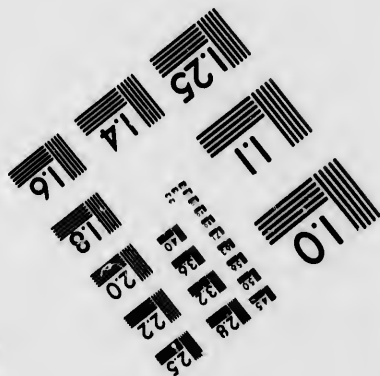
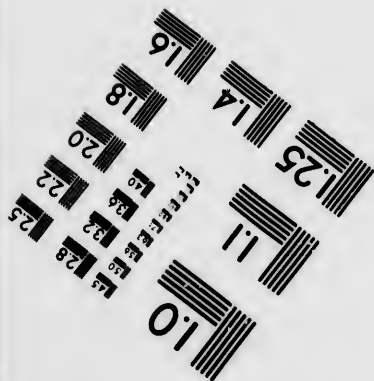
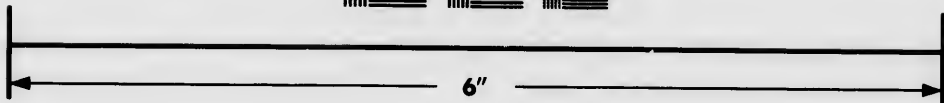
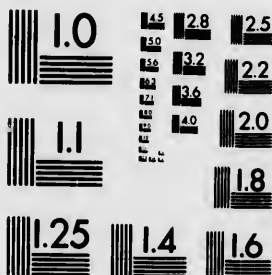


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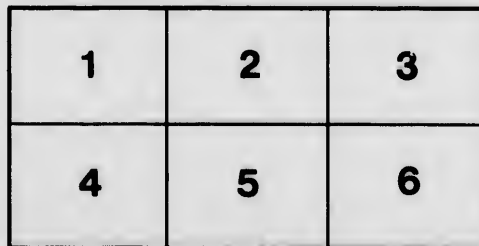
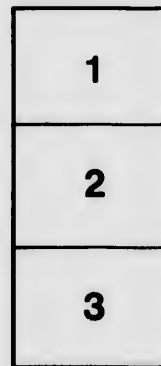
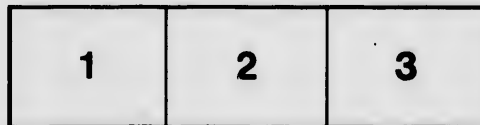
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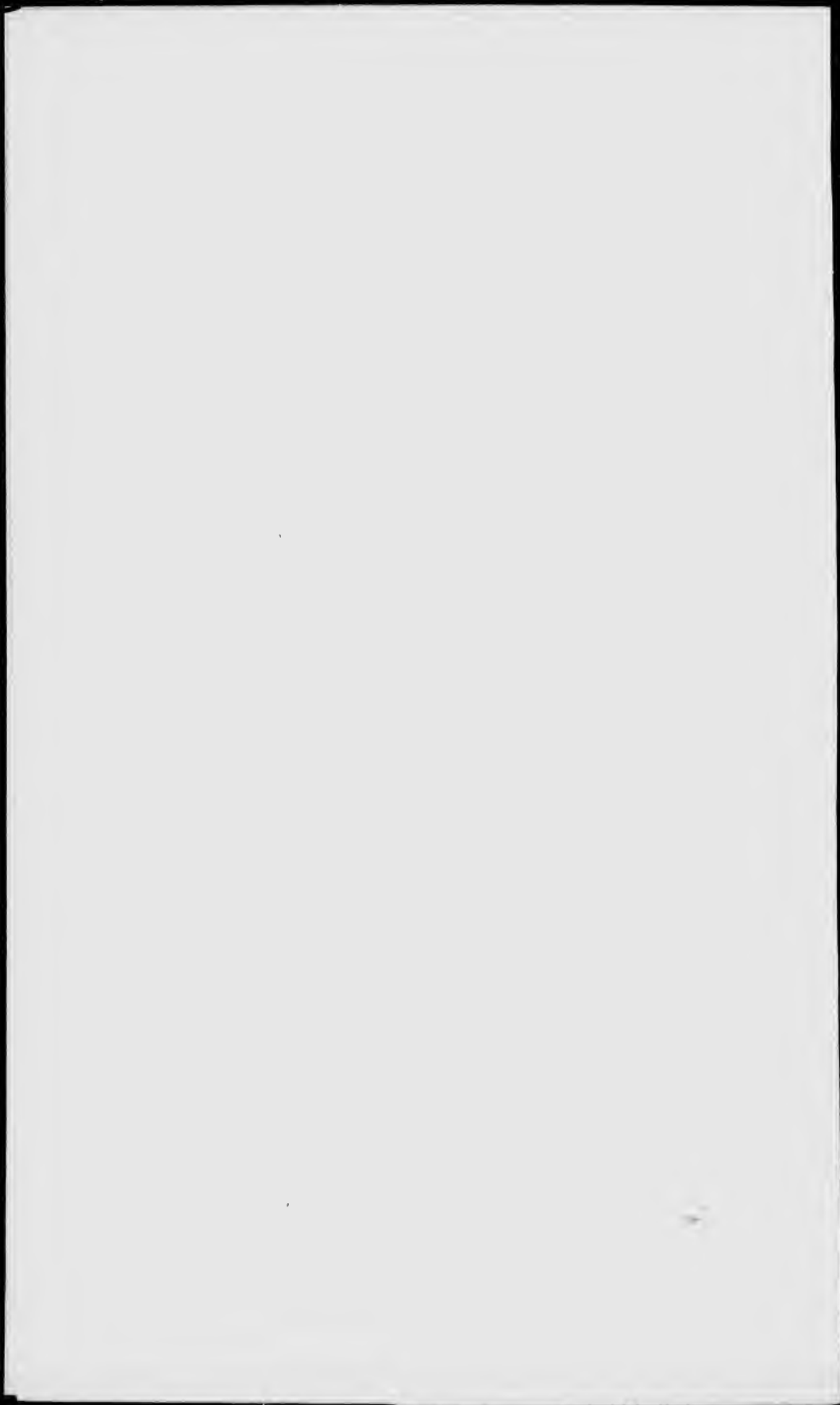
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AGRICULTURAL
EXHIBITION

OF

NOVA-SCOTIA.

HELD AT HALIFAX:

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

OCTOBER 5th & 6th.

1853.

HALIFAX, N. S.

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN.

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AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF NOVA-SCOTIA. 1853.

[*Extracted from the British North American Newspaper, reported by J. H. Crossland,
Reporter to the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia.*]

THE Agricultural Exhibition, under the patronage of Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, came off with great *clat* on Wednesday and Thursday last, the 4th and 5th of October.

The day was very fine, with a stiff breeze from the South West. The Eastern end of the Horticultural Gardens and the corners, North and South, were set apart outside of the fence for the exhibition of cattle—stalls being erected for their safe keeping; while, stretching North in front of the Provincial Secretary's residence, pens were erected for sheep and swine. The latter was the most remarkable and creditable group of live stock on the ground.

At 9 o'clock a. m., the cattle were all in their places, and soon after, in the graphic language of a contemporary whose description we quote with some alterations—"a gay stream of our fellow citizens was wending its way out of town towards the Horticultural Gardens, as on Wednesday morning last we took our course thither.—All the morning had this stream been pouring itself onward; all those who could dismiss their business, being determined to see the commencement. At one o'clock the Honorable the Speaker inaugurated the Exhibition with a speech, which the *Sun* pronounces to have been one of "power, brilliant in illustration, and admirably adapted to the occasion."

"On nearing the Gardens the sight was inspiring. The day was delightful, balmy and fresh, with glorious sunshine. On a strip of Common near the Gardens were numerous horses gaily decked, champing and pawing impatiently round their grooms. Flags floated cheerily from various points. Carriages were driving to and fro, or were drawn up along the road. In front of the Garden fence were picketed the more steady horses, whose fire did not require them to be constantly led about.

"On entering the grounds, we found an animated scene there. The band of the 72nd Regiment was playing sweet music. Gaily dressed groups strolled about, varied by the sturdy and plain forms of the farmers, and the jolly weatherburnt faces of the country dames and lasses. Among the strangers present we noticed the pleased and intelligent countenance of William Chambers, Esq., of Edinburgh. The Garden Hall was devoted to the exhibition of fruit, and thumping big apples, giant bunches of luscious looking grapes, peaches almost as levelly as a maiden's blushing cheek, plums as big as a Shanghai hen's egg, and such like, met our eye and appealed to another part of us.

"Behind the hall was run out a canvas tent, or rather roof, under which was a fine display of vegetables. There were specimens of mangel-wurzel looking like a bushel of beets run mad—ears of corn half a yard long—turnips as big as a man's head feels after "a jolly night," and squashes,—one of which weighed 130 lbs. The hot-house was besieged by a crowd in search of the beautiful. Behind the hot-house were arrayed in coops the much talked of Shanghai fowls, gullinaceous giants, a kick from one of whom would send a tolerably sized boy into the middle of next week.

"We then found our way to the Cattle, picketed and folded in the rear of the Garden, and along the edge of the Common bordering on the main road. Here we beheld fine bulls, some looking cross, some benevolent, and some roguish—clean white woolled sheep, and pigs of all sorts and sizes, and ages. We wound up with climbing up a wheel, and looking down into a countryman's cart, where we saw—and we say it without wishing to be personal, the largest pig we ever saw in our lives. He was said to weigh 900 pounds."

At one o'clock a movement was made towards the tent stretching from the Horticultural Hall, and seats were hastily provided for numerous Ladies, among whom were Lady LeMarchant, the Ladies and daughters of the Admiral and General Gore, Mrs. Young, and other Ladies of distinction. The SPEAKER ascended the steps of the building, and in presence of the Governor and Admiral delivered the following address.

As no arrangements had been made for a formal sitting and the whole thing came off in Pic Nic style; the only accommodation for the "chiel amang 'em takin' notes," were a few cards and a pencil, with his knee for a desk. However, we took the speech and here it is:—

THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—I have had the honor of being commissioned by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and by the General Committee for conducting this Exhibition, to open it with an address. This has been the practice usually followed in the great Agricultural Exhibitions which we constantly read of in the United States and Canada, and which have shed lustre and renown over the industrial pursuits of these sister countries. We cannot expect, in our first inception of such undertakings, to attain either the perfection or extent of the Agricultural displays which have given New York and Toronto their wide-spread fame; but we can follow at humble distance, with emulating and progressive spirit; and I think he must want the warm fervour of a Nova Scotian who can look without a feeling of proud exultation, on the gathering we witness to-day. Such occasions as this have sometimes been taken advantage of by men more thoroughly conversant with their subject than I can pretend to be—to dilate on some popular theory, or to press home some favourite idea in the pursuits of husbandry; and sometimes the charms of rural life have been painted in the glowing tints of a high-wrought and poetic eloquence. To this I shall not aspire. Having had the honour of being Chairman of the meetings held to promote this object—having in concert with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor been committed to the agreeable but responsible duty I am now fulfilling, I will not shrink from it. True it may be that had I anticipated the singular and imposing spectacle here presented, I would hardly have undertaken this delicate task; yet I feel that cold must be the imagination—insensible the heart—that is not warmed to enthusiasm by a scene so novel—so attractive—so animating as this.—(*Cheers.*)

Ladies and Gentlemen, we are in the habit of hearing much on the value and importance of the culture of the soil. It is the great and leading interest of every prosperous country. The recent census of the United States gives the Agricultural Population of that great republic as three fourths of the whole, or nearly twenty millions of people; and I have little doubt that, in our own population of 300,000, the proportion engaged in agricultural pursuits is nearly the same. His Excellency, therefore, in conceiving the idea of fostering this occupation—of improving the stock of the country—and encouraging the growth of seeds which spring into beauty, and bring a luxuriant harvest—has only been consulting the interest of the great mass of the people whom His Sovereign has committed to His care—He is doing that which deeply affects and will promote the prosperity of two thirds, if not three fourths of the population of our Province.—There are one or two striking facts in connection with this which I wish to press home upon the minds of our farming population, who are in the habit of thinking and judging for themselves. It is known from statistical returns and the proceeds of the revenue—(without which the Government could not exist, nor the public improve.

