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NOVA SCOTIA

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

Published under direction of the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia.

Omnium rerum, ex quibus aliquid acquiritur, nihil est agriculturæ melius, nihil uberius, nihil homine libero dignius.—Cicero : de Officiis, lib. I, cap. 42.

VOL. III.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER, 1877.

No. 9.

HALIFAX, 6th November, 1877.

This number of the *JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE* contains the views of several of the leading minds of the Province on the subject of Agricultural Improvement, as these were expressed in carefully prepared Addresses at the recent Annual Provincial and Local Exhibitions. The Addresses, as brought together here, form a valuable and instructive Agricultural Study, and we bespeak for them a more careful and thoughtful reading than could be given during the busy time of the Exhibitions.

In opening the Provincial Exhibition at Kentville, His Honor the Lieut-Governor depicted the much favoured Acadian Valley with its fertile farms and happy homes shining in the rosy tints of Autumn and sheltered by the green pasture hills on either side; he showed how the historic "flaw," entailed the duty of developing this rich heritage so as to justify the title to its occupancy, and he presented several cogent reasons why Agricultural Exhibitions should be held in the country,—at the same time pointing out the important advantages flowing from those held in the city, which had been the fountain whence the various streams of improvement took their rise. His Honor referred to our 350 head of thorough bred cattle and stated that their increase by geometrical progression, like the horse shoe nail of our school days, must ere long render fine cattle the rule as they are now the exception. Excellence in one department begets it in another, good cattle will

bring good culture, and the farmers themselves, if they feel that they are now elevated by their calling into a "territorial democracy," are indebted for this to the enlightenment resulting from Exhibitions.

Colonel Lutje struck a bold blow at the root of our present system of upland farming, which is wearing out the land and impoverishing the people, and resembles that which prevailed in England at the close of the Seventeenth Century, before rotations were understood, of which Macaulay gives such a melancholy picture. Roots and grain must be grown,—a proper rotation followed. He suggested that the salted beef used in the Royal Navy might more advantageously be prepared at the Halifax Yard than at Deptford. He noticed the hopeful circumstance that young men of education and the sons of merchants and professional men were now going into farming. The gallant Colonel advised city girls to note this change in the fashions.

The Hon. Sir William Young made a vigorous and eloquent appeal to the youth of the Province, pointing out, by illustrations in the soil's products, how the intellect of a country is alone capable of drawing forth its capabilities. He set forth the dignity of the farmer's labour, alluded to the overcrowding of what are called the learned professions, and advised young men to avoid law and medicine and prepare themselves for the profession of Agriculture, in which there was, and always would be, plenty of room. In the sunshine of domestic peace and a pure

affection, our young Nova Scotian farmer need envy no other on the face of the earth.

At the closing of the Provincial Exhibition Dr. Hamilton explained the negotiations that had resulted in its being held at Kentville. He gave a sketch of the history of Exhibitions in the Province from the original suggestion of the late John Young, and appealed to dissatisfied competitors to remember the difficulties under which committees labored in carrying out an Exhibition and discharging the multifarious duties that fall upon them.

The Hon. P. C. Hill, Provincial Secretary, in the closing Address, alluded to the chequered and romantic history of the classic hills and plains around the Basin of Minas, and the poetic light which Longfellow had shed upon them. He held that Agriculture was the basis of all civilization, and a measure of its progress. England whilst supplying half the globe with manufactures, still, notwithstanding her limited area, stands foremost in the value of her agricultural products, the annual value of which is three hundred millions sterling, double that of her textile fabrics, treble that of her forges and foundries, and four or five times that of the products of her mines. He urged high farming, so far as regards root and grain growing, as essential to our progress, recalling a statement of the late Dr. Forrester's that Scotland owed her wonderful agricultural progress to the turnip.

At the Liverpool, (Queen's County,) Exhibition, Jason M. Mack, Esq., (after

a preliminary course of amusement), proceeded to point out that the prominence given to lumbering by the Queen's County people had tended to divert their attention from what in the future must be one great source of their prosperity; even their bank notes had pictures of men chopping trees. He spoke hopefully of agricultural progress, and of the elevated status of the farmer in the world at large, in Nova Scotia, and particularly in Queen's County.

Israel Longworth, Esq., delivered the Address at the closing of the Colchester County Exhibition, in which he portrayed the early condition of the County, dwelling upon the difficulties encountered by the early settlers, and tracing the successive improvements up to the present time when the County may be said to occupy in some respects the first place in the Agriculture of the Province.

All these Addresses show not only a clear appreciation of the present condition of this Province, but a singular unanimity as to the necessity of vigorous efforts to extend and improve its Agriculture, and the means by which such extension and improvement are to be accomplished. Let us hear these eloquent sentiments re-echoed again in our Legislative Halls; let us see once again the noble spectacle of the intellect of the country concentrated upon its greatest interest, as it was in the time of Agricola.

ONE essential part of the arrangements necessary to secure a successful Provincial Exhibition is the providing of facilities for the conveyance of Exhibits. We believe the Kentville Committee did everything in their power to secure this. The officers both of the Western Counties and Intercolonial Railroads afforded all the accommodation that could be reasonably desired. Mr. L. B. Archibald, the Assistant Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railroad, was most considerate and active in facilitating, in every possible way, the movement of the stock and exhibitors both to and fro, and in like manner, Mr. Lynskey, in the most cheerful and obliging way, made the best arrangements possible. We feel that we may take the liberty of expressing to these gentlemen the thanks of the whole company of exhibitors. And we are not unmindful of the Station Agents, Conductors, Drivers and Brakesmen, who generally displayed an alacrity, steadiness and good temper that enabled them to carry on the business of the line, almost as smoothly as if they were not weighted with excess of work nor exposed to the excitement of holiday crowds.

We desire to include in our compliment and expression of thanks the officers and employees of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, but are constrain-

ed to do so in a distinctly qualified way. The arrangements made by that company for conveyance of exhibits to the Exhibition on the 1st of October were far from satisfactory to the exhibitors of Live Stock, the connection between the freight trains having been broken at Windsor on that day, causing a delay there of over three hours. In consequence of this, cattle, &c., from Truro were kept shut up in the cars for upwards of twelve hours without food, and did not reach the Exhibition grounds till after sunset, when they could not be properly fed or tended. The effect of this treatment—twenty-four hours neglect—upon cattle that had been carefully fed for months at great labour and expense can be fully understood only by experienced exhibitors. However, Mr. Innes, the Manager of the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, did his best to make amends to the Eastern exhibitors for the inconvenience they experienced on their travel to Kentville by the facilities he offered for their prompt DEPARTURE. They were enabled to return as soon as the Exhibition rules permitted, without waiting for time table hours. The anxiety to get one's cattle comfortably housed at home again after an Exhibition has to be experienced to be known. There was speedy loading, and a rapid, unbroken run home. It was a case in which the second and, in this instance, best half was effectively carried out of the familiar and useful injunction to hospitality: *Welcome the Coming, Speed the Parting, Guest.* For these facilities we know the Exhibitors will long hold Mr. Innes in grateful remembrance, notwithstanding the tedious first of October.

THE Annual Meetings of Agricultural Societies throughout the Province will be held simultaneously on Tuesday, the 4th December, when the Members assembled, of each Society, are required by the Act to elect a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and not more than five Directors.

In addition to the ordinary duties of management, the officers and directors shall present at the Annual Meeting in December, a report of the proceedings of the Society during the year, in which shall be stated the names of all the members of the Society, the amount paid by each, the premiums awarded, together with such remarks upon the agriculture of the county as they may be enabled to offer, and a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the society during the year, which report and statement, if approved at the meeting, shall be entered in the journal of the society, and a true copy thereof, certified by the President and Secretary to be correct, shall be sent to the Central Board. It is further provided that an attested list of the mem-

bers of the society whose annual subscriptions have been paid, together with a certified statement of the year's accounts and report as presented to the annual meeting, shall be forwarded by the President or Secretary of each Society to the Secretary of the Board not later than the *thirty-first day of December* in each year; and Societies failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit their claim to any share of the Provincial allowance to Societies for the year then ended.

If the officers and directors of the agricultural society of any county, or part of a county, consider that any other system might advantageously be submitted for that of shows, and that the sum allotted to such societies might be better applied to the purchase of *thorough-bred* stock, or to any other purpose for the improvement of agriculture,—in such case they may so apply the said sum, provided notice thereof has been given to the Board of Agriculture, and its approval of such appropriation obtained.

It may here be added that the Board regard the purchase and keeping of suitable *thorough-bred registered* stock as a very important function of these societies, and as, in many cases, the most desirable purpose to which their funds may be applied.

Societies are cautioned against expending their means in GRADE STOCK, which the Board feel should be discouraged.

It is the duty of the officers of every Agricultural Society, immediately after their election at the annual meeting in December, to nominate a person suitable for appointment to the Central Board, and the secretary of every society shall forthwith transmit to the Secretary of the Central Board the name and address of the person so nominated.

The Governor in Council shall select six from among the persons so nominated to be the members of the Central Board, one being chosen from each of the districts specified in Schedule B, and the preference being given, for each district, to the person nominated by the greatest number of societies. In case of an equality of votes for any number of the persons so nominated for any district, the Governor in Council shall determine who of the number shall be the member.

In case the officers of the Agricultural Societies shall neglect or refuse to nominate any person for appointment to the Central Board, or if the Secretaries of the Societies shall transmit no such name and address, the Governor in Council shall appoint a member of such Central Board for such district.

All members of the Board shall retire annually on the thirty-first day of January, but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

When vacancies occur in the Board from other causes than the annual retirement of Members on the thirty-first day of January, the Governor in Council may at once appoint new members without reference to nominations by Societies.

SCHEDULE B AS AMENDED.

District No. 1 shall include the Counties of Halifax and Lunenburg.

District No. 2 shall include the Counties of King's, Annapolis and Queen's.

District No. 3 shall include the Counties of Digby, Shelburne and Yarmouth.

District No. 4 shall include the Counties of Hauts, Colchester and Cumberland.

District No. 5 shall include the Counties of Pictou, Antigonish, and Guysboro'.

District No. 6 shall include the Counties of Cape Breton, Richmond, Inverness, and Victoria.

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, 1876.

District No. 1, Colonel Laurie, *President*.

District No. 2, W. E. Starratt, Esq., Paradise.

District No. 3, Charles E. Brown, Esq., Yarmouth.

District No. 4, Israel Longworth, Esq., Truro.

