, squash and monster pumpkins. On the right two similar tables, the one bearing the varieties of apples, the other potatoes and collections of apples. On the Eastern side and at the Northern end are the offices, comprising a Committee Room, a Press Room, and the Secretary's Room, all opening into each other. And here it should be noted that the committee have paid particular attention to the wants of the press, providing a special room and giving every facility, even to having a post office on the grounds and a postman to bring and take away mail matter.

The galleries are reached by two flights of easy steps. The eastern gallery contains the grain and field seeds, which are of exceptional quality and beauty, the woolen exhibits and saddlery. The show of the Oxford Mills Manufacturing Co. is, as usual, *facile princeps*—the company exhibit 60 different kinds of cloth, tweeds, homespuns, fulled cloths, flannels, twilled and plain shirtings, blankets, yarns, all of rare excellence. The Union Manufacturing Co. also make a good display. The Oxford goods have just been awarded medals and a diploma at the Australian Exhibitions, a gratifying piece of news.

In the western gallery are shown the grapes, crabs, plums, which have not found room down below, and fancy work in quantities, as well as a series of drawings of which more hereafter. The Acadia Powder Co. have a neat stand of goods; the Yarmouth and the Windsor foundries exhibit handsome stoves. Gates Bros. have cabinet organs; Williams & Levermen pianos. Sewing machines abound and stand side by side with agricultural implements. Then on a long table is butter of delicious appearance and formidable cheeses. But of these goods as of others particulars must be reserved.

The building inside and out is gay with flags, Capt. Tuzo, of South Horton, having charge of this part of the decorations.

A word, only a word, about the cattle. The Ayrshire cows are very fine, and come chiefly from Truro and Paradise. The reputation of Halifax County is well maintained by Mr. Jack's beautiful Belle of Avondale.

Colonels Laurie and Starratt, Professor Lawson, the Eatons and Chases are all here represented by superb animals, which would do honor to any Exhibition.

As for the crowd of visitors—it is awful. Kentville has overflowed into all the surrounding country, and, fortunately, room can be found for everybody.

GOVERNOR ARCHIBALD'S SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN,—

No one could visit this fine county at any season of the year without being charmed with its appearance. This valley in all its extent, from here to Annapolis, presents to the eye of the visitor obvious marks of the comfort and prosperity of the inhabitants. The mountain ranges which shut the valley in on either side keep off the rude blasts and ensure a climate more equable and genial than is to be found in any other part of Nova Scotia. In this favored region your people are, as they ought to be, the pioneers of agricultural improvement, and there is no need of any further evidence than what is afforded by the style of cultivation, by the dwellings and farm establishments which strike the eye in passing through the country, to show that the people of Kings have a noble heritage, and have made a worthy use of it. Indeed, you may pass over a great deal of country, and you may travel much of the world, without finding a tract as thickly studded as is this county with evidences of prosperity and wealth. When one reads the sad story of the people to whom this inheritance once belonged, told even in the prosaic files among the Provincial archives, saved, by the bye, from destruction by one of your own citizens, one feels some doubt how far we have a right to be here at all. When we read in the light of the glowing verses of Longfellow, when we follow him to the homely lives and primitive simplicity and disastrous fate of the gentle race who were driven away from here at the point of the sword, with their paths lighted up by the flames of their own dwellings set on fire by the soldery, one cannot help suspecting, that there is a serious flaw in our title; but if we are usurpers we have at least the merit of the best of that class, and have endeavored by using our advantage in the best interests of the country to wipe out the recollection of the deficient title by which we hold them. We are obliged, when we encroach on the aboriginal title, to excuse ourselves in the same way, and if we can only lose the recollection of how we came by this beautiful valley, we may fairly say that it could not have fallen into the hands of a finer or more energetic or intelligent population than its present owners. The people of this county have done much to promote agricultural and horticultural improvement. I congratulate you on the fine exhibition about to be opened, and from what I have already seen I may undertake in advance to pronounce its success.