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ments of the country has carried on—) that the agricultural produce of Nova Scotia is worth in round numbers three millions a year—more than enough to construct all the Railways that ever were talked of in the Province. It is to be noted also that a new and animating prospect has opened upon our farmers within the past few years. Formerly the complaint was that their surplus could not find a market in Nova Scotia; but such has been the accelerated intercourse that has sprung up between our ports and the great Cities of the United States—which, from the rapid progress of the great West in population and wealth, are rivalling the vast increase of the cities of western Europe—that now our Farmers are sure of a ready and profitable market for all they can produce, and have the inducement to prosecute their occupations with increased energy, spirit, and skill.—(Cheers.)

I do not intend, Ladies and Gentlemen, to occupy your attention with matters of detail or to detain you with an enumeration of the various productions sent here, which challenge your inspection; but will confine my observations to a few prominent points of general interest, and a consideration of the ends to be aimed at, and the objects to be achieved, by this exhibition. One or two points which show the gradual development of the country are worthy our observation and knowledge. The great State of New York was formerly the granary of this western world. No man could look upon her rich fields, or gaze over her undulating plains—teeming with exuberant fertility, without sympathising with the honest pride with which the country was regarded by its people. The State yielded not only enough for her own population, but a large export of wheaten flour. Now, however, the finest lands would appear to be exhausted, and as an English quarter, equal to about nine bushels of wheat, is required for each individual, and only fifteen million bushels are raised, about ten million bushels must be imported every year to supply the population with wheaten bread.

If then, the well tilled and fertile State of New York is obliged to so large an extent to import her wheat, why should we expect to be able to supply our own, deficient as we still are, in the skill and appliances of modern agricultural science? On what principle can we expect, in our day, that the soil of the Country, but lately won from the forest, should be able to produce sufficient bread for its inhabitants? What then is it our duty to do? Shall we abandon the culture of wheat altogether? By no means! Unite with it the cultivation of the hardier grains which rarely if ever fail with us, and above all, devote ourselves to the improvement and raising of stock. Recollect that we possess the inestimable blessing of a temperate climate. Look at the regions south of us and but within a few days' sail, which are now desolated and their inhabitants swept away by a frightful contagion! Our soil furnishes all that is good for the health and happiness of man. Other lands, in warmer latitudes, may be more luxuriant and beautiful; but give me ours for healthful manly vigour—aye! and female loveliness—where the eye sparkles with softened lustre, the ruddy hue of the cheek proclaims our genial and bracing climate, and winning smiles reward us with their captivating tenderness. (*Rapturous Applause.*) Perhaps I ought not to have said so much in presence of so many of the fairest specimens of the beauty I am praising, but, Ladies, it was only a little episode to which I was tempted by my natural devotion to the sex, and therefore you must excuse it. (*Cheers and Laughter.*)

Look around upon these tables and see what Nova Scotia can do to reward the industry of her sons—here are proofs of luxurious vegetation, of which any country might justly be proud; here is a field for generous rivalry which will advance the interests and elevate the character of our common country. Agriculture is no mean or vulgar pursuit—it taxes the highest efforts of the intellect and brings into play all the knowledge which science has revealed to man. Cross the Atlantic, and you will find the farmers of the Mother country not inferior in point of intelligence to any people in the world. There you will find the noblest and most cultivated minds turning from the pursuits of the Statesmen—or law—or physic—and devoting themselves to husbandry; and it is a well known fact that all the American Presidents who have survived the toils and dangers of that eminent station and many of the other distinguished public

men in America have passed the evening of their days in superintending the operations of the plough. In our own country Farming is getting more and more to be a favourite pursuit, and is attracting the regards of men of opulence and leisure.

There are one or two explanations which the General Committee have requested me to make, with reference to the future conduct of the exhibition. It could hardly be expected—nor would it have been wise in us to attempt to arrive at the same point of perfection in our arrangements as has been achieved in the United States and Canada. Go to New York, and examine the breeds of cattle exhibited in public, and you will find the unmistakable lineaments of the pure breeds in the mother Country, and prizes are awarded to the best specimen of *each breed*. The Committee thought we were hardly prepared to aim at these nice distinctions, although there is no reason why we should not earnestly look forward to the introduction of the same system. There is no reason why the Legislature and people of this province, aided by the advice and assistance of His Excellency the Lt. Governor, who has been mainly instrumental in getting up the present Exhibition, should not foster and improve our breeds and growth of cattle, until we can at least equal the neighbouring Island of Prince Edward, which far surpasses us in this respect—for there you may see the same perfection of form—the same fine points in the different breeds, which have made the stock of England celebrated all over the world. And if the efforts of the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislature are seconded as they ought to be, by the people, there is no reason why the like promising results should not follow here as elsewhere. I am proud to see so many of our rural population here to-day—not only from Halifax but from counties east and west; and we require only a little perseverance to stock our country with those improved breeds of cattle which are an ornament to our fields, and a source of profit to the farmer. I have already said that they number three fourths of the people—they have therefore three fourths of the power of this country at their command for the promotion of their legitimate pursuits; and whatever they will and ought, that they can also accomplish. I trust this day is but the opening of a new and auspicious era for Nova Scotia—that it will be the harbinger of more substantial comfort and domestic happiness to every rural fireside—that it will tend to make every Nova Scotia farmer what every English farmer now is, and what we in Nova Scotia ought to be.—(Cheers.)

Before I conclude, I must not forget to state to you that an Agricultural Dinner or Ordinary will take place this afternoon at the Masonic Hall. It will be honoured by the presence of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, Admiral Sir George F. Seymour, General Gore, and most of the men in leading positions in the capital. I hope the Farmers generally will attend, and find reason to appreciate the disposition that has been felt here to do them honour.

One further remark and I have done. Halifax has always been distinguished for the spirit of unanimity and harmony characterising its social meetings. Our centenary celebration, 4 years ago, was a proof of this—our Pic Nic re-unions pass off with the same remarkable good feeling. But this should be an occasion far more sanctified in your esteem, and claiming your hospitality. You have invited the masses of the Rural Districts to be your guests to-day,—it is a general invitation from the town to the country, and I am sure it is the wish of the Lieutenant Governor, as well as of Lady LeMarchant—herself a model (if I may be permitted to say so in her presence) of feminine grace and gentleness—that not a single human being, male or female, however humble, may leave the city dissatisfied, or with any other feeling, than should ever animate a happy, prosperous, and united people. And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, the Exhibition is open. At 4 o'clock, most of us will have to leave for the day. We invite the closest inspection of every thing that is here. At 4 o'clock to-morrow His Excellency will deliver the prizes which may be adjudged to successful competitors, and I hope the same good disposition may remain with us from the beginning to the end. The judges will now meet for half an hour in the Hall to receive their final instructions and I trust that when we separate there will not be a feeling in the breast of any single individual that justice has not been done him.

This certainly has been a most animating and cheering spectacle. The day is delightful—the sun beams down upon us with his richest smiles. Nay! fortune has favored

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us still more. By a singular but happy coincidence we have among us at this moment one of the great literary lights of the Mother country; and I have no doubt this scene will receive from his pen one of the beautiful illustrations which have often flowed from it, touched with the hues of poetry and colours drawn from the life, and which will carry to distant lands juster impressions than have sometimes prevailed of our soil and climate, and will preserve in the pages of his far famed Journal a graphic picture not only of the vegetable and other products which surround us in profusion, but of the fair and happy faces which smile upon us, too, and which constitute, after all, one of the main attractions of this agricultural festivity.—(The learned gentleman concluded amidst an outburst of good humoured cheers.)

THE DINNER.

At about half past 4 o'clock, a numerous party sat down to dinner in the famed old Masonic Hall. There was a considerable sprinkling of the Yeomanry of the country present, but not so many, we apprehend, as there would have been, had the Dinner taken place at the close of the Exhibition—after the farmers had got their prizes, and sold their cattle—many of them desiring to remain on the ground to see the animals taken care of.

At the head of the table, the Speaker presided with his usual tact and ability. At his right were his Excellency the Lt. Governor, Vice Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour, the Chief Justice, Col. Murray, and the Attorney General; at his left General Gore, Colonel Bazalgette, and Henry Pryor, Esq., Mayor of Halifax; other gentlemen of distinction were distributed around the tables, and we observed with great pleasure the intelligent countenance of William CHAMBERS, Esq., of Edinburgh, who had been invited as a public guest. The Hon. Alex. Keith acted as Croupier.

Dinner was served up in Hesselin's usual style—every delicacy of the season being provided in abundance. After a blessing was craved by the Rev. Mr. Forrester, the company went to work, as if they had real Farmers' appetites, and we must confess we were pleased at the tact which the Speaker displayed in helping his numerous family to delicate slices from a delicious saddle of mutton before him.

Every body seemed to enjoy the viands prodigiously, and we can vouch for the wines being excellent. The Band of the Flag Ship was in attendance, under the guardianship of Mr. James Scott, Master, and beguiled the time with pleasant airs until the cloth was removed, and every body began to feel in the humour with himself and all the world.

FIRST TOAST.

THE SPEAKER then rose and said—Mr. Vice and Gentlemen: it is now my agreeable duty to propose some regular toasts from the chair. I mean, however, to depart a little from the usual course, and shall call upon other Gentlemen to propose some of the toasts—who I know will fulfil that duty in more appropriate language and with better effect than myself. The toast I am about to propose will readily occur to you—it will challenge the warmest response from the breast of every loyal subject.—(Cheers.)—Our own VICTORIA is not less endeared to us for Her sagacity in Council as a sovereign, than for her distinguishing virtues and benevolence as a woman—Let us therefore, unite our feelings of allegiance to the Queen with reverence for the affectionate wife and accomplished Mother.

“THE QUEEN, GOD BLESS HER!”

The welkin rang with enthusiastic cheers and the Band followed with the well-known air “God save the Queen.”

SECOND TOAST.

Soon the SPEAKER rose again, and said—as there are to be fire works to-night and some of our Guests intend to retire early, I shall give the toasts to you “sharp and short.” This next does honor to one who has made the genius and skill of England known throughout the world—who has been the warm friend of farming and mechanical

industry. I give you "Prince ALBERT, and the other members of the Royal Family"
This was drank with all the honors—the Band playing a German March.

A SONG.

Here Carlo's Serenaders, who had been invited to the Dinner, sang

"Oh the happy, happy days,
When we were young,"

with fine effect. This was the only song of the evening, and was feelingly alluded to afterwards by His Lordship the Chief Justice.

THIRD TOAST.

The **SPEAKER**.—I hope you don't imagine that I am pressing you too closely, but we have much to do, and if we can, must do it well. Gentlemen, you are all aware that the present Exhibition—although ostensibly springing from the Legislature—originated in fact with the honored guest at my right hand, Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, Lieutenant Governor of the Province. (*Loud Cheers.*) My official position as Speaker of the Assembly, brings me into frequent, and I may add, friendly and confidential intercourse with His Excellency; and knowing him well, I may safely say that the first wish of his heart—his real and sincere desire is, to promote the prosperity of Nova Scotia. But it is not in the capacity of our Governor only that I wish you to do honor to his name. It is as the intelligent patron of Agricultural pursuits which have this day received an impetus and encouragement which I trust will continue under his auspices—that I ask you to receive this Toast—"His EXCELLENCY SIR GASPARD LEMARCHANT, to whose enlightened and patriotic zeal we owe this successful exhibition."