District No. 5, David Matheson, Esq., Pictou.

District No. 6, John Ross, Esq., Boularderie.

Government Member, Hon. Robert Robertson.

THE continuous holding of Agricultural Exhibitions for twenty years in the City of Halifax has naturally brought about a reaction in favor of the Country in this Province, just as in Ontario the perambulating of Exhibitions for the same period has led to the proposal to centre them in future, for all time, in the city of Toronto. The long experiences of England and Scotland, as well as of the United States and Canada, afford abundant material upon which to form a judgment in this important matter, but we must defer a statement of considerations and conclusions until next month, merely announcing at present that a candid review of the whole facts available, leads to the belief that the system under which we are at present working, of giving the Exhibition each year to the locality best prepared for it, whether in town or country, is the most judicious. In the meantime let us call attention prominently to the essentially practical fact that there are at present only two Counties in the Province prepared for next year's Exhibition, viz., Colchester and King's. If any other County means to take action, there is no time to be lost, as the Board requires, for the reasons stated in another column, that all applications shall be sent in on or before 31st December.

THE *Colonial Farmer* of Fredericton, after drawing a fine picture of the agricultural energy and prospective prosperity of the rich alluvial plains of the St. John River in New Brunswick, breaks out as follows:—

"Where is the man whom the people of the river counties have entrusted with a representative position during the last dozen years who has done anything worth speaking of to develop the material resources of the Province? Where is he who in the Legislature has ever given the people any reason to think he knew what sort of a country he lived in?"

WE are glad to hear that Mr. C. P. Blanchard's imported Ayrshire Cow "Blyth," had a heifer calf shortly after her return from the Kentville Provincial Exhibition, and the first prize heifer "Beauty" had a bull calf. Both calves are after "Bismarck" and are very handsome.

AMONG the exhibits shown at the Liverpool Exhibition lately, perhaps none, from a purely practical point of view, were so deserving as the specimens of grain raised at Caledonia by David Caffrey, Esq. They would certainly seem to answer in the affirmative the question as to whether the soil and climate of Queens County are well adapted to produce the cereal gramina. The winter rye weighed fifty-six pounds to the bushel; the winter wheat sixty pounds to the bushel, and the black oats forty-four pounds.

A bay Canadian mare, imported with several others consigned to Mr. Noakes, of Liverpool, and now owned by Mr. Farrel, near Chester, took first prize at the Birkenhead show in the jumping class. Her performance over water and hurdles against a dozen of the best English horses, several of them past prize winners, was something remarkable.

WE have received from the Meteorological office, Toronto, (G. T. Kingston, Supt.) the Sixth Annual Report of the Acting Superintendent, Mr. Carpmal. This document contains a mass of facts meriting a fuller notice than we can give at the present moment, but we shall endeavour to evolve from its closely packed tables of figures some information that may be of interest to our readers.

AN interesting Article on Pomology, by Charles E. Brown, Esq., Yarmouth, is postponed to next number.

THE Lindsay Central Exhibition on 2nd and 3rd of October, was a magnificent success. On the 23rd there were 25,000 people in the small town of Lindsay, which is attributed to the facilities given by the railways.

CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Committee Room, Provincial Exhibition }
Buildings, Kentville, King's County, }
3rd October, 1877. }

The Board met by adjournment from the preceding day. Present: Colonel Laurie, President; Hon. Robert Robertson, Commissioner of Works; David Matheson, Esq., Pictou; Israel Longworth, Esq., Truro; Charles E. Brown, Esq., Yarmouth; Colonel Starratt, Paradise; John Ross, Esq., Boularderie; Prof. Lawson, Secretary.

The Board directed their Secretary to apply to William Eaton, Esq., Secretary of the King's County Exhibition Committee for a statement of the amount of prizes actually awarded in the various classes of the prize list.

Several matters were brought before the Board for consideration, but it was agreed to defer any decisions upon them. The Board accordingly adjourned to the following morning at ten o'clock, when the applications of new societies and other business would be taken up.

Committee Room, Exhibition Buildings, }
4th October, 1877. }

Present: Colonel Laurie, President; David Matheson, Esq., Pictou; John Ross, Esq., Boularderie; Hon. R. Robertson, Commissioner of Works; Colonel Starratt, Paradise; Israel Longworth, Esq., Truro; Prof. Lawson, Secretary.

The President read a letter which he had received from Charles Byrne, Esq., F. V. M. S., Veterinary Surgeon, presently residing at No. 7 North Park street, Halifax. Some conversation ensued as to the importance of having a properly qualified Veterinarian resident in the Province, and proposals that had been brought before the Board in former years were referred to. The Secretary was directed to reply to Mr. Byrne, informing him that his letter was laid over for fuller consideration.

Mr. Ross laid before the Board the annual return of the North East Margaree Agricultural Society, showing a paid membership for 1877 of forty-seven members. The return was found to be satisfactory, as was also the return of the Middle River Agricultural Society, County Victoria.

A similar return of the Waugh's River Agricultural Society, County of Colchester, showing a paid-up membership of 43, was submitted by Mr. Longworth.

Colonel Starratt made an explanatory statement respecting a society formed some time ago in Clarence, County of Annapolis, which had, in former years, operated as a branch of the Paradise Society. The Secretary of the Board read the application of the Clarence Society, containing report of their meeting held

on 18th June, and schedule of members forty-one in number, certified at same time.

On motion of Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. Ross, the Clarence Society was recognized by the Board as organized under the Act.

The following letter (handed in by Mr. Ross) from Alexander Taylor, Esq., Secretary of the Baddeck Provincial Exhibition Committee, was read:—

To the Secretary of the Central Board of Agriculture, Halifax, N. S.

Sir,—On the subject of holding an Exhibition for the Province, at Baddeck, in 1878,—the Committee appointed here last winter would respectfully beg leave to bring to the notice of the Board that, since they had correspondence with the Central Board in March last, the prospects for successfully carrying out the arrangements for a creditable exhibition here on this Island are far from encouraging.

The Committee expected that the public generally, and the Agricultural Societies in particular, throughout the Island of Cape Breton, would have manifested a greater interest in the matter,—which want of interest is no doubt due in great measure to the general depression in trade existing for some time past.

In view of the foregoing, the Committee regret that they deem it their duty to state to the Agricultural Board that they do not think it would be feasible or advisable to hold the Exhibition here next year, and make this communication to the Board in order that such steps as they deem necessary may be taken, and some other section of the Province more suited under existing circumstances may be selected.

Very respectfully yours,
ALEX. TAYLOR, JR.,
Sec. to Committee.

Baddeck, C. B., Sept. 27th, 1877.

Mr. Longworth introduced to the Board the following gentlemen as a delegation from the County of Colchester, who desired to bring under the Board's notice a proposal for holding the Provincial Exhibition next year at Truro, viz:—Hugh Dickson, Esq., Onslow; John A. McCurdy, Esq., do; Robert F. Sutherland, Esq., Truro; John B. Fraser, Esq., Shubenacadie; Samuel H. Craig, Esq., Truro; Allan Loughhead, Esq., do.

The following letter was read from Major Blair, who was prevented attending the meeting:—

KENTVILLE, Oct. 4th, 1877.

To the Central Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN,—On behalf of the Colchester Exhibition Committee I most respectfully beg leave to request that the Provincial Exhibition of 1878 be located at Truro. We feel confident that with contemplated improvements in buildings and sheds, and a constant supply of water from the Truro water works, we can even make it a greater success than the present one now at Kentville. We will guarantee a prize list equal to if not over this year's list.

W. M. BLAIR, Chairman,
Colchester Exhibition Committee.

The President, after stating to the deputation that Major Blair's letter was a sufficient guarantee that the Colchester Committee were prepared to carry out the Exhibition, said it would be impossible for the Board to come to any decision at this meeting as to where next year's Exhibition would be held, as it was their desire to give the fullest opportunity to every locality in the Province to set forth its claims. However, the application of the Colchester Committee would be carefully considered with the rest.

The members of the Colchester deputation expressed their views, and thereafter withdrew.

Moved by Colonel Starratt, seconded by Mr. Matheson, and

Resolved, That in consequence of the necessity of giving early information to the public respecting the arrangements for the Provincial Exhibition, and in order to afford ample time for the careful preparation of the prize list, and the erection of necessary exhibition buildings, the Board require all applications from Local Committees, Societies, or other bodies willing to undertake the management of next year's Exhibition (1878) to be sent to the Secretary of the Board not later than 31st December, 1877.

The Secretary read communications from M. J. T. McNeil, Esq., River Bourgeoise, County Richmond, C. B., dated 16th May and 6th May, giving information respecting the formation of an Agricultural Society there under name of the Richmond Agricultural Society, consisting of 46 members, who had paid \$64.50, and of which the Rev. W. M. LeBlanc is President.

Moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Longworth, and

Resolved,—That the Richmond Agricultural Society be recognized as organized under the Act.

A code of regulations and bye-laws of the Richmond Agricultural Society was likewise submitted. The Secretary was directed to request the Society to modify these in some respects, in accordance with the requirements of the Agricultural Act. In reference to a point in financial management, the Secretary was instructed to afford the necessary information.

A statement from the Secretary of the Kentville Exhibition Committee, of prizes awarded was submitted, but, being incomplete, further information was asked for.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board resumed business in the afternoon. Present—Same members as during the morning session.

The Secretary read a statement from William Eaton, Esq., Secretary of the Provincial Exhibition Committee, being an estimate of the amount of prizes awarded as far as could be ascertained, the work of the judges not being completed.

The Board, finding the statement submitted to them to be merely an estimate,

could take no action upon it, and directed their Secretary to apply for the statement of prizes actually awarded, and to endeavor to obtain it as soon as practicable, in accordance with the previous resolution of the Board.

The application of the Argyle Agricultural Society, in the County of Guysborough, was submitted, along with Mr. Matheson's report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. Longworth, the Argyle Agricultural Society was recognized as organized under the Act for Encouragement of Agriculture.

Mr. Ross reported that, as requested by the Board at a former meeting, he had made a careful investigation of the affairs and working of the St. Ann's Agricultural Society in Victoria County, whose annual grant for 1876 had been withheld pending the investigation. There was an irregularity shown by an entry in the accounts: "paid members \$30." On its being explained to the officers that such payments were illegal, they promised to remedy the evil by requiring the money so paid to be refunded to the Society.