A curious idea seems to have prevailed in this Province as to the place where Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions should be held. Up to 1876 all took place at Halifax. It was assumed they could be held nowhere else with any chance of success, and on four several occasions from 1854 to 1874 with an average recesss of five years, that idea was acted on. Last year for the first time there was what our friends at the south of us call a "new departure." The exhibition held at Truro was the first practical protest against the old doctrine; it was a most effective one, and here comes another which gives the "coup de grace" to the already tottering notion.

In fact the condition of things is entirely changed of late years. In the early history of the country most of the intelligence and all of the wealth was confined to Halifax. There the first impulse was given to agricultural progress. There Sir John Young, many years ago, struck the note of improvement. He was powerfully aided by the then Lieutenant Governor, Lord Dalhousie. It soon became the fashion among the rich people of the city to affect to be farmers. Many of them *dilettante* farmers on a small scale, notwithstanding the unfavorable soil and climate of the Peninsula, contributing much of which was shown in the exhibitions of 1853 and 1854.

Before the exhibition of 1868 took place and even more so before that of 1874, the country had undergone an entire change. The *dilettante* farmer of the Peninsular had almost disappeared; the market farmer took his place. Meanwhile the practical farmer had grown up in the interior on soil and in climate suited to agriculture. He had acquired wealth; he possessed intelligence, and began to feel that he had no cause to be ashamed of his calling. He entered upon a course of improvement under circumstances which insured success. His employment was the source of his livelihood, not the amusement of his leisure moments. His success was not a matter of indifference, or the mere pleasure of an idle hour; it was the result and the indispensible reward of his toil, the support and stay of his family. In this condition of things progress and improvement had been rapid, but it never seems to have occurred to anybody that the place for an exhibition should be the one in which at least, in convenience, could be assembled a body of people interested in agriculture and the products of their toil.

Take Halifax as a centre, and within a radius of 30 miles, how much of a farming population do you find? Certainly very few in the city or its environs, and none on its iron-bound coasts and fishing villages east and west. Take Truro as a centre—take Kentville as a centre, and a radius of thirty miles around either will furnish a population interested in agriculture to the extent of some 25,000. Of these every man or woman is the husband or wife or son or daughter of a farmer, and has a deep interest in agricultural matters. Within that range are more farm products, more stock, more of the materials for exhibitions like this—ten times more—than you could find in the same area around Halifax. If you want coals you go to Newcastle for them; if you want a collection of farm products you should go to the places where these have grown, which of course is in some central position in an agricultural county in the interior. I cannot help thinking, therefore, that for the future a new law will obtain in respect of these exhibitions. The place where they will be held, will be as far as possible, in the centre of the place of production of the things exhibited.

Then there is another very important consideration. An Agricultural exhibition is held in a large city, what cares the average citizen for it? He may look for it. As a matter of curiosity he may visit it as he would visit a museum, but the whole subject is strange to him. He has no previous knowledge of farming or farm products, and wanders about listlessly, quite unable to judge whether the articles he looks at are excellent, or good, or fair, or inferior. Change the venue to a country town, and everything else is changed. The exhibition is an education. The people of the neighborhood who come to see it are judges of what constitutes excellence, and the interest they display in examining the exhibits, compared with the listless apathy of the average citizen, shows that an exhibition of this kind in the country is "the right thing in the right place."

I have made these remarks from no desire to oppose a feeling which I know exists in Halifax, and which sometimes has found expression in the Halifax press, and that too very recently. I make them because the conviction of their truth is forced upon me by what I saw at Truro last year and what I see here now.