The toast was drank with great enthusiasm.

SIR GASPARD LEMARCHANT replied:—Mr. President, I beg to return my sincere thanks for proposing my health as you have done, and particularly to the gentlemen present for the warm and happy manner in which they have responded. I feel gratified at the manner in which my name has been connected with the undertaking which we have met here to celebrate; but I must at the same time say that it has been owing to the untiring exertions of my friend, the President, Mr. Thomson, and the other members of the Committee, that the undertaking has been brought to a successful termination. For myself, I claim only the originating of the idea, in my desire to advance the interest of the agricultural Body of this country. I found that body languishing, and destitute of that character and position which they should occupy, and I sought to give them a stimulus which would elevate their condition, improve their property, and promote their interests. The result proves that I was not wrong, and that our efforts have been appreciated—a better spirit has been abroad, and I have the warmest hope that such exhibitions will be continued, and may prove of lasting advantage to the country. For, Gentlemen, this is but a new country; 20 or 30 years ago Nova Scotia occupied a very different position. Now, she is looked upon with interest as the nearest point to Europe, and we have Mr. Jackson and others acknowledging the importance of this fact, and anxious to undertake our public improvements. (*cheers.*) Be assured if you are true to your country, you have power within yourselves to make it wealthy and prosperous. Your mineral resources are known to be of great extent—your Fisheries are known and protected—but your Farming interests are superior to all others, and the encouragement of them is of essential importance to the permanent welfare of Nova Scotia. With this idea, I last year, with the concurrence of my friends in the government, submitted to the Legislature a proposition for a grant to encourage the improvement of our Agricultural stock. The proposal was at once generously provided for. The grant of the Legislature has been expended, and you will see the result to-morrow—you will see cattle as fine as any in the world. (*Cheers.*) Our friends in the neighbouring Provinces have adopted the same system with marked success. In the United States, they have applied all their energies to the encouragement of Agricultural pursuits, and especially the improvement of their breeds of Cattle. (*Hear, hear.*) Gentlemen, my friend, the President, has so fully set forth the objects of this meeting, that it is quite unnecessary for me to speak at much length. He has told you that, if you cannot raise grain sufficient

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For home consumption, you can raise cattle; and I believe the counties of Hants and Cumberland have peculiar advantages as grazing counties. The stock, of which you will see specimens to-morrow, brought at Lord Ducie's sale as high a sum as 7000 guineas and the stock averaged from £200 to 700 guineas per head, so highly are the most perfect animals valued at home. And may I ask where, with similar lands, and crops of equal luxuriance, you cannot equal the value of the most favored countries? You have the means to accomplish this, and with equal energy and care, I am sure you will yet succeed. Gentlemen, I conclude by saying with the Speaker—the power is in your own hands. The Agricultural body is numerous and influential, and the Legislature is ready to acknowledge it. As Governor of your Province, I shall only be too happy to co-operate with the Legislature at all times to promote your interests, and whatever vote may be deemed necessary at the next session to promote the objects we have in view, shall have my most hearty sanction.

The Band here struck up

“ A fine old English Gentleman
One of the olden time.”

and after the music ceased, three cheers more were given for His Excellency, which he again acknowledged.

THE FOURTH TOAST.

THE SPEAKER then said.—I confess, I was somewhat puzzled in determining which of the two next toasts on our list should have precedence. On my left sits General GORE, the Commandant of the Garrison—on my right Sir George F. Seymour, vice Admiral on the Station—one the representative of the Army—the other of the Navy; it is difficult to tell which service has won the more imperishable lustre and renown in the history of our Country. However, as we are here, to-day, representing the interests of the soil, I thought it would be but graceful to yield our first compliment to the sea, and give precedence to those who are the more immediate protectors of our Fisheries.—(Cheers.)

Our present Admiral, Gentlemen, has not only endeared himself to us by his vigilance in duty, and his open access to every person desiring to communicate with him, but we owe something to his historic name. I call for a bumper, therefore, to “ Sir George Seymour, and the squadron under his command—the guardians of our dearest rights.” The Toast was drank with three deafening cheers, the band playing “ Rule Britannia.”

Sir George F. SEYMOUR, replied :—Mr. President and Gentlemen, I beg to thank you for the very flattering manner in which you have received the toast in honor of the Navy. Perhaps my age may have had some influence with the President in giving me precedence on this occasion; and it is a curious coincidence that my early service in the Navy was the cause of my first visit to the colonies—having come out with Lord Nelson, at the close of the last century to see that no injury should be done to our West India Colonies. (Great Cheering.) And when the command of the West India and North American Squadron was tendered me a few years ago, I accepted it with the hope that my time would not be misapplied, and if I have been in any way instrumental in promoting the interests of the people here, or in protecting their rights, I assure you that the consciousness of it will be to me one of the happiest moments of my life. (Prolonged Cheering.) As I shall shortly return to England, I rejoice I have had the opportunity this day of witnessing the agricultural capabilities of this country—an exhibition I shall not readily forget. As to your Fisheries, we know that they are inexhaustible—all I am afraid of is that your difficulties are inexhaustible also. (Cheers and Laughter.) If, however, your people would embark in this pursuit with the same spirit, and build the superior class of vessels which the Americans employ, I have no doubt you would soon be in advance of all competition in your own waters. I again return thanks for the manner in which you have drank my health, in connexion with the Navy, and I may add that both my family and myself would be very ungrateful if we were unconscious of the kindness with which we have been uniformly treated in Nova Scotia—(Three Cheers for Sir George Seymour, and one cheer more for the Fisheries.)

FIFTH TOAST.

THE SPEAKER.—Mr. Vice and Gentlemen—(*company rather loquacious*—) the first element of success at a public dinner is *Order*. Let all, therefore be silent while we rapidly discuss these toasts. Recollect that you are honored with the presence of the Governor, the Admiral, and the Commandant—and let our younger friends remember the respect that is due to age, rank and talent. The next toast commences with the name of the General who sits on my left—who commands the troops in this garrison. It has always been a pleasing fact that the most perfect good feeling has reigned between the garrison and the citizens of Halifax. May such a feeling ever prevail. The military have been our protectors and companions. God grant that war may never come; but if it do come, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have the means at hand to repel invasion and protect our hearthstones from the aggressor. It was said in old times, when our gallant friend was young and handsome, that no person—male or female—could approach without loving him; and I can safely assert that even in his hale old age, he captivates all who come within his reach.—(*Cheers and Laughter.*) I am sure, Gentlemen, he will be more endeared to you from the fact that, in the vigor of youth he showed his good taste in selecting a Lady of our own country to be the partner of his bosom. (*Renewed Cheers.*) I give you, Gentlemen, “GENERAL GORE and the Garrison—our protectors and friends in peace and in War.”

Three times three—the Band playing—“British Grenadiers.”

GENERAL GORE said—Mr. President and Gentlemen, I return you thanks for drinking my health and the health of the troops I have the honor to command. The President has been very kind to allude to me in a particular way—as having chosen my wife in Nova Scotia. I may truly say that I have never regretted it, and that nothing gives me more pleasure now, than travelling through this beautiful country—gazing upon your waving corn-fields, or admiring the products of your beautiful gardens. I need scarcely add my testimony to the exhibition of to-day that this colony is one of the most productive countries in the world; and I thank you again for your kind appreciation of the military who have the happiness to reside among you. (*Loud Cheers.*)

SIXTH TOAST.

The next toast, said the SPEAKER, I call upon the Hon. Attorney General to propose.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Mr. President and Gentlemen—in responding to the call just made I have a toast to propose which I am sure you will drink with more than the usual honors. We have drunk to our Guardians by sea and by land; but we have not yet honored the guardian-angels who are always ready to meet us on the threshold of our homes, whether in prosperity or misfortune. I profit by the example set us from the chair, and give you at once—“LADY LE MARCHANT and the Fair Daughters of Nova Scotia.”

Drank with all the honors and one cheer more—the Band playing. “Here’s a health to all good lasses!”

SIR GASPARD LEMARCHANT.—I cannot allow this toast to pass in silence, and beg sincerely to thank you for the hearty response made to the health of Lady LeMarchant; who, I am sure, will fully appreciate your good hopes and wishes. We have not been long in this country; but I assure you we have been long enough here to feel and appreciate the kindness and genuine good disposition of your people.—(*Cheers*)

SEVENTH TOAST.

“The AGRICULTURE of the Province—our independence and strength—all success attend it.” *Aiu*—“Speed the Plough.”

Hon John E. FAIRBANKS, Chairman of the Central Board of Agriculture, rose and was vociferously cheered. He said—I am exceedingly gratified at the manner in which the last toast has been drunk, and if I cannot do justice to the sentiment, you must attribute it to the excitement and pleasure with which I have viewed the Exhibition of to-day. Our friends from the country have come forward in a manner which I hoped for, but hardly expected.—The compliment which you have paid to His Excellency Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, will be responded to, I am sure, from every

part of the country. When we find so distinguished a Gentleman coming forward, and lending the weight of his position and his knowledge of the old country to encourage and sustain our agricultural pursuits, it must, indeed, be gratifying. I feel that a new course of prosperity is dawning upon us. I have had the honor to be President of the Agricultural Board for a number of years; we have been limited in means, and though we have done as much good as we could, we have not been able to do half as much as we wished. I am delighted however at the display made to-day. We have gathered together the materials for an exhibition which would not have disgraced any country. We have had a great variety of productions showing what our soil can do, when properly worked and managed; and I call upon the Gentlemen who are visitors here to-day and who are acquainted with other climes to say whether, judging from the samples they have examined to-day, there is any spot they know of, superior in capabilities to the Province of which we form a part. I have travelled in other Provinces lately—of which I scarcely knew more than where they were before, and in speaking of our Province, I have sometimes thought I was going too far, but I appeal to strangers present to say if I have exaggerated. But, Gentlemen, isolated as we now are, our resources and our industry are nothing like being so productive as if all the colonies were linked together in a bond of union.—(Cheers.) We should be united in Government, and by a Railroad; for I am satisfied that Halifax, and no other place, is to be the terminus between Europe and America. I had the honor of attending at the Portland Convention, and the enthusiasm I saw there I am sure is not extinguished, but is only slumbering for a moment until a fitting opportunity occurs to inspire hopes of the completion of that great object. I firmly believe it will be accomplished before many years; and while I am proud to belong to a province with such capabilities as ours, I am grateful that the agricultural class, on which so much of our prosperity depends, is so warmly appreciated by this meeting.

The SPEAKER.—I am glad to see the calmer tone which prevails over our Festival. I call for the next toast from the Rev. Mr. Forrester. I doubt not he will do it justice—receive it as you ought.