In view of the explanations given, the Board resolved that on receipt of an affidavit by the Treasurer of the Society of the repayment by members of the \$30 which they had received—the Society be allowed to draw its proportion of grant for 1876.

The Board passed a vote of thanks to the Exhibition Committee of King's County for their kindness in allowing the use of their Committee Rooms for the Board's meetings.

The Board then adjourned till to-morrow morning (5th) at ten o'clock.

Windsor and Annapolis Railway Station, }
Kentville, 5th October, 1877. }

Present:—Colonel Laurie, President; Hon. R. Robertson, I. Longworth, Esq., D. Matheson, Esq., John Ross, Esq., Colonel Starratt, Dr. Lawson, Secretary.

The Secretary of the Board presented the following statement of the amount of prizes actually awarded in the various classes as made up finally from the books of the Judges, and certified by William Eaton, Esq., Secretary of the Exhibition Committee:—

AMOUNT OF PRIZES AWARDED, 1877. Provincial Agricultural Exhibition, held at Kentville, King's Co., N. S.

Class 1, Horses, Section 1.....	\$50.00
" " " 2.....	30.00
" " " 3.....	62.00
" " " 4.....	62.00
" " " 5.....	43.00
" " " 6.....	43.00
" " " 7.....	24.00
" " " 8.....	40.00
" " " 9.....	43.00
" " " 10.....	43.00
	\$ 440.00
(Section 1 to 10 thoroughbreds.)	
" " " 11.....	\$43.00
" " " 12.....	60.00
" " " 13.....	43.00
Carried forward —	\$ 146 00

Brought forward.....	\$ 146 00
Class 1, (Section 1 to 10 thorough-brds.)	
" " 14.....	47.00
" " 15.....	30.00
" " 19.....	14.00
" " 29.....	30.00
" " 21.....	24.00
" " 22.....	14.00
" " 23.....	10.00
	315.00
Class 2, Cattle, section 1 to 36 thor-bredal,	1,000.00
" " 37.....	20.00
" " 38.....	20.00
" " 39.....	15.00
" " 40.....	5.00
" " 41.....	65.00
" " 42.....	62.00
" " 43.....	30.00
	205.00
Class 3, Sheep, section 1 to 19.....	280.00
Class 4, Swine, section 1 to 22.....	126.00
Class 5, Poultry, section 1 to 16.....	65.00
Class 6, Roots and Vegetables, sec. 1 to 56	151.50
Class 7, Grain and Field Seeds, Grain	
Manufactures, &c., section 1 to 40 ..	137.25
Class 8, Dairy Produce, section 1 to 4...	55.00
Class 9, Woollen Manufactures, Flax and	
Straw Goods, section 1 to 42.....	257.25
Class 10, Agricultural Implements, section	
1 to 41.....	204.00
Class 11, Fruits—Collections, sec. 1 to 22	122.00
" Fruits—Dozens, section 23 to 60	123.75
" " Fruits—Crabs, Pears, Plums,	
" " Grapes, Quinces, section 71 to 108...	100.00
Class 12, Ornamental Plants and Flowers,	
section 1 to 38.....	100.00
Class 2, Cattle, section 44 to 46, viz.,	
Grade Heifers and Calves.....	71.00
Class 2, Cattle, section 47 to 64, viz., Oxen	
Steers, and Special Grades.....	600.00
	\$4,335.75

E. & O. E.

WILLIAM EATON,
Secretary.

Kentville, Oct. 5, 1877.

Moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Matheson, and

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Board be authorized to pay over to the Exhibition Committee of King's County the amount of the Legislative grant for the Annual Provincial Exhibition of 1877, amounting to \$4,000.

The Board passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Innes, Manager of the W. & A. Railway, for kindly placing a room at the disposal of the Board for holding their meetings.

The Board then adjourned.

At the Hamilton, Ont., Fair on 3rd October, there were several splendid herds of Cattle,—one of Devons, another of Herefords and a third of Ayrshires, were probably among the very best in the country, as some of the animals in each herd had taken first prizes at the Provincial shows for two or three years past. There were some fine Durhams, but none remarkable for transcendent merit.

MANY of the Ontario Exhibitions this year suffered from wet days. The West Hastings Show, arranged for the 4th of October, was postponed till the following day, and then proved a failure, although there were 1500 entries and a Provincial cheese competition of 125 entries from the leading factories of the Dominion. Grand result of the cheese decisions: dissatisfaction.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

GOVERNOR ARCHIBALD'S ADDRESS.

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

A curious idea seems to have prevailed in this Province as to the place where Provincial Agricultural Exhibitions should be held. Up to 1876 all took place at Halifax. It was assumed they could be held nowhere else with any chance of success, and on four several occasions from 1854 to 1874 with an average recess of 5 years, that idea was acted on. Last year, for the first time, there was what our friends to the south of us call "a new departure." The Exhibition held at Truro was the first practical protest against the old doctrine; it was a most effective one, and here comes another which gives the "coup de grace" to the already tottering notion.

In fact the condition of things is entirely changed of late years. In the early history of the country, most of the intelligence and

all the wealth was confined to Halifax. There the first impulse was given to agricultural progress. There John Young, many years ago, struck the note of improvement. He was powerfully aided by the then Lieutenant Governor, Lord Dalhousie. It soon became the fashion among the rich people of the city to affect to be farmers. Many of these dilettante farmers on a small scale, notwithstanding the unfavorable soil and climate of the Peninsula, contributed much of what was shown in the exhibitions of 1853 and 1854.

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

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

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

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

There are one or two salient points only on which I would venture to touch. It would seem that at the great exhibition of 1864, when, to give a character and elevation to the enterprise, the exhibition was held within the Provincial Building and grounds at Halifax, there was a desire to collect the best samples of produce and of stock. Dr. Forrester was the guiding spirit of the hour and devoted to the taste all the energy which distinguished that able and excellent man. With all the efforts he could use, there could not be found, for exhibition on the occasion a single specimen of thoroughbred stock. This was only

23 years ago. Gradually one after another was introduced. They increased and multiplied, and at this moment I understand there are scattered over this Province some 350 of these animals, with registered pedigrees. If this rate of progress continues (and you will see it is a geometrical rate, it is the rate of the horse shoe nail of the school books) in a very few years fine cattle will be the rule and not the exception. Men will no longer waste their time and labor and fodder, tending and feeding cattle which can never yield satisfactory returns, but will rear animals, that as milkers or butter makers, or beef producers, will at the same cost yield a much increased return. At the present moment, the milk, butter, and cheese produced by 50,000 farmers in Nova Scotia is something very considerable. Add to it the amount of butchers' meat annually consumed in the province, and it is easy to see what a large sum would be added to the annual value of the productions of the country by a change which would, at no cost, make a very considerable increase in the quantity and quality of each of these articles.

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

But it is not necessary to draw on the imagination for a picture of the future. The present condition of agriculture, particularly in the older and more advanced counties, is such as we need not be ashamed of. Contrasted with what it was a few years ago, we may well be proud of it. If we have made great advances, if the interest in agriculture already created, gives us assurance of a still steady advance onward, we owe it largely to the influence of such exhibitions as these.

It would be difficult to measure the good they have already done, and if farmers are now proud of their calling—if they feel that they are now engaged in a pursuit, as dignified as it is attractive—if they find they are no longer the Helots of modern life—the hewers of wood and drawers of water—if they consider themselves and are considered by others, to be elevated to rank—to be what Lord Beaconsfield calls a "territorial democracy," they are largely indebted for this improved position to the better views which exhibitions like this have created and diffused. You farmers therefore owe it to your order to do all you can to encourage them. Your presence here in such large number today shows you are not insensible of this duty, and affords the only reward which is sought by those gentlemen who have devoted their energies to this work. It gives me great pleasure again to congratulate them in the success which crowns their labors to-day.

COL. LAURIE'S ADDRESS.

The late large shipments of cattle from Canada to England have, to a large extent, dispelled the idea that the Dominion is a region of perpetual snow and ice, devoted to sleighing and skating, and it is now recognized as a great farming country. With their attention now turned to Canada, numberless persons are seeking, in every direction, the fullest information as to the price of land, the best locality in which to settle, and other knowledge it is important they should obtain before making such a thoroughly fresh start in life.

On my recent visit to England, as soon as it was known I was from Canada, I became a sort of enquiry and intelligence office; and a good deal of my time was thus taken up in answering enquiries and furnishing information.

Of course, all who go from the Lower Provinces patriotically style themselves Canadians, but to most people in England Canada still means the two Upper Provinces; and I could almost always discern in my enquiries a feeling of disappointment when, in reply to their question how far I lived from Toronto, I replied that Nova Scotia, where I came from, was more than a thousand miles away. It was of little use to assure them that we also had a grand farming country; that our seasons were less extreme; our summers cooler; our winters milder; they had heard of New Zealand and was not that place and Nova Scotia almost, if not quite identical? To Ontario and the Eastern townships most would go, and if they were prejudiced against Nova Scotia, it was at any rate a good that they should come to Canada, so I made a point of giving all such every encouragement.

I so well recollect, years ago, during my early official tours through the province, meeting a very intelligent and energetic gentleman from the United States who had taken up his residence in Nova Scotia, and here I may remark that most United States citizens who do come amongst us are energetic and intelligent; they cannot all be so, and therefore I appropriate the fact of those coming here being possessed of those qualities as a compliment to our people, as showing that none but keen-witted strangers could hope to make money here; however, be the explanation what it may, my friend in discussing the prospects of our farming here, and he lived in one of the best agricultural districts of the Province, gave it as his opinion that there was only one way in which a farmer could make a living here, by selling all his produce that he could sell and living on the rest. I demurred to this view then, and as I am generally inclined to back my opinions, tried my own hand at farming, and from my own experience am quite satisfied my Massachusetts friend's views were not correct. But really in talking of emigration in England, I found that the success of those who had gone out poor, made money, and returned wealthy, had turned the heads of many intending emigrants. To my remark that farming out here would give them a good living, they answered that so many emigrated now-a-days to make a living; this is a bubble that must burst before the mass can be persuaded that it is only given to a few to make fortunes and that most must be content with making a living.

And yet these diverse views thus expressed afford great food for thought.