But while it is so, I feel none the less, that the country people owe a deep debt of gratitude to Halifax for the good it has done. To the city we owe the first impulse given to the subject—to the efforts of the many enlightened and intelligent gentleman of Halifax who were the pioneers in this cause, we may trace the origin of the improvement and progress already made, and if circumstances have changed, if the most eminent agriculturists of the Province are no longer to be found in a place like Halifax, which possesses few natural facilities for their pursuits, the holding of the exhibtion in the city has no longer a "raison d'etre." The exhibition must be brought to the place of the products, not the products to the place of exhibition.

I am afraid I have dwelt too long on matters exterior to the Exhibition, but I feel some delicacy in intruding upon the domain of practical farmers, particularly when there are present so many gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with the subject, some of whom, I understand, are to address the audience.

There are one or two salient points only on which I would venture to touch. It would seem that at the great Exhibition of 1854, when, to give a character and elevation to the enterprise, the exhibition was held within the Provincial Building and grounds at Halifax, there was a desire to collect the best samples of produce and of stock. Dr. Forrester was the guiding spirit of the hour and devoted to the task all the energy which distinguished that able and excellent man. With all the efforts he could use, there could not be found for exhibition on the occasion a single specimen of thorough-bred stock. This was only 23 years ago. Gradually one after another was introduced. They increased and multiplied, and at this moment I understand there are scattered over the Province some 350 of these animals, with registered pedigrees. If this rate of progress continues (and you will see it is a geometrical rate, it is the rate of the horse shoe nail of the school books) in a few years fine cattle will be the rule instead of the exception. Men will no longer waste their time and labor and fodder tending and feeding cattle, which can never can yield satisfactory returns, but will rear animals, that as milkers or butter makers or beef producers, will at the same cost yield a much increased return. At the present moment, the milk, butter and cheese produced by 50,000 farmers in Nova Scotia is something very considerable. Add to it the amount of butcher's meat annually consumed in the Province, and it is easy to see what a large sum would be added to the annual value of the productions of the country by a change which would, at no cost, make a very considerable increase in the quantity and quality of these articles.

The same observations apply to other kinds of live stock, and we may look for some improvement in other farm produce, although not at the same rate of progess—good qualities of seed, good qualities of vegetables, careful culture of land, extensive drainage, heavy manuring, all marching on together. Of one thing we may rest assured, that the man who excels in any one of these particulars will not be wanting in any other. It is of the very nature of a struggle for improvement that it is not exceptional. Excellence attained in one department encourages effort in another, and the chances are that the farmer who has the finest herd of cows or the finest flock of speep will drive to church or to market with the best horse and clad in the finest homespun: and, when he comes back to dinner, will sit down to the best meal, with bread of the whitest flour, spread with the yellowest butter, and his tea made palatable with the richest cream.

But it is not necessary to draw on the imagination for a picture of the future. The present condition of agriculture, particularly in the older and more advanced counties, is such as we need not be ashamed of. Contrasted with what it was a few years ago, we may well be proud of it. If we have made great advances, if the interest in agriculture already created, gives us assurance of a still steady advance onward we owe it largely to the influence of such exhibitions as these. It would be difficult to measure the good they have already done, and if farmers are now proud of their calling—if they feel that they are engaged in a pursuit, as dignified as it is attractive—if they find they are no longer the Helots of modern life—the hewers of wood and drawers of waters—if they consider themselves and are considered by others, to be elevated to rank—to be what Lord Beaconfield calls a "territorial democracy," they are largely indebted for this improved position to the better views which exhibitions like this have created and diffused. You farmers therefore owe it to your order to do all you can to encourage them. Your presence here in such large numbers to-day shows you are not insensible of this duty and affords the only reward which is sought by those gentlemen who have devoted their energies to this work. It gives me great pleasure again to congratulate them in the success which crowns their labors to-day.

Speeches were also delivered by Sir Wm. Young and Col. Laurie.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE FINISH.—A beautiful finish may be given to parlors or extra work in houses, by mixing zinc white in white damar varnish. This forms the china gloss of commerce.

The longer linseed oil used for painting is kept the better, both in regard to its drying qualities and its transparency.