Rev. Mr. FORRESTER.—The Exhibition we have seen to-day, Mr. President, is worthy of us as a people, and if there were any doubt or difficulty before, as to the capabilities of this Province to get up a creditable exhibition, I trust these doubts and difficulties are now removed, and that this day is the natural precursor of another and more enlarged exhibition of all the natural and industrial productions of our Province.—(Cheers.) No man can more highly value the tillage of the soil than I do; but why should not the sturdy FISHERMAN, who plies his calling during the midnight watches, and jeopardises his life for the comfort of those who are then enjoying repose—why should not he have an opportunity of participating in these useful gatherings? Is not the MECHANIC to be encouraged? Are not Ladies and Gentlemen who devote their time to subjects of taste and science, entitled to some meed of approbation? Are not the resources which have been deposited in the bowels of the earth, by the hand of a bountiful Creator, worthy of your care? Is not the Province at large demanding such a general concentration of our natural products, and the results of our industrial pursuits, as will show that we have within ourselves the elements of human greatness? I cannot, Sir, restrain myself from referring to the contemplated Exhibition of 1854, nor refrain from counting upon its promised advantages. We shall then see what Nova Scotia really is, and what she really can do. I believe the universal expression at the Gardens to-day was—Did you ever expect to see an exhibition like this? I believe everybody was astonished at the vegetable productions and live stock; but I believe we should not only let the people know what Nova Scotia can do in the shape of cattle and of roots, but what she can do with the aid of science and the Fine Arts. Such an effort can only tend to the advantage of the community at large. Moreover, it will tend to exalt the morality of the Province—and foster those sentiments which can alone elevate any nation—any people.

There is something always more interesting and attractive in the first bud of intellectual bloom, which starts into being just as the mental powers are about to be developed. How interesting and charming is it to contemplate a country rising up in all the vigor and sturdiness of youthful promise! This is the position of Nova Scotia at this moment; and who that has a feeling of patriotism in his breast, would not give her young growth a right and legitimate direction? This I think will be in a great measure done by the enterprise I am about to propose to you—"THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF 1854—may it be worthy of us as a people."

Drink with all the honors—the Band playing "There's a good time coming."

EIGHTH TOAST.

The **SPEAKER**.—The next toast I shall leave to a gentleman whom I see present; because it is desirable that the pursuit in which we are now engaged should level all distinctions, heal all wounds, and wink out of sight the divisions of party.

Hon. J. W. JOYNSON, on rising, was received with cheers. He said—I rise to propose a toast, the propriety of which will be immediately acknowledged. There is no one who does not feel the debt under which the Province is laid by the intelligence and Patriotism in which this undertaking originated, and by the energetic exertions of our respected Lieutenant Governor, in carrying it out. Nor can I withhold the praise that is due to the Committee, the President, and other officers to whom have been committed the arrangements which have secured the success of the day. But there is another class of individuals to whom we are all indebted for the event which we have met to commemorate. We must all agree that, without the exhibitors there would have been no Exhibition. (*Cheers.*) And in proposing their health I am proud to be able to drink it in that pure liquid (*holding up a glass of water,*) which adds so largely to the substance of all Agricultural Productions, of which we have just seen so fair and promising a specimen. I give you "THE EXHIBITORS OF THE DAY—May they be awakened by what they have seen, to new perceptions of what our country can do!"

The toast having been drunk with all the honors, the Band played an appropriate air, after which,

NINTH TOAST.

The **SPEAKER** called on the Vice who proposed—"THE CHIEF JUSTICE and Bar of Nova Scotia," which was warmly responded to, the Band striking up a convivial air.

His Lordship **CHIEF JUSTICE HALIBURTON**:—Mr. President and Gentlemen, I am exceedingly gratified that at a meeting of this description, it has been thought proper to propose the health of the Bench and Bar of Nova Scotia; for I am sure there is not any member of the profession that is not interested in the successful prosecution of our Provincial Agriculture. I was a little amused at the air struck up by the Band on the announcement of this toast, "We won't go home till morning"—(*Rears of Laughter*)—which, whatever may be the disposition of other gentlemen here, is not my intention. (*Cheers and Laughter.*) We have also early in the evening heard a beautiful air—"Oh the happy days when we were young," and I must, indeed, acknowledge, looking back at a life of fourscore years, (*Cheers,*) that the buoyancy of youth is fast disappearing; but when I refer to what Nova Scotia was in my recollection, and what she is now, I confess the difference surpasses imagination. I recollect living in this town of Halifax when our Poultry was imported from Boston and our Pork and Butter from Ireland. Can we say as much of Nova Scotia this day? I am happy we cannot. Instead of waiting anxiously for the next packet to bring us our *Rose Butter*, we can now have our choice from dairies in our midst. (*Cheers.*) I was happy to hear our President say that the cry now was—we want a market. Times have changed and I am glad of it. I will mention another fact, if you will hear me—for age will sometimes be garrulous—(*Cries of "Go on! go on!"*) and that is that not many years ago, a few canny Scotchmen came out here—made their fortunes and went back to the Banks of the Clyde to spend them; but now you find those who make

money among us settling down, to enjoy their leisure, and spend what they have made among us. (*Cheers.*) I speak in the hearing of one who knows the correctness of what I say—one of the most distinguished of Scotland's sons, at the present day, in the walks of literature; who I have no doubt will congratulate us on the prosperity of this daughter country; for I doubt very much if he had been at "Auld Reekie" on the 5th of October, that he would have witnessed a finer show of vegetable productions and live-stock than has been gathered before us to-day—(*Great Cheering.*) I return my thanks, Mr. Vice President and Gentlemen, for your complimentary recollection of the profession to which I have the honor to belong.

TENTH TOAST—(A VOLUNTEER)

The PRESIDENT said he felt constrained to give way for a volunteer toast, at the request of Vice Admiral Sir. George F. Seymour.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I have asked permission to give a toast; because I have never seen a chair filled with more eloquence and ability than I have witnessed this morning and afternoon. I am a very poor agriculturist myself (*cheers and "you're on the sea"*) but I have been at meetings of the Royal agricultural society in England, and I never saw a gentleman having a more intimate knowledge of his subject or more taste in expressing his sentiments than the gentleman who presides over us; and who has contributed not more by word than by practical arrangements to the success of this exhibition. I propose "The Hon Speaker, Mr. Young, and may he long continue to preside over meetings such as we have this day seen."

Cheers galore—the Band playing Flowers of Edinburgh.

THANKS & ANOTHER VOLUNTEER.

The SPEAKER—Mr. Vice and gentlemen:—Our regular toasts having been passed over "short and sharp," we have not much time to spare, and what we have to say must be condensed into a few words. My first duty is to return my acknowledgments for the manner in which the toast proposed by the Admiral has been received, and to say that whenever the Agriculturists of this country require their interests to be supported I shall always be ready to offer my aid—gentle though it be. (*Cheers.*) I can not sit down, Gentlemen, without asking you to pledge in a bumper the health of a distinguished man—a native of my own country, who sits among us to-night. I feel that I may trespass thus far, though this is not a Highland meeting—and although I feel a glow of fervour in my heart which becomes me, in doing honor to a Scotchman. (*Cheers.*) The more do I revere his name because he has been a benefactor to the human race—for his works have been republished in every language of Europe—nay! have been translated into Hindostanee and Bengalee, and been enthusiastically received by the Dutch inhabitants of the Cape. They have inculcated the noblest, worthiest and most Christian precepts; and the toast I give, be it recollected is neither Nova Scotian—nor Scottish; but one of reverence in the whole world, the name of Mr. "WILLIAM CHAMBERS."

The toast was received with thunders of applause—the Band playing "Blue Bonnets over the Border."

Mr. CHAMBERS.—I confess I am quite overpowered with the kindness and hospitality exhibited this evening to a stranger on your shores. Long had I intended to visit this continent of North America—many were the inducements I had to visit the United States first; but from certain indications, I made up my mind that when I did cross the Atlantic, I should make my first entrance into Nova Scotia. (*Cheers.*) I felt it incumbent upon me first to visit my old friends, and may-be, to make the acquaintance of others among your truly warm hearted people; and after coming, I confess I have found not a discordant people and sterile country, but as far as I can judge, a united people, and lands more fertile than those of Europe,—which will vie in productiveness with those of England or of Scotland. I have seen to-day with my own eyes some of the finest cattle, swine, and sheep, and vegetables.

that can be produced in any part of the world. I have seen nothing to surpass them on the banks of the Tweed or of the Thames; (*Loud Cheering*;) and, indeed, I doubt, from your first exhibition which I have seen to-day, whether there is a more prolific country in Europe than this. But Gentlemen, can I wonder at the progress you, have made in Agricultural pursuits when I recollect the impetus given to that Branch of Industry by "Agricola," whose genius and knowledge long years ago were shed over your land to bless its people. Yes, Gentlemen, for much that you have seen to-day Nova Scotia is indebted to the Father of our respected president.—(*Cheers*.) Of the other resources of Nova Scotia I cannot say much, because I have yet had no opportunity for examination. I hear that you have mines teeming with untold wealth and inexhaustible Fisheries. But I can see with my own eyes the magnificent harbour, which is to be the outlet between the old world and the new. (*Cheers*.) Your resources on the surface of the land—in the bowels of the earth—and in the sea which surrounds you, may be great; but, Gentlemen, unless you possess the means of ready access to the interior you must fall behind the progress of your neighbours. (*Hear, hear.*) This is an age of *Progress*, and those who will not advance, must be trampled down by the onward march of others. The capacious harbour before your city is to be the outlet of America for countless ages, if you will but exert yourselves; if you do not, you will be left behind, and all your natural advantages sacrificed.—(*Hear, hear.*) You must put your shoulders to the wheel—you must have a Railway connecting you with QUEBEC on the one hand, and with New York on the other. I may not live to see the day, but if you are true to yourselves and your country, and properly appreciate the advantages with which Providence has endowed you, a few hours will be the travelling limit between this city and the neighbouring Provinces. You must have a RAILWAY! I will not say how it is to be made, or in what direction it is to go; but have it you must, or be content to take an inferior and unworthy position. What did I see the other day? A large number of gentlemen arriving here by the steamer, sick of the sea; and all of them would gladly have taken the cars for the States if they could. Gentlemen, if your country is to be prosperous, you must have a railway. That it is that will bring out the latent resources of your country. Do not let the Farmers suppose that they have no interest in this subject. I have known a Farmer in Scotland, many miles from his market thrash his load—go to market—sell it—put the money in his pocket; and be back again in the evening at his own Fire-side. What you want in this country is a Railway that will bring your produce to market, and carry back the cash in return to the Farmer's pocket—then you will have a mine of riches opened to you which you now little dream of. I must say I am delighted with my visit to Nova Scotia, and the account I must publish of your country will be no discredit to you, at all events.—I am obliged for the compliment which has been paid to my Brother and myself; and as regards the Journal of which you have been pleased to make honorable mention, I am happy that throughout an experience of 21 years, we have done nothing that I would recall. (*Cheers.*) If we can do anything for you through the Press, nothing will give me greater pleasure, for I am certain that few persons in the parent land have any adequate idea of the value and resources of this fine country.—(*Great Applause.*)

TWELFTH TOAST—VOLUNTEER.

His Lordship the CHIEF JUSTICE.—Not forgetting, Mr. President, the gentlemen who have been instrumental in getting up this Exhibition, and who have already been toasted, we must not forget those on whom the laborious and delicate task in carrying it out has devolved. It should not be forgotten, either, that the father of the present Speaker, associated with the Earl of Dalhousie, upwards of 30 years ago, infused an energy into agricultural pursuits, which though it did not sensibly last, did much to advance a permanent prosperity among our Farmers, and has no doubt had its influence on the Exhibition we have seen to-day. But the actual gathering that

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has taken place has been immediately owing to the exertions of the Committee of arrangements. Their devoted attention and zeal had the effect of producing a large assemblage conducted with great order and decorum. They have contrived to arouse the people of the interior, and especially of Cumberland and Kings to the importance of being present here. Their show of cattle is creditable—if I were to say more, I should perhaps be intruding on the province of the Umpires. Their's is a delicate task and I have every confidence they will discharge it with ability and impartiality. I think, sir, we ought to drink the healths of the Committee of management and the Umpires of the Exhibition.