On looking over the past history of agriculture of this Province, in spite of all that Agricola and those who followed in his lead have done, farming has not been taken up as a regular profession in Nova Scotia. Around the heads of the bays, and along the rivers where the earliest settlers congregated, the exceptional advantages offered by the dyke lands and intervals have enabled a few to live by farming alone; but these advantages are obtainable by comparatively few, when the total acreage of the Province and its true farming capabilities are considered. When I first commenced farming I was warned that I must get hold of some dyke land; that it was out of the question to farm in Nova Scotia without marsh, and I am inclined to think that according to the system still pursued my advisers were right, but vast as appears to an on-looker, the expanse of the valuable Grand Pre' and Tantremer marshes, and the less pretentious but equally valuable reclaimed dyke lands around Windsor and Truro, we must recollect that these are all occupied and that as other countries find it both practicable and profitable to farm without dyke lands, our upland farmers, if we will but adopt their system to our opportunities we do the same. But in our upland districts the land has, as a rule, been mainly cultivated by those who, to a large extent, depend on other employment for a living, men who followed lumbering or worked amongst their neighbours as mechanics; or, who having from other sources obtained a small income to meet their cash-outlay, eked out their living by working the ground at odd times and so raising some sort of crops to help the housekeeping. These, although farmers in name, could scarcely be called professional farmers; they hired no labor, simply depending on the help of their children; having but small means they were unable to purchase labor-saving tools; everything thus raised by manual labor was produced in the most expensive way, and being produced on a small scale, any overplus cost more than its value in being taken to market.

Our more intelligent farmers in the advanced districts, having the special advantages of the dyke or interval lands, trust very largely to the hay raised on these, which, thanks to their peculiarly fertile properties, go on giving good crops of hay from year to year without requiring any manure to restore the nutriment taken from them by successive crops. Our less advanced farmers not unnaturally copy the system pursued in the so-called best farming districts, and the land is laid down to hay, which is depended on as the sole winter food for cattle. The hay has come to be looked upon as the mainstay of farming here, and the quantity of hay cut on a farm is quoted as the standard of comparison.

Macaulay in describing the state of agriculture, in England, at the close of the seventeenth century, says:—"The rotation of crops was very imperfectly understood, it was known, indeed, that some vegetables lately introduced, particularly the turnip, afforded excellent nutriment in winter to sheep and oxen, but it was not yet the practice to feed cattle in this manner. It was, therefore, by no means easy to keep them alive during the season when the grass was scanty. They were killed and salted in great numbers at the beginning of the cold weather, and during several months, even the gentry tasted

scarcely any animal food except game and river fish, which were consequently much more important articles in housekeeping than at present, and about the beginning of November families laid in their stock of salt provisions, then called Martinmas beef."

To any one who has visited the upland districts of our Province the description thus given applies with too much truth even in the present day.

I would not be understood as attacking the system pursued by the dyke-land farmers; the temptation to depend on grass so largely is very great; the land yields the crop freely, the labor required, especially in these days of machinery, is very small; the outlay, therefore, is next to nothing; the afterfeed is good and cattle are thus brought forward for the winter very economically; it is a style of farming very suitable to the yeoman farmer who owns his land, works it with his own hands, and, being satisfied with a moderate return, prefers leisure to hard work; but I am satisfied that it is not a system that can be advantageously copied in the upland districts.

Upland, if laid down to hay, must be regularly manured; the produce of about twelve acres of hay when fed to cattle will furnish manure enough to top-dress an acre of grass land; that is to say, grass land depending on itself for support can be manured only in every twelve years; every farmer knows that, under such conditions, the land will soon run out.

To maintain the land in good heart, it must be top-dressed at least every third year; manure must therefore be obtained from some other source, and to purchase twenty tons of manure, haul it to the land and spread it, will cost in most localities nearly \$2 per ton, or \$40 for the manuring; add to this the charges for fencing, taxes, labor in harrowing, picking and rolling the grass-land as well as the mowing and carrying the hay, at least \$5 per acre yearly will be laid out, making, with interest on cost of manuring, \$60 per acre, to be spread over three years; balance against this the average yield of 1½ tons per acre, worth in the barn \$12 per ton, and we find the cost of grass land per acre will be about \$20, whilst the return is about \$18, a loss of \$2 per acre, which certainly will not pay the farmer for his capital outlay in land and buildings, nor give him any return beyond the mere daily wages.

Again, whilst recognizing that hay will certainly do more than keep our cattle alive through winter, and that the animals will even gain a good deal, still it is pretty well known that good beef cannot be made on hay alone; roots and grain must also be given; but where hay is fed it must, after all, form the mass of the food, and a full-sized ox will consume at least three tons of hay during a winter, that is to say, will consume \$36 worth of hay, in addition to the value of the roots and grain, worth, at the lowest calculation, \$15 additional; it will take very careful feeding to put \$50 value on to the ox during the winter, and allowance must be made for the cost of attendance, housing, risk of loss, &c., as well as interest on first cost.

I therefore think that an upland hay farm is an unprofitable affair, and that we have followed a wrong course in devoting so much of our land to hay culture. I have always believed and urged on our farmers that they should devote their energies to stock rather than grain growing, and I still hold to that view, but to do this successfully they must

raise and feed roots on a much larger scale than heretofore, and to raise roots means to expend a much larger amount on labor than our old style of farming required; all this labor must be paid for; some crop must therefore be raised that can be converted into cash to meet this outlay, whilst at the same time a cheaper food than hay is required, which will give body and bulk to the roots and grains fed to the cattle. I can find no other solution to this problem than to grow grain, the grain itself turned into money, and the straw cut and steamed, and mixed with the richer food, given to the stock. Our present system, or the want of it, offers no inducement to the capitalist to invest money in farming, there is no cash return commensurate with the outlay; by adopting a regular rotation such as we find in the old country, our upland farmers will require a large capital, but by making a business of farming they will, I feel sure, obtain a larger return. We find the farmers of Ontario are able, with the disadvantage of a warmer, drier summer, which must tell against their pasturage, to raise, feed and sell beef which can be shipped to our market and sold below the price at which we can afford to sell. I believe it is to a large extent because we have continued making beef from hay, whilst they have long since practiced feeding the straw; from their climate they have the advantage in growing grain, we in raising cattle. We must not be left behind in the race but must find out the weak points in our system and must amend them, and I am now free to confess that to raise stock profitably we must grow grain, just as years ago Mr. Mechi, of Tiptree Hall (the celebrated razor man, who went into farming and taught English farmers a great deal about their own business) told me that whilst he trusted entirely to grain as his paying crop he had to keep cattle to maintain the fertility of his farm and enable him to raise the grain. With us I believe the opposite system to be necessary; we must have the grain to bring on the cattle, and to farm profitably I hardly see how we can feed the one without raising the other; holding these views, at which I have not arrived without much thought, and somewhat of a departure from my pre-conceived views, I am especially glad to see that the subject for discussion at the general meeting to-morrow evening is "grain growing." There is yet one point on which I may remark; it is often asked why Nova Scotia does not take her share in the export of live cattle to England, which has already attained such extensive proportions, and it is asked are there no live men amongst us to take hold of this, I have already given as a very strong reason that we do not make our meat as cheaply as is done in Ontario, and this, I trust, we shall soon alter; but there is a still better opening which I still hope may be taken advantage of when our produce justifies it.

Halifax has a naval yard at which supplies for H. M.'s ships of war are stored, and amongst other supplies are large quantities of salt beef, killed, cured and barrelled in England and sent out for use. As long ago as the time when Sir James Hloppe was in command on this station, I brought to notice how much more economical it would be if the beef so used were purchased, killed, pickled, and barrelled here; but we might go further still; there really seems no reason why the whole of the salt beef for the navy should not be prepared at Halifax instead of

at Deptford; it would be a great economy to the Government and a great advantage to our farmers and the community, a certain cash sale for the stock, as well as employment given to additional hands in preparing the meat. At the time I made the representation the supply of first class beef did not justify the matter being pressed too strongly, but I was told it should receive consideration, and meantime our farmers have so much improved their stock, a glance round the yard to-day justifies me in saying this, that I am in hopes we may soon be able to bring the scheme again to notice, with more satisfactory results.

Within the last few years a great change on the subject of farming has come over the community; but a few short years since every young farmer who could possibly scrape a few dollars together abandoned farming and sought other pursuits; and I can hardly call to mind an instance in which a farmer's son, who had received a liberal education, returned to the farm. Now we find not merely these, but the sons of merchants and professional men, after having received a thorough education, taking to farming as a profession. Agriculture must benefit by recruiting from this class young men who have been taught to think and to reason, and to study cause and effect.

That young men should think better of farming is a good sign, but it is not good for man to dwell alone, and unless a man can find a wife in and from the same social scale in which he himself has been accustomed to move, his home will not be a happy one. An English friend of mine, who had taken to farming, in conversation on this subject with me said: "The girls in this country do not believe in farming, and you know our views on the subject of dry goods." I can only hope that the girls are acquiring a better view of life in the country and farming, and that they will smile on, instead of discourage, our young men who have a taste for agriculture.

We all rate England as a very fine agricultural country, and yet Macaulay tells us in the same summary from which I have already quoted, that within the last century between six and seven millions of acres have been enclosed and improved under legislative sanction, whilst probably at least as much then owned by private individuals has been equally improved. Surely then there is hope for us; when once we have started on the road to improvement it is almost certain that, as everything moves more rapidly now than it did a century ago, our progress will be still more rapid than that quoted, and although we may not see it, our grandchildren will be able to say what Macaulay said of England, that since our time our Province has been turned from a wild into a garden.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S ADDRESS.