The toast was cordially received, and the time for the display of Fireworks having arrived, the company rapidly broke up after hastily going through the remaining Toasts.

"The Agricultural Societies throughout the Country."

"The Mayor and Corporation."

"The Land we live in."

A gorgeous display of Fireworks, conducted by E. G. Fuller, Esq., closed the proceedings on Wednesday.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY opened with a smart shower, but before 9 o'clock the clouds had cleared away, and old Sol came forth in all his splendor. The crowds which visited the Gardens were as numerous as on the day before, and the interest and excitement were re-enhanced by the prospect of a speedy decision of the Judges on the several articles of competition. At one o'clock the Rev. Mr. Forrester delivered the following LECTURE:—

The discovery of a fact in the world of nature is one thing—its practical application is another. The fact itself may remain, as if entombed for ages—within the pages of the work of the most profound and philosophic mind, and may seem to be of no service to the human family. But, all at once, as if by some fortuitous event, or some strange concatenation of circumstances, or some remarkable dispensation of Providence, it is brought forth from its grave and turned to the most profitable account, in the promotion of the temporal, social, and moral welfare of mankind.

The truth of this observation has been amply shown in the practical application of the discoveries of chemistry to the pursuits of Agriculture. It is now about 50 years, since Lord Dundonald, Sir Humphrey Davy, De Saussure, Sprengel and others, showed, by the most satisfactory experiments, the immensely interesting and important results that would flow from a skillful application of chemistry to Agriculture. But it was not till within the last 20 years that this application has been carried to such an extent as to prove of any truly substantial or real benefit. The facts were known and established, but they were regarded as appertaining more to the airy region of theory than to the plain, ordinary labours of the field, as belonging more to the speculations of men of science than to the operations of Horticulturalists or Agriculturalists. Very different however is the state of things now. The farmer has seen, or is beginning practically to see that his own interests are deeply involved in the application of science to his various pursuits; that, with half the amount of labour, he can raise far more abundant and profitable crops; and that he can bring to the market an animal of little more than two years old, as fat and more esteemed by the consumer than those which were slaughtered by his forefathers, at the age of six or seven.

In this country, however, such an application of science to Agriculture is yet in its veriest infancy, if, indeed, it can be said to have come into existence at all, and it may not, therefore, be unprofitable that we briefly enquire into the nature of that scientific knowledge, which may be brought to bear upon the general improvement of Agriculture. Then we shall be in a more advantageous position to throw out a few practi-

cal hints or suggestions, in connection with the present condition and future prospects of Agriculture in this Province.

The soil is the first care of the husbandman. This he tills and cultivates and weeds, and, from this, he reaps the reward of his toil. The plants are his reward; they grow upon the soil; their kind and quantity are regulated by it. The nature of the soil and the growth of the plant are, therefore, intimately connected. Again, the plant feeds the animal; on vegetable food, ultimately, all animal life appears to depend. The animal life, therefore, is inseparable from the plant. The soil might exist without the vegetable and the latter might live and die, tho' there were no animals to feed upon it; but the animal is the creature, as it were, the consequence of both. The dead earth, the living plant, and the moving animal are thus intimately connected. Man the highest of living beings—not only treads upon the dead earth, but grows out of it, and is separated from it, only by the intervention of vegetable life. How truly is the earth our mother, and we children of clay!

But whence are soils derived? Of what do they essentially consist? What is the nature of the difference which prevails amongst them? Upon what do their different Agricultural value and capabilities depend?

All soils, are formed by the disintegration of rocks, on the one hand, and the decomposition of organic matter, on the other.

But rocks differ essentially in their nature. Some consist of Granite, others of trap, others of various beds of Slate, and others again of Limestone. If rocks thus differ in their nature, it is obvious that the loose materials which are formed by their decay must differ, in like manner—must resemble in their nature and composition the rocks on which they rest, and from which they have been derived. From the crumbling of Limestone is formed a calcareous soil; of Sandstone, an open and sandy soil; of slate rock, a clay more or less cold and stiff; of trap, an open loam, rich and fertile. Thus a geological map which represents by its different colours the areas covered by rocks of different kinds and ages, represents also the general nature, capabilities and limits of the several soils to which the fragments of these rocks have given rise. And this is the basis of a close, a very interesting and a practically useful connexion between Agriculture and Geology. Suppose, for example, that I am desirous to emigrate to a climate of a particular temperature, with the view of devoting my time, and substance and energies to any one department of Agriculture, whether it be for dairy or grazing purposes, or for the growth of grain or of roots, I have only to procure a correct Geological Map of the country, in order to ascertain with considerable accuracy the localities best adapted for my specific object, and all this though I am thousands of miles asunder.

There are three methods of improving the mechanical texture of the soil within reach of the Farmer, viz:

1. The addition of substances capable of changing its texture, such as sandy light soil to stiff impervious loam, and *vice versa*.

2. Proper ploughing and especially subsoil ploughing. Far more depends upon good careful ploughing than people generally seem aware of. If, for example, one furrow in a ridge is shallower than all the rest the grain therein deposited, will be much sooner ripe than the surrounding, and in danger of being scattered and destroyed altogether, and thus, even in one field, no small loss sustained.

3. But the most effectual way of improving the mechanical texture of the soil is by drainage. By means of thorough drainage the soil is rendered more warm and genial, the surface is preserved from being too much wasted by rain, the roots of plants penetrate more readily and more deeply into the soil, the air is allowed free circulation and the fertilizing medium obtains full justice. Let this method of improvement be carried into effect, and one half the extent of area will yield a vastly more abundant crop.—Let the Farmers in this Province betake themselves to a thorough system of draining, and one half the ground cultivated would give as large a return in

quantity, and greatly superior in quality; and thus ultimately save an immense amount of manual labour and expense.

But the soil is also composed of certain Chemical ingredients. Thus it has been found that a soil which is so naturally fertile that it will grow a long succession of crops without any addition of manure, always contains, in its inorganic part, a notable quantity of ten or eleven different chemical substances. These are Potash, Soda, Lime, Magnesia, Alumina, Silica, Iron, Manganese, Sulphur, Phosphorus and Chlorine. Soils which require no manure, are thus constituted, and there are many such among the virgin soils of all these Colonies.—On the other hand, such soils as require to be manured, which will not naturally grow good crops, or which will not grow crops at all—such soils have been found either to be wholly devoid of one or more of these substances, to contain them in too small a proportion, or, to have some of them present in too great an excess.

But why are all these constituents necessary to the fertility of the soil? This question is answered by a careful study of the plants themselves which grow naturally or are raised by art on our various soils—and this brings us to attend to the composition of the plant. Now all Vegetable substances consist of a combustible and incombustible part—the former constituting the organic, and the latter the inorganic. Suppose you take a plant and burn it; some of its contents will go off in the shape of gas and some will remain in the shape of ash. Subject this ash to a rigorous chemical analysis and it will be found to contain nine or ten different substances of exactly the same nature as are present in the inorganic part of the soil.

These substances are found in greater or less proportion, in different plants, and they are wholly derived from the soil. Here, at once, a bright light casts itself on the constitution of the soil itself. All fertile soils, as already stated, contain a notable proportion of all these substances; but the reason did not appear. The reason now breaks in upon us of itself. The plant contains all these things; they form a part, a necessary part of its substance, and as it can get them only from the soil it is clear that the soil must contain them, if the plant is to grow in a healthy manner upon it.

Some plants contain more Lime and Magnesia, others more Potash and Soda, others more sulphur or phosphorus or chlorine; and thus the general law appears to hold that, under precisely the same circumstances, one kind of crop will use, take up from the soil, more of one kind of inorganic matter, another crop more of another. Sow, for example, Beans and Wheat on the same soil; the former will take up in solution all the calcareous substances and reject the siliceous, and the latter will take up all the siliceous and reject the calcareous. There is, in fact, a marvelous provision in all the objects of the vegetable kingdom to search for and to extract from the surrounding soil the very nutrition congenial to their nature. The part of the root that performs this function is the small fibres or spongelets that grow from its main stem, or stems. These push around in all directions and take the very juices that are most needed for the particular stage of the vegetation of the plant. They discover something like an instinct in this process of reception and of rejection. The Elm Tree requires a strong alluvial soil for its growth, and if its root be uncovered they will be seen spreading along such a stratum. A few years ago an experiment was made on one of the leading roots of this the most majestic and graceful of all the trees of the lawn. A pretty deep ditch was made around the extremities of that root, so that its connection with the stratum most congenial to its vegetation was completely cut off. The extremities of that root instead of fixing themselves in the adjoining stratum, descended to the bottom of the ditch, crept along its surface, ascended the opposite side, until it reached the very stratum from which it had been dislodged, and there it penetrated and grew. How very remarkable the adaptation of all the objects of the vegetable kingdom to the soil on which they grow!

This principle throws light on the process of exhaustion which may be produced in two ways. If you take a succession of crops from the same soil, without adding

annually the fertilizing media of which by the preceding crop, it has been deprived, that soil, however, rich originally, however largely possessed of those ingredients essential for vegetation, will in process of time, become thoroughly exhausted. This is being manifested in many parts of the United States, and of Canada, and even in many of the dyke and marsh lands of the Lower Colonies. On this exhaustive process may be brought about in another way. If you sow the same crop on the same field for a number of years, without supplying what is abstracted from it—the soil of that field will lose the nutrition necessary for the healthy growth of that crop, and the crop will gradually and inevitably degenerate.

The cause being known, the remedy is apparent. When the land is generally exhausted, a manure must be added which shall contain, and, therefore, convey to it an adequate supply of all the things which all the crops, and all their parts, conjointly, carry off. When it is specially exhausted the addition of one or more of these substances will be sufficient.

This principle throws further light on rotation of crops. It is better to prevent the special exhaustion we have been speaking of than to cure it. It is often difficult to discover what the land really requires and therefore to cure the evil when it exists. The only method of preventing it with which we are acquainted, is by the introduction of a skilful rotation or alternation of unlike crops.

The whole of the preceding remarks may be thus summed up. If the soil does not contain the ingredients required for a crop, they must be added in the form of manure. The principle of manuring is to supply what the plant cannot obtain from the soil, and to render certain matters already in the soil available for nutrition. In order that this may be properly practised, there must be an analysis of the soil, of the plant and of the manure. Hence the importance of vegetable physiology and of agricultural chemistry to the Farmer.

But from the inorganic portion or ash of the plant, let us now turn to that of the animal. The several parts of the animal body leave when burned, a quantity of ashes. This establishes a certain analogy between the plant and the animal. But the analogy is closer than this. For, first, the proportion of this ash, varies in different parts of the animal, as it does in those of the plant. The fresh bone leaves one-half of its weight, when burned, the fresh muscle not more than one-hundredth part, yet, as it is the case with the plant the small proportion present, in the muscle, is as essential to its constitution and healthy existence, as the huge quantity in the bone. The composition of each part is especially adapted to the purpose it is intended to serve.

Of what substances does this ash consist? It contains the same substances as are present in the ash of the vegetable food which the animal eats. There are found in it Potash, Soda, Lime, Magnesia, Oxide of Iron, Oxide of Manganese, Sulphur, Phosphorus and Chlorine. Thus the analogy between the soil, the plant, and the animal, becomes closer and closer at every step.

Looking back for a moment to the plant, we now see not only that all these substances are essential to the growth and existence of the plant, but why they are and must be so.

In adorning and beautifying the earth, plants serve only a subsidiary purpose. It has indeed pleased the Deity to invest them with forms and colours which are grateful and refreshing to the eyes of man, but to impart this gratification is not the purpose or end of their being. Their real function is to prepare and minister to the animal races. Now this function they could not perform unless they contained all that is required to build up the several parts of the animal body. Is it not a beautiful provision, therefore, that plants should be unable to grow, where they cannot procure that which it is their natural purpose and duty to procure for the animal. To the uneducated ear the plant seems to have acquired a voice "I need not grow here; I should be of no use, if I did. I should only cheat the senses of the unsatisfied animal

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exhibiting the semblance without possessing the substance of its natural food." The soil, therefore, must contain all the substances we have named, because the plant refuses to grow without them; the plant must contain them all, because the animal could not live unless they were present in its vegetable food. How much stronger at every step becomes the likeness between the soil, the plant and the animal, how much closer the connexion, how much more indissoluble the union that binds them together!

And now, I might proceed to show you, at length, the different parts of the animal that are sustained and nourished by different plants or different parts of the same plant; and here again invite your attention to the application of chemistry to agriculture; and furthermore I might show you the laws of animal physiology, the functions of the various organs of the animal frame; and the particular food required for the animal according to the purposes for which it is destined, whether it be for the manufacture of beef, or for the dairy, or for any other object. But, I think, I have already said enough to show you how extensive is the application of the results of scientific research to the cultivation of the soil; how vastly science when rightly applied, is fitted to lessen the labour and anxiety of the practical cultivator, to enlighten his path, and to increase his profit; and how much the general welfare of the country is thereby likely to be promoted. I think too, I have said enough to show that the avocation of the husbandman is something more than a mere manual or mechanical employment, as it is sometimes imagined, that it calls forth the exercise of all our intellectual powers, that in fact it is beginning to vindicate to itself all the dignity and glory of a science, and that as it was the first, so is it the noblest of all human pursuits.

It is then time that we endeavour to turn the preceding remarks to some practical account. I believe that all of you will readily admit from the variety and character of the articles brought together by this Exhibition, which owes its origin to the recommendation of our paternal Governor, that Nova Scotia is not that sterile, inhospitable region which many seem to imagine that it possesses agricultural capabilities that will vie with the Parent Country, that it only requires the continued application of science and skill and industry to have; instead of a few patches or acres, here and there, the whole of our territory covered with the same vegetable products as those now before you, and similar live-stock in all our folds. But means must be employed for the accomplishment of this important end. Allow me to throw out a few suggestions calculated, in my opinion, to impart stability to this movement, so auspiciously commenced.—And, first of all, let me urge the propriety of arrangements being made for the continued importation of the best and most improved breeds of Live-stock for seven or eight years to come. It might easily be shown that some breeds will thrive better and graze more freely in some districts of the Province, and others, in other districts; and how great the advantages that will accrue from having the animals suited to the particular localities and altitudes. The public money of the province could not, therefore, be more beneficially employed than in the importation for a number of years of live-stock of all descriptions from the barn-door fowl, up to that noble animal,—the horse.

2. Every encouragement ought to be given to the preservation and propagation of these breeds, when once introduced into the country. Much, very much depends on this. For this purpose there ought to be large annual exhibitions held in different districts of the Province, say once in the Westward, and once in the Eastward, and twice in the Metropolis; and at these Exhibitions there should be large premiums awarded as large if not larger than the Governor's at this. This would introduce a new epoch in the whole agricultural affairs of the Province even as it has done in the Mother Country. It would constrain the farmers to resort to the various kinds of food best fitted for the manufacture of beef and for the increase of the produce of the dairy—and there is perhaps no food better fitted for the former purpose or more within the immediate reach of our Farmers than oil-cake. Such exhibitions would lead to the increased growth of roots and especially of turnips. The larger production of enriching manure would, by an increased and better fed-stock gradually produce,

an almost equal revolution in the growth of crops. This would be followed by the introduction of artificial grasses, the clovers, rye-grass and numerous others. This again would lead to the introduction of a more skilful rotation or course of cropping as well as to a more careful working of the soil; and new modes of cultivating the soil, would require new instruments made by men familiar with all the resources of modern mechanical skill, so as to accomplish a definite end at the least cost of material and with the least expenditure of physical force. This again would lead to quicker work, and therefore to an improved breed of draught-horses; and consequent upon this would be the introduction of a system of thorough draining, and to the draining would succeed the subsoil plough. All these important results would in course of time flow from the recommendation now offered.

3. There are other suggestions I intended to mention, such as the awarding of large premiums for the best model Farms, embracing the several compartments appertaining to the field or to the fold, the internal or external arrangements and operations;—such as the encouragement of Agricultural Chemistry in our public Schools, and in Lectures throughout the country,—such as the institution of an Agricultural Chemistry Association, and the establishment of an Agricultural Quarterly Journal, adapted to these Provinces. But on these and similar topics I cannot enlarge. I trust I have said enough to furnish material for the conference or the consultation that is proposed, immediately after the delivery of this Lecture.

The Governor of the Province has set you a noble example, and sure I am you cannot better acquit yourselves of the debt of obligation under which you lie to His Excellency, than just vigorously and perseveringly to follow out the movement he has so meritoriously and successfully begun. In fine let me say that I regard this as the dawning of a bright day for the land of my adoption; as the best possible preparation for the great Industrial Provincial Exhibition, to be held in this place in the Autumn of 1854,—of which Exhibition our excellent Governor is Patron. At all events I think I can discover in all the transactions of this day the introduction of a new epoch in the history of the Agriculture of Nova Scotia—and that just as the names of my Lord Dalhousie and Agricola stand emblazoned on the escutcheon of our first so will the name of Sir Gaspard LeMarchant and the Son of Agricola stand emblazoned on the escutcheon of our second Grand Agricultural Epoch.

At 4 o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor presented the Prizes to the successful competitors, as their names were read off by the secretary, Mr. Thomson. The scene was very animating and picturesque; and was graced by the presence of Lady LeMarchant, and a numerous assemblage of Ladies belonging to the city and the rural districts.

After the Prizes were awarded, His Excellency addressed a few words to the Farmers, which became gradually more lengthy, as His Excellency was cheered on by the hearty plaudits of the multitude. As a speech of any length was unexpected, we found ourselves unprovided with materials to take notes. His Excellency's remarks are, however, given below, as well as possible from memory.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—In performing to-day, the last, and certainly not the least important duty assigned to me of distributing the Prizes, accorded to competitors at our Agricultural Exhibition, I had intended, previous to this Meeting breaking up, to have addressed to you a few remarks. But I believe such now wholly unnecessary; for after the eloquent Speech of my Hon. friend the Speaker, and the interesting and instructive Lecture just delivered by the Rev. Mr. Forrester, my object will be better served by directing your attention to the advice given you, for satisfied am I, that if such useful practical hints be acted on, to the Farmer they will produce golden results; reduce Theory to practice, and prove to those connected with Agriculture, that Science and Skill are as essential to good Farming, as Soil and Climate are indispensable to its successful prosecution.

The Prizes that I have had the pleasure of distributing, have been given after due consideration; and delicate, as well as difficult as the duty has been, I believe the Judges have discharged that task rightly and judiciously.

You must all recollect this has been the first attempt in Nova Scotia to produce an Agricultural Exhibition; we all therefore have much to learn; more organization is probably wanting to enable the Committee to perform their work with efficiency; but where anything has been wanting the good and kind feeling exhibited to-day, by all classes and interests, assures me all allowance will be made.

In distributing these awards to our Farmers it is a gratifying duty to remark on the many admirable specimens of Agriculture exhibited to-day. Our Butter and Cheese may challenge comparison with that of the Old Country; our Fruit and Vegetables, if less numerous, are not to be excelled in size, beauty or flavour. In our Cattle the show has been excellent, though it is evident to me that the Farmers have not seconded nature in their feeding. Adopt the plan in the Old Country. Feed partially your Cattle on Oil Cake, and, in one half the time now expended, and with one half the expense now bestowed you will put more flesh on your animals and give a superior flavour to your Meat, far exceeding that produced by Potatoes and other Vegetables; next year Oil Cake must be tried and must form a leading feature in the Prizes for fat Cattle.

From conviction my feelings and predilections have always been on the Farmers' side, and never was that feeling stronger or more powerful within my breast than at the present moment. It was said, when this Exhibition was first proposed, that it would be a signal failure. The best answer to day that can be given—is the excellence of the show, and the no less animated appearance of those Gardens, when within the last 48 hours I should say that 7000 persons have lent animation to the scene. Next year I propose to hold a similar Exhibition. In the meantime I advise the Farmers to be up and doing—let them improve their Farms and exhibit their superior products. Let your Horses, Cattle, and Poultry be displayed to the best advantage, and above all, remember, "That Union is Strength." Let the Farmer recollect this truth, and at your Agricultural Meetings when its interests are discussed, ponder well what is wanting to uphold, strengthen and invigorate your interests.

In this Country nature has showered on you many of her richest products. Your Fisheries unequalled, your Mines beyond price; and in the interior Tracts of Marsh Land, which, under proper management would most nobly reward the industrious Farmer, and where nature has pointed out to you the spot where Horses and Cattle may be raised without trouble or expense.

Energy is alone wanting to develop those riches and render you independent. Bear in mind what you have seen to-day, and what yet remains to be accomplished.

To your Legislature, to their judicious liberality, do you owe the first foundation stone of this Meeting. When you return to your respective Counties, you will do well to consider which way I can now best serve you, and through your members make known your wishes, and I promise you to use my best exertions with your Houses of Parliament to obtain for you an increased grant this Session for the further importation of Cattle, Horses, Brood Mares, and Sheep.

If your Parliament has been hitherto liberal, I am certain it will now be generous.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—I will detain you but a few moments—on my arrival in this country I found Agriculture languishing and the Farmer depressed. Born in a country where Agriculture is regarded as a Science, and where the Princes of the Royal Family, and the most distinguished families of the kingdom vie with each other in the protection of its best interests; where Annual Cattle Fairs and Exhibitions mark the deep and engrossing feeling which pervades English Society in elevating the Agricultural Body; And in a country where the pride in her model Farms, her appreciation of her Cattle are now held in little less estimation and value, than in former days distinguished the votaries of the Turf and marked our Racing Stables and the Pedigrees of our Horses.

To me it is inexplicable why the Agricultural Body of this country seek not to

raise themselves to that rank, that weight, power and importance, which their exertions well qualify them to hold.—For to the Farmer how much do we not stand indebted for the increasing amount of our Revenue, and the no less required comforts of our domestic life.

Gentlemen Farmers.—This Meeting has enabled me to achieve one great object; that of becoming acquainted with many, who, from their distance from Halifax, rarely visited our City; when you next come, bring with you your wives and families and as the Farmer's friend assure them all, that the Doors of Government House are always open to them, and as Her Majesty's Representative, I assure them that the Home-Spun of Nova Scotia will be as warmly welcomed as the Broad Cloth of the more wealthy of her Citizens and People. Again, gentlemen, I thank you for the kindness you have shown and the support you have given me in this matter, and before you return to your homes let me for the present wish you one and all good-bye.

His Excellency's Speech, which was frequently cheered throughout—was followed by a citizen proposing "THREE CHEERS FOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR;" and these were given with heartfelt enthusiasm—so much so that a Farmer, whose name we are sorry we did not know, called for "Three more for His Excellency," which were given with undiminished spirit.

Archdeacon WILLIS proposed three cheers for the Ladies, and three more for the QUEEN wound up the proceedings of the day at the Gardens.

THE BALL.

The Governor, the Admiral, General Gore, Colonel Bazalgette, and families—were present at the Agricultural Ball in the evening; and it is to be hoped that next year there will be a larger participation in the joyous scene on the part of our Rural population.

LIST OF PRIZES.