Sir William Young addressed the assemblage at considerable length, concluding as follows:—But the highest aim and the noblest ambition of the friends of agriculture is to attract to it more of the affections and regard of our young men. It is the intellect of a country that draws forth its capabilities. We cannot trace the slow progress, it may be through countless ages, of the wild parent stocks of the plants which fill and adorn our fields and gardens. This is certain, that it is

the industry and skill of man that have improved and modified them into their present usefulness and beauty. Where the intelligence is wanting, there the progress has never commenced, or, if commenced, is arrested. There are no finer regions on the face of the earth, as their present products abundantly shew, than Australia and the Cape of Good Hope, but neither these nor any other regions in their native state, held by unlettered and savage races, have afforded a single plant worthy of culture. But the moment educated men appear upon the scene all is changed. Several of the most wondrous plants which clothe the wide plains of LaPlatte have been introduced from Europe, and there are now plants of American origin ranging in India from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. Mind, then, acting upon matter is the very life of the farmer. There are in nature a thousand secrets yet unknown, which can only be appreciated and understood by a cultivated mind. We are as yet only on the margin of the great ocean of discovery, and who can tell what wonders it may reveal. Steam itself, with all the appliances it has lent to modern agriculture, may be one of these days superseded by a more economical and more powerful force. What strange expedients and contrivances of nature have not modern science detected. Insectivorous birds are found to be among the best allies of the farmer. The moths and butterflies that some supposed to be the mere toys and ornaments of nature, act an important part in the dissemination of pollen, and the red clover could not flourish without the long proboscis of the humble-bee which reaches the nectar of the cup. How mean the prejudice which ranks among the vulgar and the low pursuits the profession that deals with such inquiries. Not less unworthy the prejudice that deems the manual labor of the farmer undignified or degrading. On this side the Atlantic, at all events, let us recognize the healthiness, the independence and the dignity of work. And why, I would ask, is any one kind of honest work to be held in worse esteem than another? Is the young fellow swinging the sythe amid the fragrant grass, or turning up the rich soil into furrows, less genteel when he is handling the plough than if he were handling a yard-stick behind the counter, or even flourishing a grey goose-quill in a country dealer's store or a lawyer's office. All the professions—the learned professions, as they are called—are overcrowded all over America. But the farmer's is not, and never can be so, while our population is doubling every twenty-five years, and there is a ready market for all we can produce. My earnest advice, then, to a young man who has health and strength, and a fair education, such as our institutions now afford, would be to avoid both law and medicine, since no trade is more precarious than either, and to betake himself to the invigorating and ennobling study and pursuit of agriculture. Let him learn to do everything about a farm with his own hands and do it well. If he has a fair start in life through his own earnings, or with the help of his friends at an early age, he may have his own comfortable home or cottage, surrounded by his own land and free of debt.

But there is still a want; for what is a farmer without a wife? If he is happy enough to win the affections of some rosy-cheeked and blooming girl—a goddess in his eyes—to embark with him in the voyage of life and to share his labors and his fortunes—if he has

learned the great lesson that there must be mutual forbearance as well as mutual love—that though the wife has promised to love, honor and obey him, he must not be too exacting nor the wife expected to be too obedient, then there will settle upon his house the sunshine of domestic peace and a pure affection, and our young Nova Scotia farmer need envy no other on the face of the earth.

At the close of Sir William Young's speech His Honor the Lieutenant Governor formally declared the Exhibition open.

CLOSING CEREMONIES.

C. F. Eaton, Esq., President of the Exhibition Committee, introduced Dr. C. C. Hamilton, M. D., who had been delegated to speak for the Committee.

Dr. Hamilton said that after a week's hard work, bodily exertion and mental anxiety, it was scarcely to be expected that he should be able to make a long speech. He need not repeat the principle of exhibitions—that was a settled fact; the crowning exhibition was that of Philadelphia, where, he was glad to see, Great Britain and her colonies occupied a prominent position. The late John Young was the first to suggest the holding of exhibitions in this Province; there was one at Kentville. County exhibitions followed, and there was in 1844 one here. Since that day other exhibitions had taken place and improvements had been made in the mode of holding them. Colchester had the Provincial Exhibition last year, and this year King's obtained it. Comparisons were odious, of course, but he might say that the building here was better adapted to its purpose than that of Truro. He then retold the history of the negotiations which ended in Kentville being chosen as the site. Dwelling shortly on the difficulties which had to be met and overcome in working the exhibition, he hoped those who had anything to complain of would bear in mind that it was impossible to please everybody.

HON. P. C. HILL'S CLOSING ADDRESS.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary then delivered the closing address. He began by stating it has sometimes been said that the nation which has no history is happy. This, however, cannot be predicated of the old Province of Acadia, or of that portion of it which now constitutes the Province of Nova Scotia. There is no more interesting and eventful history, for the comparatively short period which it covers, than that of our own land. The allegiance of the inhabitants has been claimed sometimes by the French crown, sometimes by the English crown, and sometimes by both together; and the struggle for the supremacy was marked by as many romantic incidents as are comprised in the history of any country for the same period of time. And, above all, the classic hills and plains which border on the Basin of Minas possess a pre-eminent

interest wholly apart from the intrinsic interests of the events which transpired here. Longfellow has cast a halo of attraction over them, which, so long as admiration for genius shall exist, will never fade; he has done for these scenes what Scott has done for the mountains and glens of Scotland. The great events which illustrate Scottish history and their localities were well known before Scott's time; but after the glamour of his genius had descended upon them, men hastened in thousands, and to this day hasten, to see the spot, consecrated, not so much by the great occurrences which there took place, as to gaze upon scenes which Scott had immortalized by his wonderful descriptions. And so the illusion of Longfellow has come down upon these lovely scenes. We have come to believe in the loves and sorrows of Evangeline just as if they once had really been. In fact we can no more banish her figure from this region than we can banish the image of Anne Boylen and her unhappy fate from the Tower of London. Indeed, it is almost impossible to free ourselves from the impression of reality created by men of genius in every land and region. He remembered some years ago reading a book which described the travels of the author in Spain in the footsteps of Don Quixote, just as though he had been an actual parsonage in history—he dwelt with delight on the various scenes through which the knight was supposed to have passed, with all the unction of reality; he described the plain where his hero charged the flocks of sheep which he took for armies ranged under the banners of their chieftains, and the road where he found Mambrino's helmet, just as if these fictions of the brain of Cervantes had been historical truths; we cannot dispel these pleasing illusions if we would. He (Mr. H.) almost felt as if he had himself known some of the creations of genius; old Falstaff was purely the creation of Shakespeare, and Dougald Dalgetty was the creation of Sir Walter Scott, but they are just as real to him as George the Fourth or Bear Brummel, and so long as time shall last you will have the halo resting on these fair scenes, which Longfellow has shed upon them, apart from the tragic interest of the events themselves. But history is not composed of the romantic events in the life of a nation only. Its every-day life, its progress in arts, science, commerce and agriculture, all go to make it up. The smallest events find their place, and go to swell the great volume which we call history, and which we all are making every day. It would not seem to be a very important event to tell you of a shower of rain; and yet a shower which fell in Kentville about thirty years ago has become an event of great importance in science, and an imperishable record of it has been preserved.

It so happened that the eminent geologist, Sir Charles Lyell, was here, and, observing the indentions, or pitted marks, produced by the drops of rain on the mud of the river, instantly saw the light which this appearance threw upon a controverted question in geology; he took up a slab of the mud; had it baked, and it is now preserved in the British Museum, an imperishable record of the shower of thirty years ago. If a passing shower can thus become a subject worthy of perpetuating, surely a gathering like this which illustrates the actual condition of a living generation is equally worthy of being noticed and recorded. It may be said that this covers only one aspect of the condition of the people; but it is a most important aspect. He held that agriculture is the basis of all civilization. It is the very first step out of barbarism. We never read of a tribe of savages who are agriculturists; the Indians of this continent, and the Aborigines of the South Sea Islands never cultivated the soil. As agriculture advances civilization marches along with equal step. It is a most remarkable fact that England at this moment is the first agricultural country of the world. We all know her position in arts, and manufactures, and commerce. London rules the monetary world, and England supplies half the globe with her manufactures; but with all this, and notwithstanding her limited area, she still stands foremost in the value of her agricultural products. The annual value of those products in a fair average year amounts, as appears by the statistical records, to the almost fabulous sum of three hundred millions sterling, which is double the value of all the textile fabrics produced in her looms and mills, three times the value of the produce of her forges and foundries, and four or five times the value of the production of her mines. It is true that in the raising of wheat the United States, Russia, and France exceed her; that both Russia and the United States possess larger herds of cattle and horses; but this is owing to the almost boundless extent of the prairies of America and the steppes of Europe. But the value of the animals enters largely into the sum of the gross value. The horses and cattle and sheep of England are, confessedly, the best in the world, and this is chiefly owing to the careful breeding of the animals, and the liberal expenditure of capital. If these results have flowed from the application of brain and muscle to agriculture in England, why should we not follow in the path thus marked out for us? We have the same blood which flows in the veins of the Anglo-Saxon race, and which in them produced such marvellous results. Surely we are capable of learning the lessons which they have learned with such signal success in the application of science to the

culture of the soil, and the production of increased and increasing returns from our fields. It would scarcely be becoming in him to speak to practical agriculturists of the application of these principles and the development of the resources of the soil, but he might recall to their recollection the advice given by Colonel Laurie in his address on the opening of the exhibition, which in brief meant that we must avail ourselves of all the aids to be derived from modern science and untiring toil in this important department of a nation's progress. Concisely, the secret of advancement lies in his view in a more or less modified form, of "High Farming." Of the details of this theory he was unable to speak, but he believed he would not be far from the truth if he urged for example the cultivation of roots and grains so strongly urged by Colonel Laurie. He could remember hearing the late Dr. Forrester, at a public meeting in Halifax, so long ago as when Sir Gaspard Le Marchant was Governor, make a statement which sounded like a paradox, and almost produced a smile in his audience, that Scotland owed her wonderful progress in agricultural wealth to the turnip. But there was a germ of solid truth in the statement which only caused surprise from its concise brevity; and it will be found that he and Colonel Laurie have both, in effect, been advocating the same mode of promoting the wealth and progress of the country. He (Mr. H.) doubted not that those who live to witness another exhibition in this noble building ten years hence will see a marked advance in every thing connected with this branch of our Provincial resources.

The band having played a short piece, Hon. P. C. Hill declared the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition of 1877 closed.

COLCHESTER COUNTY EXHIBITION.

CLOSING ADDRESS BY I. LONGWORTH, ESQ.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

After your tiresome tramp up Wimburn Hill yesterday you were greeted with a real Highland welcome from our worthy townsman, Governor Archibald, to whom the managing committee are under great obligations for the fine opening given to this Exhibition. As a member of the committee, allow me to say that we all regret that the onerous duty of asking you to depart from the scenes of rural beauty, wealth and contentment, that have delighted our eyes, feasted our imaginations, and held us spell-bound for two days, could not have been imposed upon one as well qualified as his Honor to do justice to the occasion.

After the careful examination of the various animals and articles that have met your view on every side in gorgeous panoramic array, you no doubt have formed in your own minds a more correct estimate than I can give you of the undertaking that has

afforded so many striking examples of the skill, the genius, and the enterprise, of the farmers and mechanics of this fine county, and of those sections of the Province whose husbandmen and artisans so generously came forward with their exhibits and placed them in friendly competition with the productions of Colchester, a rivalry worthy of the highest commendation, and which, apart from the money prizes obtained by the few, has furnished invaluable lessons to all.