Archibald, P. S. Truro, Litter of Pigs, £1 5 0	Black, Hon. W. Hx. Wurzel Seed, 0 15 0
Allison, W. B. Newport, Ind. Corn 0 15 0	" " Turnips, 0 15 0
Allison, R. W., Newport, Wheat, 1 5 0	" " Carrots, 0 10 0
" " " Wurzel, 1 0 0	" " Mangel Wurzel 0 15 0
" " " Beans, 0 15 0	" " Onions, 0 10 0
" " " Blk. & White Cloth, 0 15 0	" " White Beans, 0 10 0
" " Yarn Hearth Rug, 1 9 0	" " Kidney Beans, 0 15 0
Allison, J. W. " White Socks, 0 7 6	" " Squashes, 0 15 0
" " " Fruit, 1 10 0	Blair, W., Truro, Sat. Cloth, Grey, 0 10 0
" " " Grey Socks, 0 5 0	" " " Gloves, 0 5 0
" " " Diaper Linen 0 10 0	Chipman, G. L. Halifax Road, Fat Cattle, 6 0 0
Anderson, W., Musquodt. Geese, 0 10 0	" " Working Oxen, 6 0 0
Arinstrong, W., Annapolis, Winter Apples, 1 0 0	" " Rams, 2 0 0
Almon, Mr., Halifax, Shanghaie, 0 15 0	" " Ewe Lambs, 3 0 0
Bliss, J. Z., Amherst, Fat Cattle, 20 0 0	Chipman, S., Annapolis, Corn, 1 5 0
" " " Salt Butter, 1 10 0	" " Pumpkins, 0 15 0
" " " Do. Do. 0 15 0	Chipman, S. B., " Stockings, 0 15 0
Benjamin J. Shubenacadie Calves, 1 10 0	Caldwell, W., Hx., 2 yr. Heifers, 1 0 0
" " " Colts 1 yr. & under 3, 2 0 0	Chambers, J., Newport, Calf, 1 0 0
Bazalgette, J., Halifax Colts, 1 yr. 3 0 0	Christie, J., Truro, Buchwheat, 0 10 0
Blanchard, E. S., Truro, Wheat, 1 15 0	" " " Gloves, 0 5 0
" " " Grass Seed, 1 0 0	" " Rag Hearth Rug, 0 10 0
" " " wh. Flannel 0 5 0	" " " Flax, 2 0 0
" " Mat Hearth Rug, 0 5 0	Christie, S., Windsor, Rye, 0 15 0
Bragg, J., Cumberland, Wheat, 1 0 0	Clarke, J., Bridgeton, Millet Seed 0 7 6
" " " White Oats, 1 0 0	" " Man. Wurzel Seed 0 10 0
" " " Grass Seed, 1 5 0	" " " Onions, 0 15 0
Bissett, Sr. C., Dartmouth, Wheat, 1 10 0	" " " Winter Peas, 1 0 0
" " " Barley, 1 0 0	Cummins, G., Horton, Turnips, 0 5 0
Bissett, Jas., Cole Harbour, Geese, 1 0 0	Chester Ag'l Soc'y Man. Wurzel, 0 5 0
Bishop, Geo. Annapolis, Cheese, 1 5 0	Crow, B., Halifax, Fresh Butter, 0 15 0
Begg, Mrs., Onslow, Carpet, 1 0 0	" " " Quilt, 1 0 0
" " " Bonnets & Hats, 2 0 0	Crosskill, jr. J., Halifax, Capons, 1 5 0
Black, R., Sattinett Cloth, (plaid) 0 10 0	Mr. Cunard, Shanghaie, 0 12 6
	" " Spanish 0 5 0

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Coleman, W. J., Hx., Mink Bone,	1 10 0	McKay Rodk., Pictou, do. do.	1 0 0
Chealey, J. W., Bridgetown,		McKay D., Douglas, Colt 1 yr.	4 0 0
		Mott H. Y. & Son, Dartm ^h , Mares	6 0 0
Daniels E. Shubenacadie, Colt	6 0 0	McNab P. " Barley,	1 10 0
Davis G. Kentville, Seed Corn	0 10 0	McNab A. " Do.	0 15 0
Downs A. Halifax, Geese	0 5 0	Morine S., Cornwallis, Rye,	0 10 0
" " " Do.	0 5 0	" " Buckwheat,	0 15 0
" " " Ducks	0 15 0	" " Flax Seed,	0 15 0
" " " Do.	0 5 0	" " Grey Cloth,	0 10 0
" " " Cochin China	0 5 0	" " Flax,	1 10 0
" " " Spanish	0 15 0	" " Butter,	0 5 0
" " " Dorking	0 5 0	Moyle H. M. Lunenburg, Carrots	0 5 0
" " " Bantam	0 5 0	" " Parsnips	0 5 0
" " " Hamburg	0 10 0	Miller J. P., Newport, Carpet,	0 10 0
" " " B Iron Grey,	0 5 0	" " Table-cloth,	0 7 6
" " " Variety Fowls	3 10 0	" " Cloaking,	0 10 0
Dunlap Mrs. Halifax, Hearth Rug	1 0 0	Munford F. Dartmouth, Axes,	0 10 0
Dunlap Hugh, Butter,	0 10 0	Mason G. Hammd's Pls. Hay Fork	0 10 0
Doran W. Halifax, Winter Apples	1 5 0	McCulloch M., Lentils,	0 5 0
Dill W. Windsor, Plough	5 0 0	O'Sullivan, D. Beaver Bank, Pig	1 0 0
Eaton, J., Cornwallis, Fat Cattle,	10 0 0	O'Brien, D. Halifax, Beets	0 10 0
Ellis, T., Shubenacadie, Bulls,	10 0 0	" " " Cabbages	0 15 0
Evans, W., Chester, Flax Seed,	1 5 0	O'Neal P. Halifax, Cochin China	0 10 0
Fulton, E. Stewiacke, Fat Cattle	8 0 0	Prescott, Hon. C.R. Winter Pears	1 5 0
" " " Working Oxen	10 0 0	Piers, E. Horton, Cows	3 0 0
Fairbanks, Hon. J. E. Dart ^h Cow	4 0 0	Pryor, H. Halifax, Heifers 2 yrs.	3 0 0
" " " Parsnip Seed	0 5 0	" " " Salsify	0 5 0
" " " Sugar Corn	0 7 6	" " " Winter Corn	0 7 6
Foster, A. Annapolis, Cheese	1 0 0	Pryor, E. " Beets	0 5 0
" " " "	0 15 0	Pryor, Geo. " Cochin China	0 15 0
Fleming, W. Truro, Diaper Linen	0 5 0	" " " Crossed Chittagong	0 15 0
" " " Grey Cloth	0 7 6	" " " Chittagong	0 15 0
" " " Flax	1 15 0	Parker, F.R. Shubenacadie, Heifer	2 0 0
" " " Black Stockings	0 7 6	" " " Rams	3 0 0
" " " Blankets	0 15 0	" " " Ewes	1 0 0
Fenton, T. Rawdon, Grey Cloth	0 10 0	" " " Ram Lambs	1 0 0
Grant, J., Pictou, Bulls,	3 0 0	" " " Swine	2 0 0
Gascon, J., Dartmouth, Barley,	1 5 0	Page, J. Cumberland, Stallion	6 0 0
" " " White Oats,	1 5 0	Palmer, S. Windsor, Corn	1 15 0
Howe, E., Gay's River, Colt, 1 yr.	1 0 0	" " " Rye	1 0 0
" " " Mare,	4 0 0	" " " Turkeys	1 5 0
Hamilton, C. H., Salt Butter,	1 5 0	Parker G. H. Rawdon, Shawl	0 7 6
Hamilton, W., Onions,	0 15 0	Quigley, Jss. Kentville, Stallion,	8 0 0
Hanson, W., Steers,	2 0 0	Quinn, Jos. Halifax, Mare	2 0 0
Henry, S. L., Musquob't Buckwht.	1 0 0	Robertson J. Dartmouth, Ewe,	2 0 0
Henderson, W., Truro, Field Beans	0 10 0	" " " Ewe Lambs	2 0 0
" " " Plaid Cloth,	0 15 0	Robertson Miss " Geese	0 15 0
" " " Brown Do.	1 0 0	" " " Ducks	0 10 0
King, E., Windsor, Plough,	4 0 0	" " " Laying Fowls	0 10 0
Kelly, D., (Gardener to Mrs.		" " " Tartan Cloaking	0 7 6
Umacke,) Halifax, Onions,	0 5 0	Rathbun J. Newport, Field Beans	0 15 0
" " " Winter Pears,	1 10 0	Ross J. " Salt Butter	0 5 0
Kinnear, Mr., Halifax, Shaughlaic,	0 7 6	Ryan's, B. Rice, Corn,	0 7 6
Kuhn, Alex. Dartmouth,		Ruchie, A. J., Peona Turnip,	0 15 0
Satinett Cloth, (grey)	0 7 6	Simm, J., Turnip Seed,	1 0 0
King, J., Halifax, Celery,	0 15 0	Smullen C. Musquob't, Colts, 1 yr	2 0 0
Kuhn, A., Tartan Cloaking.	0 5 0	Shultz J. Grand Lake, Pigs	2 0 0
Kent, Miss. Truro, Bonnets,	1 10 0	Schultz M., Halifax,	
Lawson R. Halifax, Cow,	5 0 0	Gardener to Mr. Fenerty, Sow	3 0 0
Lawlor W. Cole Hbr. Heifer, 1 yr	2 0 0	" " " Turnips	0 10 5
" " " Rams,	4 0 0	" " " Parsnips	0 15 0
" " " Ram Lamb,	2 0 0	" " " White Beans	0 5 0
Lyttleton, McNab's Isl'd. Ewe Do.	1 0 0	Snide D. Shubenacadie, Salt Butter	1 0 0
Leahy T. Halifax, White Oats,	1 10 0	" " " Fresh do.	0 5 0
" " " Carrots,	0 15 0	Sweet L. Windsor, Carpet	2 0 0
" " " Parsnips,	0 10 0	Trider, Geo. Windsor, W'g. Oxen	8 0 0
Leahy A. Halifax, Beets,	0 15 0	Thompson, C., Cornwallis, Calves	2 0 0
Lipincott W. Pictou, Wh Flannel,	0 10 0	Tobin, C., " Stallion,	10 0 0
" " " Black Cloth,	0 10 0	Tobin, Hon. M., Halifax, Swine,	1 0 0
" " " Rag Hearth Rug,	0 7 6	" " " Sow,	2 0 0

Thornham, J., Dartmouth, Pig,	1	5	0	"	"	"	Game	0	10	0
Taylor, A., " Tartan Cloaking	0	5	0	"	"	"	Bantam	0	5	0
Wallace, E. W. Halifax, Swine	3	0	0	"	"	"	Shanghaie (White)	0	10	0
" " Litter of Pigs	1	0	0	"	"	"	Poland, 10s. Bolton Grey 5s.	0	15	0
Wallace, M. Windsor, Corn	1	10	0	Yorke,	W.,	Cow Bay, Bull		5	0	0
" " Grass Seed	0	15	0	"	"	"	Ewe	3	0	0
Woodell, T. Halifax, Sow	1	0	0	"	"	"	Fat Wethers	3	0	0
Webster, H. B. Kentville, Seed Corn	0	12	6	"	"	"	Black Oats	1	10	0
Webber, J. Lunenburg, Fr Butter	0	10	0	"	"	"	Flax Seed	1	0	0
Wier, S. Halifax, Shanghaie	0	10	0	Young,	E. S.,	Cheese,		0	15	0
Wells, J. W. Halifax Do.	0	5	0	Zwicker	B. Lunenburg,	Wurtzel		0	10	0

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
To the Agricultural Exhibition of 1853.