Regarding this Exhibition as a splendid illustration of the results of labors put forth in the cause of agriculture since the settlement of this county, by the Governors of Nova Scotia, by the old Council of twelve, by the Legislature of the Province, by men of science and culture, by the Board of Agriculture, and by the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia, and the Eastern Counties Fruit Growers Association; the time seems opportune for noticing some of the events that have occurred during the last century, to place the agriculture of the county in the gratifying position it holds to-day.

Though Colchester had some fine dyke lands reclaimed from the Bay of Fundy by the French Acadians, whose agricultural labours had also reduced to some state of cultivation several large tracts of interval land skirting on the river running into the Bay, the first English settlers did not find the county a bed of roses. Their mode of farming was of the most primitive character. They tilled the land neither for pleasure nor for profit, but to ensure their existence until they gained a foothold in the country. Many of these men were genuine "settlers," who came to the Province to cultivate the land and to possess it for themselves and their descendants, whose names in numerous instances have come down to us through the century by scores and by hundreds, and whose history from this standpoint recalls to mind the beautiful lines of Whittier:—

"I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be—
The first low wash of waves where soon
Shall roll a human sea."

A recital of some of the hardships endured by the early settlers in forming the settlements in this county, will give a good idea of the want of system in the farming of their day, the worthless implements they were obliged to use, and the adverse circumstances under which they incessantly labored; in striking contrast to the style of farming now in general use, and the useful implements and great advantages at present within the reach of every farmer—a heritage of our young men cannot prize too highly, and should remain in the Province to enjoy, where, with energy, skill and prudence, they can mount the highest wave of agricultural prosperity, rather than emigrate and like their ancestors, have to put up with the buffetings of "the best low wash of waves in a new country."

When you are informed that during the first years of the history of Truro and Onslow the settlers were assisted by Government with provisions and seed for planting; that some of them were in the most destitute circumstances, and were obliged for their subsistence to dig and eat their seed potatoes after planting; that in one or two cases death from starvation actually occurred; and when I tell you that Lousia Thompson, of Onslow, wife of William Hamilton, one of the first settlers in Brookfield, on one occasion was for six months in that settlement without seeing

the face of a woman, except her own reflected from the first looking-glass or a tub of clear spring water; and when I inform you that your ancestors found no roads nor bridges, and had to drag over the ground, or carry upon their backs, their provisions and supplies of all kinds, through trackless forests; or, to places like Lower Stewiacke, in boats by the bays and rivers—that on one occasion Adam Dickey and others returned there from Truro by water with their winter's supply of flour; it was on a fall night their boat reached the bank of the Stewiacke river; the river was full of ice, all but closed; the party left the boat on the bank, as they thought, for the night; in the morning they found it had fallen into a deep part of the river, and was not recovered till spring, when it was found that the water had only penetrated it a little way, and the most of the contents was fit for use; a discovery which, in those early days of trial and privation, was considered a great blessing by Mr. Dickey and his family, who owned the flour; and when I come nearer to our own times, and add that Mrs McIntosh, one of the first settlers in Earltown, on account of her husband's illness, was obliged to haul two bushels of potatoes on a handsled through the snow, from Roger's Hill, a distance of twelve miles, and had her shins and ankles so much mangled by the crust on the snow that let her through at every step, that for miles her tracks were visible from the blood that oozed from her feet; and when I take you through these and other settlements of the country, where similar difficulties and hardships were experienced, and let you see the prosperous condition of the people, and numberless advantages they enjoy; which have produced the happy results that have brought us together, and from which we are so soon to separate, you can readily understand that the change that has taken place in the agricultural condition of the people of Colchester during one hundred years is of the most marked and striking character, and could not have been greater had some magician of agriculture waved his wand over our highly favored county.

It was not till after the admirable letters of Agricola had started a sound of Agriculture over the hills and valleys of Nova Scotia, the echo of which lingers till this day, that any movement of importance was made to advance the condition and promote the welfare of the farmers of Colchester. On the seventh day of October, 1818, the first agricultural Society in the county was organized in the Court House in this town, and was designated the "Colchester Agricultural Society." The officers elected by the society were—Hon. S. G. Archibald for president; Rev. Robert Douglas, of Onslow, vice do.; Edward Blanchard, of Truro, secretary; and a committee, consisting of Rev. Hugh Graham of Stewiacke, Rev. Wm. Blackwood of Halifax Road, James Flemming of Londonderry, and Thomas J. Brown of Onslow. These men have all passed away, but who can tell what part of the great success attending this exhibition is due to the labors of those who directed the operations of Colchester's first agricultural society, whose attention was called to the subject by the exertions of John Young, supported by the masterly eloquence of Colchester's most gifted son. Truly, in the agriculture of the county they are still alive.

This society did much important work for a number of years after its formation, when it ceased operations for awhile. It was re-suscitated 16th January, 1840, with a membership of 145. At this time much interest seems to have been taken in the cause of Agriculture by those who composed the society. They petitioned the legislature, then on the eve of sitting, on the subject. The petition is full of those feelings which should animate the farmer, and forcibly delineates the true spirit of agricultural legislation. While it deplored the want of unanimity and combination on the part of the farmers, in upholding their claims before the legislature, the petitioners earnestly solicited the House to aid and support them in rendering available the many advantages which the county of Colchester possessed, when submitted to the test of scientific improvements, which they felt satisfied the House had every disposition to encourage.

The petitioners were impressed with the conviction that something more than common-place exertions were necessary on their part; and on that of the legislature, to place agriculture, the most important branch of all our provincial resources, on that respectable footing to which from the capabilities of the soil, it is fully entitled.

The petitioners closed with a prayer to the House to confer privileges to guard against derangement in carrying on their operations, and a grant of a sum of money to enable the society to excite emulation, and to introduce such a system of cultivation as would test the numberless variety of means with which this county abounds for fertilizing the soil and enriching its possessors, and thereby remove the stigma which at that time but too justly attached to the name of "Farmer."

The petition was well received, and the society, through the Central Board of Agriculture, secured to the county £75 annually for four years. The society was thus enabled, together with its own resources, during those years, to furnish its members with new seeds of various kinds, to hold ploughing matches, improve the breeds of stock, hold exhibitions, introduce improved farming implements, and in many other respects conserve the agricultural interests of Colchester.

In 1845 and 1846 other agricultural societies were formed in the county, when the operations of this society became restricted and made it become more of local than general interest, though it must ever be regarded as the parent society, and as such was the mover in many important undertakings that proved of general advantage to agriculture in Colchester. From this time to the close of the society, it received only a portion of the original grant in common with the other societies, and the grant to the county was from time to time diminished, until the year 1859 no more than £30 was divided between this and three other societies. The former glory of the society, from this cause, would appear to have departed, for in the year 1850 the membership had dwindled down to 40.

However, on the 8th of October of that year (1850), the society held an exhibition in Truro, which did the cause of agriculture much benefit by exciting a healthy emulation among farmers, 57 of whom entered the lists for competition.

The old society struggled on for a few years more, when, about the year 1855, its condition was much improved, and a deeper inter-

est in the cause of agriculture was taken by the members, on the late Rev. Alexander Forrester, D. D., who had so much to do with the success of the Provincial Exhibition the year previous, at Halifax, consenting to become its president. Having been honored with the appointment of Secretary to this society under Doctor Forrester, during the years 1858 and 1859, I soon learned the force of a saying of the great Napoleon, "Give me an army of deers led by a lion, rather than an army of lions led by a deer." It is needless for me to tell you that Dr. Forrester devoted his great energies to the cause; that under his Presidency the membership of the society increased, and that exhibitions were held.

On the 13th October, 1857, the society held an agricultural exhibition in Truro, at which only 37 farmers competed, and among whom some £30 were distributed in prizes. This Exhibition passed off very creditably. The small number of competitors was attributed in some measure to the fact that few farmers outside of the townships of Truro or Onslow were exhibitors.

Another, and the last exhibition conducted by the first society, was held in Truro on the 13th day of October, 1859. The premium list amounted to £40, twenty-five of which was made up by private subscriptions and by entrance fees; the balance of £15 being the Provincial grant for the year to this and the New Annapolis Society, that society co-operating in the exhibition. Sixty-two competitors, fifty of whom were members of the first society, contended for the various prizes. In some respects the agriculture of the county showed to good advantage at this exhibition, but the working cattle and cows were reported as scarcely worthy of a place in a show yard; and, among twenty to thirty horses of various ages, there were none that would be looked upon as prime animals in the western counties. With the close of this exhibition the existence of the Colchester Agricultural Society may be said to have terminated, as it held no further exhibition, and its name shortly disappeared from the list of societies.

On the 12th March, 1866, a fresh impetus was given to the cause of Agriculture in Colchester upon the formation of the now well-known Onslow Agricultural Society, first presided over by John B. Dickie, Esq., and of which our worthy Chairman Major Blair has been President of late years. Had time permitted, it was my intention to notice the brilliant career of the Onslow Agricultural Society in conducting Exhibitions and advancing the cause in other ways; but I now have only time to allude to its great successes, as well as of those of the Tatamagouche, Shubenacadie, Stirling, Lower Stewiacke and Brookfield Agricultural Societies as harbingers of the glorious future that is in store for the farmers of Colchester, when they will enjoy to some extent at least the rural life of classic times.

Martial has left us a genial and graphic description of the sights and sounds which encountered a Roman proprietor as he stepped into his outer farm yard on some fine day towards the close of autumn. The tribula (thrashing machines) are hard at work. The vine-dresser passes him with a load of lato grapes. The meadows below the house are dotted with cattle, and their lowing alternates pleasantly with the cooing of the pigeons from the turrets. At his feet strut the whole

people of the poultry yard, as various in their voice as in their plumage—the goose, the peacock and flamingo, the partridge, the guinea hen, and the pheasant. And as the *vullicus* comes up with a lapful of acorns, he is followed by a crowd of importunate porkers. From the sheep-fold in his rear the master catches the bleating of the lambs separated from their mothers. Inside the house the children of the slaves are huddling over a good fire, while their elders are out in the woods and on the lake to replenish the fish pond and the thrush houses. Some neighbours from the town are taking a stroll in the garden; and presently a countryman approaches to pay his respects with something better than mere compliments. "Will his honor accept this fine piece of virgin honey-comb with this cone-shaped cheese from the pastures of Umbria?"—or perhaps a few couple of dornice, or a kid, or a brace of fat capons, constitute the humble offering, which is doubtless accepted with all graciousness, and perhaps, too, before the day is over, some buxom dark-eyed Phyllis comes tripping up to the "Hall" with a "basket" from the worthy couple, her parents. You cannot fail to be struck with the simplicity and kindness of this rural picture, written of a spot but a short distance from the voluptuous watering place of Baiae, and by one to whom none of the indulgencies and vices of that indulgent and vicious age were unknown. Let this picture do for an account of the good times exhibitions like the present are calculated to hasten.

It would be pleasing to refer to the magnitude and speak of the merits of this exhibition by way of contrast with those already noticed, but time forbids. Suffice it to say that we had a prize fund of some \$1,775, and 1,393 animals and articles entered for exhibition, competed for by 400 farmers and others, residents of this and other counties, the farmers of Colchester never having been afraid to open their competitions to the whole Province. Ladies and gentlemen, we thank you for the attendance with which you have honored this exhibition, and desire that you may return in safety to your homes, gratified with all you have seen, and more sensible than ever of the fact, that the prosperity and glory of our country are based upon the achievements of agriculture. I now leave you to carry away your thoughts of the interesting occasion that called us together, and while the ladies may talk as they please about none of the vegetables being able to ketch up with the tomatoes, and the men may say what they like about the horses making the exhibition, and the pumpkins, and of the superior workmanship of Craig's ploughs, and the rare beauty of Downs and Winton's assortment of pigeons and stuffed birds, Duncan's thirty varieties of self-grown apples, and of the splendid collections of flowers that Vick's special prizes have added to embellish the exhibition, to say nothing of the excellent collections of vegetables, luscious pears, plums, and grapes, and a choice variety of many other natural and manufactured productions that have increased the grandeur of the show; we can never forget Fraser's Durhams, Blanchard's Ayrshires, and Col. Laurie's Devons, and Oxley, Smith and Baker's first prize two year old, three year old and four year old steers from Cumberland County; Marsh's fat heifer from Earltown, and the fine cattle of Colchester generally, whose broad and generous faces were never

false to their owners, and in whose society a man like Daniel Webster could enjoy more real happiness than he ever realized in hearing the plaudits of his fellow-man, as his elegant words rang out in the Senate Chamber Hall of the great American Republic, and thousands of worshippers were following in his train. He knew that fame was but a breath, and had learned by bitter experience that the most devoted of his worshippers might desert and betray him; but that not one of these guiltless creatures would ever prove false to him.

Again thanking you for the handsome manner in which you turned out as exhibitors, judges and spectators, and made the Colchester Exhibition of 1877 the great success it has been, we leave you to follow the more important duties of life, until kind Providence may permit us to meet again under similar circumstances, but it is not likely we shall see a more interesting county Exhibition in Truro for some years to come than the one that is now a matter of Provincial history.

THE LIVERPOOL (QUEEN'S CO.) AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(From the *Liverpool Times*.)

The South Queen's Agricultural Exhibition was held on Wednesday afternoon, 10th October, under the most favorable circumstances. On Thursday the attendance of visitors was fully as large, if not larger, than on the preceding day, and assured its success in a financial point of view. The General Committee spared no efforts on their part to make the Exhibition attractive, and everything was arranged most satisfactorily for the convenience of the public as well as the exhibitors. In the Exhibition hall there were three tables, each 35 feet long, running lengthwise of the room, and divided off into spaces for the different articles, and one at the end of the hall, back of the platform, for the exhibition of fancy work, etc., contributed by the ladies. The floral decorations on the tables and other parts of the hall were splendid, and indicated a cultivated taste and a high degree of skill on the part of the ladies. On the centre table was a rich display of fruits of all kinds. Apples and pears were shown in great variety. The plums, melons and citrons were exceedingly good. Some fine bunches of grapes grown in the open air looked very tempting. There was a splendid display of tomatoes in clusters and separate. On the same table was a large quantity of roll butter, all of which looked very rich, and we imagine that the judges were puzzled to know how to award, as it seemed to us that there could possibly be no preference. Here could also be seen an excellent display of ears of corn and a great variety of beans. On the table to the left were vegetables, roots and articles of a like character. The exhibits on this table were excellent, and

equalled, if not surpassed in quality, the exhibits of the same nature at Kentville. Upon the table to the right was displayed a grand collection of cabbage, all of the heads being very large and full; several varieties of carrots and turnips; bunches of cauliflower; a good assortment of small squash, and at the end of the table was an excellent display of what should, and we hope will, before many years, be the staple product of our County—*grain*, comprising Spring and Winter wheat, barley, rye and oats. Specimens of wheat flour made from the same kind of grain as that exhibited was also shown, and competent judges pronounced it to be as good a *quality* as the best imported flour. Close to the wall, on settees, mammoth squashes and pumpkins were exhibited. Near the main entrance there was a hen-coop containing a pair of white Bramah fowls, weighing respectively 5½ and 8 lbs. A plough from the Liverpool foundry was on exhibition. This plough was a good sample of the excellent work turned out by them, and they are deserving of home patronage.

The platform was so crowded during the whole exhibition by ladies and gentlemen anxious to see the works of art and skill contributed by the ladies, that we are not able to do justice to the large and handsome display, and will have to rest content with simply stating that the articles in Berlin work were exceedingly handsome, the tidies were excellent, and the point lace exhibited was very fine both in design, texture and workmanship. The tatting was pronounced "beautiful." There was also on exhibition a very nice collection of butterflies. A handsomely carved bracket, of very pretty design, by a Bristol Boy, was greatly admired. A very pretty display of pressed flowers attracted considerable attention. On the same table was also exhibited some pieces of home made cloth, all of fine, smooth texture, and very strong and durable flannel, all wool; knitted drawers, guernsey frocks, white yarn, stockings, mittens, &c. Also an exhibit of honey in the comb and honey in jars. It looked very tempting, and proved to be of an excellent quality. Those who were inquisitive enough to look into the hive could see the bees moving in and out of the cells. A small quantity of bees wax, artistically made up into imitation of lemons was also exhibited.

The walls of the building were decorated with hooked mats of different kinds and patterns, some of them at a short distance bore a remarkable semblance to Brussels or tapestry, and all were very handsome. A few days previous to the opening of the Exhibition we received a letter from our old friend, Dr. W. H. Fraser, formerly of this town and now a practitioner in LaSalle, Illinois, containing greenbacks

to be given as prizes for the best loaf of wheat bread, corn bread, and the best apple pie. We passed the letter and money over to the Committee, and were pleased to find that notwithstanding the short notice, there was a good exhibition of home made bread and pies.

As we entered the hall on Thursday evening, and the full musical sounds from the piano on the platform came sweeping down through the grand array of fruits, flowers, and decorations, we fancied that we were in Niblo's gardens, amid the gay throng of sight-seers who nightly throng that popular place of amusement; but the mammoth pumpkins and squash to the right and the magnificent mangel wurtzels to the left soon destroyed the beautiful conception. At eight o'clock J. L. Hemeon, Esq., President of the Society, introduced Jason M. Mack, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Barrister-at-Law, &c., who had been invited by the Committee of management to deliver an address at the close of the Exhibition. As the learned gentleman stepped forward the large assembly became quiet, every head (including the cabbage) was turned towards the platform, all eyes, (not excepting those of the potatoes and beans) were fixed intently upon him, and all ears (including the corn) were ready to catch the words of wisdom that would fall from his lips. Mr. Mack being inspired by the scene before him at once began his interesting address as follows:—

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: those of you who may be familiar with the writings of Max Adler, will remember a story he tells of himself. He was invited upon one occasion, by the committee of a political party, to address a large public meeting in a neighboring town. He was, at that time, a novice in such matters, but like myself he was disposed to do the best he could, and after agonizing over his intended speech for a couple of nights, he worked up an oration that he thought would take. He introduced into it eight capital anecdotes, each one of which was safe to bring down the house, the last one, referring to a pointer dog owned by a certain Judge, being unusually funny.

The day came for the meeting: Max, on arriving at the place, was met by members of the Committee and escorted in great state to the hustings. Four speakers, besides himself, occupied the platform. The first man arose and, in the course of a half-hour's remarks, used up four of Max's best anecdotes, and then took his seat, observing that he would be brief, in order to afford a better opportunity to the orator of the day, the celebrated Mr. Adler. The next man said he'd only say a few words, in order to introduce as it were, the eloquent gentlemen who would presently address them,

and then went on to work up two more of Max's jokes. The third man rose to say he would not take up the time of the meeting, as he felt they must be impatient to hear the stirring eloquence of his young friend who was about to discuss the great question of the day, and wound up with the seventh anecdote on Adler's list. The fourth Committee man was just getting upon his feet, when Max seized him by the arm, and excitedly asked him if he was going to get off any jokes? "Oh no," was the answer, "only a little thing about a Judge that had a clever pointer." It was too much for the orator! He seized his hat, jumped over the railing and disappeared for home.

I was reminded of this story as I listened to the remarks of my friend the Sheriff, on the opening of this exhibition. As with elegant diction and impassioned earnestness he went on making point after point, I felt that the subject was being exhausted, and that there would be little left for me to say. He reminded me of one of those patent horse-rakes, that go over the ground so thoroughly they leave no grain for the poor gleaning Ruth who may come after them. I shall try, however, if perchance I may pick up a few odd straws.

I could not but envy the Sheriff the minute acquaintance with all the details of his subject, which his remarks evinced. For myself, I have to regret that my practical knowledge of agriculture is exceedingly limited, yet I am not altogether without experience. As a boy, I always took a great deal of interest in raising apples. I used to do it with a long pole. It is a simple method but subject to some disadvantages. If you are not very particular in selecting a proper locality for the experiment, you are sometimes liable to get raised yourself.

Agriculture has always been a dangerous subject for men unaccustomed to rural pursuits to handle. The pious Greeley tried it, but was not a distinguished success. He advanced the opinion that the best way to raise strawberries was with a spoon. He said, further, that some persons were in favor of guano for potatoes, but for his part he much preferred guavy.

Mark Twain attempted to throw over the subject the spell of his rare genius. A friend of his, who occupied the editorial chair on an agricultural paper, had occasion for a week's absence, and Mark, in the exercise of his large philanthropy, undertook to edit the paper in the interim. He only got out one issue, but in that he struck out some ideas, startling on account of their novelty, and certainly succeeded in throwing some entirely new light upon the subject. For instance, he wrote, "The habit of planting the pumpkin in the front garden among the shrubbery, is fast going out of vogue, for it is now

generally conceded that the pumpkin as a shade tree is a failure." He went on to say that turnips should not be pulled—it injured the fruit. It was much better to send a boy up and let him shake the tree. When remonstrated with on the turnip question by one of the subscribers he indignantly declared that his language was purely figurative, and that any fool could see that by *tree* he meant *vine*.