Under the Patronage of Sir J. G. LeMarchant.

HALIFAX.					
Mentenant Governor	£10	0 0	W. J. Stairs	1	0 0
Lady LeMarchant	10	0 0	G. C. Whidden	1	0 0
Sir G. F. Scymour	10	0 0	Thomas Bolton	1	5 0
Hon. E. Collins	10	0 0	D. Murray	1	0 0
Hon. S. Cunard	7	10 0	Adam Reid	1	0 0
" S. B. Robie	7	10 0	Black & Brothers	1	0 0
" Speaker	5	0 0	G. & A. Mitchell	1	0 0
His Honor the Master of the Rolls	5	0 0	A. Primrose	1	0 0
Hon. Chief Justice	5	0 0	N. Vass	1	0 0
Mr. Justice Bliss	5	0 0	H. A. Taylor	1	0 0
" Joseph Howo	5	0 0	W. Langley	1	0 0
" M. B. Almon	5	0 0	E. G. Fuller	1	0 0
Mr. Justice DesBarres	5	0 0	A. Grant	1	0 0
W. Murdoch	5	0 0	G. McKonzie	1	0 0
Hon. H. H. Cogswell	5	0 0	Geo. Tobin	1	0 0
" W. A. Black	5	0 0	Ed. Jones	1	0 0
" T. Tobin	5	0 0	W. P. Laughlan	1	0 0
W. Evans	4	0 0	J. Lithgow	1	0 0
The Mayor	3	0 0	J. B. Fay	1	0 0
Hon. J. B. Uniacke	2	10 0	J. B. Oxley	1	0 0
" S. Creelman	2	10 0	A. McLeod & Co.	1	0 0
" J. McNab	2	10 0	J. & E. Longard	1	0 0
J. Esson	3	10 0	T. N. Jeffery	0	10 0
J. Northup & Son	2	10 0	M. Donavan	1	0 0
J. Stewart	2	10 0	John Richardson	1	0 0
L. Bliss	2	10 0	H. Haro	1	0 0
J. S. Morris	2	10 0	W. Annand	1	0 0
W. C. Cunard	2	10 0	T. Ring	1	0 0
T. C. Kinnear	2	10 0	R. W. Fraser	1	0 0
H. H. Hartshorne	2	0 0	Capt. Chearnley	0	10 0
D. Allison	2	0 0	Mr. Chearnley	0	10 0
H. Pryor	2	0 0	W. J. Evans	0	5 0
B. Wier	2	0 0	W. M. Harrington	0	5 0
Rev. J. T. Twining	2	0 0	Lordly & Stimpson	0	10 0
Doull & Miller	2	0 0	P. Thompson	0	5 0
Hon. H. Bell	2	0 0	J. E. Cabot	0	5 0
" M. Tobin	2	0 0	H. Nelson	0	5 0
J. Forman	2	0 0	T. Traunwizer	0	5 0
C. Murdoch	2	0 0	T. C. Wilkie	0	5 0
Mr. Hugonin	2	0 0	R. H. Wetmora	0	5 0
J. Jennings	1	0 0	M. L. Brown	0	10 0
J. N. Shannon	1	0 0	W. A. McAggy	0	5 0
J. King	1	0 0	J. H. Simmons	0	5 0
J. Tobin	1	0 0	R. G. Fraser	0	5 0
T. Boggs	1	0 0	W. Wilson	0	5 0
J. H. McNab	1	0 0	Joseph Bell	0	10 0
J. W. Nutting	1	0 0	W. & M. Crawford	0	10 0
W. J. Almon	1	0 0	John Brander	0	5 0
C. W. Wallace	1	0 0	Joseph Robinson	0	10 0
J. C. Haliburton	1	0 0	George Smithers	0	10 0
P. Lynch	1	0 0	J. Longard	0	10 0
J. J. Sawyers	1	0 0	E. Dodson	0	5 0
Capt. Lyttleton	1	0 0	W. Fraser	0	5 0
Col. Bazalgette	1	0 0	D. Thom	0	10 0
A. McKinlay	1	0 0	J. Donohue	0	10 0
J. Tremain	1	0 0	J. Graham	0	5 0
E. Pryor, Jr.	1	0 0	J. Hobson	0	5 0
R. Nugent	1	0 0	W. F. Newman	0	5 0
John Watt	1	0 0	Thomas Laidlaw	0	5 0
			J. McIntosh	0	5 0

James
F. Mc
M. De
J. Mel
A. Sco
J. Far
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Dr. H
Wm. J
J. Ma
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R. Mo
S. No
Dr. B
J. Rol
H. S.
J. Silv
Ross &
J. R.
J. O'C
W. Ste
M. Br
W. H.
Bell &
Mr. R
Bessor
Clever
James
A. Cro
J. S. V
J. M.
John
J. Jac
J. Ka
W. Fr
J. D.
H. W.
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Hon.
H. Y
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Dr. I
Hon.
J. M
P. Sp
J. C
J. L
J. D
R. B
F. D
J. M
H. B
J. M

Mrs. J. Ross	0 2 6	R. Lindsay	0 5 0
J. Ingraham	0 1 3	G. Geldert	0 5 0
J. Ross	0 2 6	T. Carl Junr.	0 2 6
KENNIVILLE & CORNWALLIS.			
East Agricultural Society	5 0 0	Geo. Anderson	0 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hon. John. Morton	2 0 0	A. Hebb	0 5 0
C. R. Prescott	2 0 0	L. Hebb	0 5 0
D. Starr	1 0 0	W. Geldert	0 2 6
W. Eaton	1 0 0	H. Ernst	0 5 0
C. C. Hamilton	1 0 0	C. J. Rudolf	0 2 6
C. R. Hill	1 0 0	J. Jodery	0 1 3
C. H. Belcher	1 0 0	J. D. Geldert	0 2 6
Danil Moore	1 0 0	J. P. Kolp	0 5 0
W. B. Webster	1 0 0	G. Eisenham	0 1 3
W. Chipman	1 0 0	Capt. Tritto	0 5 0
W. H. Chipman	0 5 0	H. Koch	0 5 0
C. H. Rand	1 0 0	J. Hebb	0 2 6
G. F. Allison	1 0 0	J. Hison	0 2 6
J. B. Campbell	1 0 0	TACRE	
M. Beckwith	1 0 0	Agricultural Society	7 10 0
J. Eaton	1 0 0	A. G. Archibald	2 0 0
C. Thompson	1 0 0	H. Hyde	2 0 0
C. Tobin	1 0 0	P. S. Archibald	1 5 0
J. R. Prescott	1 0 0	E. F. Munroe	1 0 0
J. H. Cox	0 10 0	J. Crow	0 10 0
B. H. Calkin	0 5 0	GUYSBOROUGH AND MANCHESTER.	
J. W. Harris	0 5 0	Agricultural Society	5 0 0
C. H. Pyke	0 5 0	J. J. Marshall	1 0 0
G. Lockwood	0 2 6	J. Marshall	0 5 0
W. G. Burbridge	0 2 6	Revd. T. Morris	0 5 0
WOLFVILLE & LOWER HORTON.			
King's Country Agl. Society	5 0 0	J. Munde	0 10 0
W. Taylor	0 5 0	W. Clarke	4 0 0
J. M. Harris	0 5 0	J. C. Jost	0 10 0
C. W. H. Harris	0 5 0	Hon. B. M. Cutler	0 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
L. E. Piers	0 5 0	E. Carritt	0 5 0
J. Starr	0 5 0	C. G. Shreeve	0 5 0
J. M. Cramp	0 5 0	Styles Hart	0 5 0
J. N. Crane	0 5 0	Levi Hart	0 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
G. Hamilton	0 5 0	T. C. Peart	0 2 6
W. Stewart	0 5 0	M. Campbell	0 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. Reid	0 2 6	R. Cutler	0 2 6
J. P. Borden	0 2 6	W. P. Carritt	0 2 6
L. Newcomb	0 2 6	W. Hart	0 5 0
J. Borden	0 2 6	S. Campbell	0 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. L. Stewart	0 2 6	W. G. Scott	0 1 3
Dr. L. Johnston	0 2 6	MISCELLANEOUS.	
John Chase	0 2 6	Caledonia, Harmony and)	
D. Fitch	0 2 6	Kempt Agl. Scty. }	10 0 0
Joseph Caldwell	0 2 6	River Philip Agl. Society	5 0 0
A. Patterson	0 2 6	Halifax Agricultural Society	20 0 0
J. Simpson	0 2 6	Chester Agricultural Society	3 10 0
S. Gould	0 2 6	Parsborough Agl. Society	3 15 0
G. Davis	0 2 6	W. H. Shay, Falmouth	1 0 0
J. W. Brass	0 2 6	Legislative Grant	100 0 0
A. Borden	0 2 6	Received at Gates	117 4 3
BRIDGETOWN.			
Agricultural Society	10 0 0	J. D. Nash—Proceeds of Sales	9 8 5
Major Poynts	1 0 0	Agricultural Exhibition in account with Secretary.	
Revd. J. Robertson	0 10 0	By Prizes	£352 17 6
S. L. Morse	0 10 0	Sundry accounts	26 2 8
J. Chute	0 10 0	W. Scott for Ploughing match	10 0 0
LUNenburg.			
Agricultural Society	1 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	E. Rushworth	1 0 0
J. H. Kaulback	1 0 0	Alex. Bain	43 14 6
J. Steverman	1 0 0	A. & W. McKinlay	1 1 0
H. L. Oxner	0 10 0	John King	9 11 6
H. M. Moyle	0 10 0	Bowes & Son	4 5 0
W. Daff	0 10 0	Geo. Smithers	3 13 6
W. Ross	0 10 0	Constables	1 16 3
J. Mulock	0 7 6	Fielding & Uhlman	1 5 0
J. Kaulback	0 5 0	Ball & Dinner Guests	6 5 0
G. Acker	0 5 0	Hort. Gardens	50 0 0
M. Ernst	0 5 0	Sudry accounts for labor	7 11 6
L. Oxner	0 5 0	Admiral's Band	2 10 0
J. Sellig	0 5 0	Advertising accounts	13 8 0
J. Myrow	0 2 6	Postages & Stationary	3 15 0
		Balance in hand	101 8 6
			£640 12 10

JAMES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

0 5 0
 0 5 0
 0 2 6
 0 3 1½
 0 5 0½
 0 5 0
 0 2 6
 0 5 0
 0 2 6
 0 1 8
 0 2 6
 0 5 0
 0 1 3
 0 5 0
 0 5 0
 0 2 6
 0 2 6

7 10 0
 2 0 0
 2 0 0
 1 5 0
 1 0 0
 0 10 0

MANCHESTER.

5 0 0
 1 0 0
 0 5 0
 0 5 0
 0 10 0
 4 0 0
 0 10 0
 0 5 2½
 0 5 0
 0 5 0
 0 5 0
 0 5 2½
 0 2 6
 0 3 1½
 0 2 6
 0 2 6
 0 5 0
 0 5 2½
 0 1 3

LEONA.

10 0 0
 5 0 0
 20 0 0
 3 10 0
 3 15 0
 1 0 0
 100 0 0
 117 4 3
 9 8 5

Balance in account with Secretary.

£352 17 6
 26 2 8
 10 0 0
 1 0 0
 43 14 6
 1 1 0
 9 11 6
 4 5 0
 3 13 6
 1 16 3
 1 5 0
 6 5 0
 50 0 0
 7 11 6
 2 10 0
 13 8 0
 3 15 0
 101 8 6

£640 12 10

SON, SECRETARY.