I trust, ladies and gentlemen, if in the course of my remarks to night I should say anything particularly ridiculous, you will charitably consider it to be spoken figuratively.

After all, a person even less accustomed to public speaking than myself might feel the inspiration of the scene before me. As the eye travels over the long lines of tables, heaped with the various tempting fruits, the products of our fertile soil, or scans along the walls the many evidences of the thrift, ingenuity, taste and industry of our housewives, words of commendation and expressions of pride spring to the lips.

The present is pre-eminently the age of exhibitions. Sydenham, Paris, Philadelphia and other large cities, in turn have had their mammoth shows, and from the remotest parts of the world exhibits have poured in to them. Africa has sent her ivory and gold; India, her choicest fabrics, her silk and-cashmere; America, her fruits and her machinery, and Europe the various products of her myriad industries; and dense crowds, representing all nationalities, have surged through their countless aisles and gazed over their exhaustless treasures. They have been general exhibitions, but they were not equal to this, for this is our own! Every fruit and vegetable here, grew in our soil, was planted by our hands, reared by our care, warmed by our sun, ripened by our climate. Every article upon the walls is the product of our native industry. The mats and rugs are more to us than if they were the choicest of Axminster, or the costliest of Brussels; the pieces of lace are more beautiful in our eyes than the finest Valenciennes or the gauziest of Mechlin, for they are all, all! wrought by the dexterous fingers of Queen's County women.

Our old friend Mrs. Partington says that 'comparisons are odorous;' and where all here is so excellent, it seems invidious to select any particular articles for especial mention. Yet the most cursory glance will single out some objects more prominent than others. We know there was corn in Egypt, but I don't believe Pharaoh saw in his dream finer ears than some there on the table. I doubt if the largest ear had more than sixteen rows of corn on it, and I have counted seventeen on two or three here.

There is a cabbage over there that

might make a dinner for the gentleman that laid in half a dozen punchons of saur kraut for sickness; and as for some of the mangold wurtzels, while I have a just appreciation of the position which man occupies in the scale of created beings, I could almost wish myself a hog, for the pleasure of going into them.

The satisfaction, with which I contemplate this scene, however, is not quite unmingled with regret, while I am pleased with the enthusiasm with which our own people flock to inspect these evidences to the capabilities of our County, I find myself wishing that the outside world might also have a look. It might correct some impressions now entertained abroad. They think we have nothing but saw mills here, and that the whole country is one vast bed of saw dust, with here and there a rock sticking through. Why if you are introduced to a man in Halifax, the moment he learns where you're from, it will be, "Ah! you're from Queen's, are you? How's lumber looking down your way?" In fact they always seem as though they expected to see edgings sticking out of your pocket, and saw dust on your pants.

I don't know that we can blame them much, for we ourselves have led them the example. I would say nothing against lumbermen. They are a hardy, industrious and intelligent class of men; my father was one, and I myself was born within the sound of the circular saw; but it certainly is very much to be regretted that in the past the prominence which this interest obtained in the minds of our people has served in a measure to distract their attention from what, in the future, must be one great source of our prosperity. The same mistake affected the originators of our fairs. Their notes, as you may remember, contained beautiful pictures of men chopping down gigantic trees, or hauling logs into the mill. It may be mere superstition, but I verily believe if the engraver had been directed to depict one of the directors, with a mangold wurtzel over his shoulder and a big squash in his arms, on his way to the Exhibition, a considerable part of our recent calamities might have been averted."

Mr. Mack went on to speak of the general progress of agriculture and the improved status of the farmer in the world at large, in Nova Scotia, and particularly in Queen's County, calling attention to some of the causes that had conduced to the backward state of this interest in this County. He referred to the influence exerted by the letters of Agricola, and drew a vivid picture of the general want of interest and information on the subject of farming that had existed previous to their publication, closing with some highly laudatory remarks on the Society under whose auspices the Exhibition was held.

He was listened to throughout with profound attention, the only regret seeming to be that he had not spoken longer.

Before closing the Exhibition a large part of the articles on exhibition were disposed of at auction, and a very lively competition ensued as to who should become the fortunate possessor of the prize articles, most all of which brought exceedingly good prices. At ten o'clock, P. M., the Exhibition closed. The whole affair was a splendid success, as you will observe by the Committee's report which follows. If in the above description we have omitted to mention any article which deserves special notice, we offer as an excuse that owing to the multiplicity of articles and the crowded state of the Exhibition room, we could not take down a list of articles, and are therefore obliged to make this report from memory.

It must afford the people of this town and County no small degree of satisfaction to behold the wonderful progress made in agricultural pursuits, as evinced by the late Agricultural Show; and if the words of the gentleman who made the opening address are heeded and farmers become educated in the business, obtaining a practical knowledge of the beautiful and striking relationship amongst the components of animal and vegetable existence, and the intimate connection between high science and simple labor, then will still greater progress be made and the farmers of Queen's County become independent.

The following Prize List and Report were furnished by the General Committee for publication.

PRIZE LIST.

VEGETABLES.

Judges—N. Payzant, David Dunlap, I. N. Mack, Esqrs.

Best Early Potatoes—1st prize, James S. Miller, Brookfield; 2nd, William Godfrey, Liverpool.

Best Late Potatoes—1st prize, J. M. Freeman, Milton.

Turnips, Swedish—1st prize, Eldred Minard, Milton.

Beet, Long Blood—1st prize, Nathan Payzant, Liverpool; 2nd, Benjamin Hayes, Milton.

Long Turnips—1st, Eldred Minard, Milton; 2nd, John A. Leslie, Liverpool.

Carrots—1st prize, William Godfrey, Liverpool; 2nd, I. N. Mack, Mills Village.

Parsnips—1st prize, William Godfrey, Liverpool; 2nd, I. N. Mack, Mills Village.

Mangolds—1st prize, Allan Mack, Mills Village; 2nd, Nathan Payzant, Liverpool.

Brace of Largest Cucumbers—1st prize, Mrs. M. E. Agnew, Liverpool; 2nd, Thomas Tupper, Milton.

2 Hubbard Squash—C. E. D. Snow, Liverpool.

2 Marble Head—Nathan Kinney, Liverpool.

2 Other Kinds—James S. Daly, Brookfield.
Largest Squash—Alfred Etherington, Milton.

2 Pumpkins—James Wile, Liverpool.
Largest Squash—Nathan Payzant, Liverpool.

Onions from Seed—1st prize, Silas W. Page, Liverpool; 2nd, Alexander Cowie, Liverpool.

Multiplying Onions—1st prize, William B. Philips, Liverpool; 2nd, James S. Sponagle, Bristol.

Cabbage—1st prize, J. N. S. Marshall, Liverpool, (weight 26 lbs.); 2nd, John A. Leslie, Liverpool.

Cauliflower—Nathan Payzant, Liverpool.

Celery—John W. Cobb, Bristol.

Radish, Winter—Nathan Payzant, Liverpool.

Rhubarb—Nathan Ellis, Milton.

Yellow Corn—1st prize, William Starratt, Birch Point, Liverpool; 2nd, John H. Dunlap, Liverpool.

White Corn—1st prize, Andrew Cowie, Liverpool; 2nd, John H. Freeman, Liverpool.

Horse Corn—1st prize, James S. Daly, Brookfield.

Pole Beans, Assortment—David Dunlap, Liverpool.

Bush Beans, Assortment—John H. Dunlap, Liverpool.

Special prize to Wellington Grimes for Corn and Potatoes from seed imported from the Southern States by him.

DAIRY AND GRAIN.

Including Special Prize by J. L. Hemecon.
Judges—Aarod Beals, G. S. Parker, Jas. E. Spurr; Assistants, J. E. Bars, Mr. Judson Leadbetter.

Spring Wheat—1st prize, James S. Daly, Brookfield.

Winter Wheat—1st prize, David Caffrey, Caledonia.

Barley—1st prize, J. W. Cobb, Bristol.

Rye—1st prize, Charles Baxter, Caledonia.

Oats—1st prize, David Caffrey, Caledonia.

Honey in Comb—1st prize, Albert Churchell, Milton.

Butter—1st prize, Richard Kempton, Milton.

Butter—Special prize to Mr. George Gerhart, Beach Meadows.

Hops—1st prize, Aarod Beals, Liverpool.

SPECIAL BY DR. FRASER.

Best Loaf Wheat Bread—\$1, Mrs. Alex. Wynot, Liverpool.

Best Loaf Corn Bread—\$1, Mrs. Joseph Crouse, Bristol.

Best Apple Pie—\$1, Mrs. Alexander Wynot, Liverpool.

FRUIT.

Judges—J. D. McLearn, A. J. Campbell, Nathan Tupper.

Best Collection Tomatoes—1st prize, David Dunlap, Liverpool; 2nd, J. N. S. Marshall, Liverpool.

Largest Tomato—John A. Leslie, Liverpool.

Water Melon—J. B. Wyman, Milton.

Citron—1st prize, William Cowie, Liverpool; 2nd, J. N. S. Marshall, Liverpool.

Crab—Apples, J. W. Cobb, Bristol.

Plums—1st prize, James Baxter, Liverpool; 2nd, Benjamin Hayes, Milton.

Pears, Bartlett's—1st prize, Jabish Snow, Liverpool.

Pears, Burgamots—2nd prize, A. J. Campbell, Bristol.

Quinces—1st prize, Simeon Kempton, Milton; 2nd, James W. Freeman, Milton.

Grape Collection—1st prize, J. F. Forlex, Liverpool.

Apples, Gravenstiens—1st prize, Thomas Kempton, Milton.
 Apples, Northern Spy—1st prize, Samuel Freeman, Milton.
 Apples, Golden Russett—1st Simeon Kempton, Milton.
 Apples, Bishop Pippin—1st prize, Stephen Smith, Brookfield.
 Apples, Shamrocks—1st prize, James Baxter, Liverpool.
 Apples, Largest—1st prize, Geo. Martin, Milton.

DOMESTIC.

Judges—Mrs. J. W. Cobb, Mrs. Eldred Manard, Mrs. R. O. DeWolfe, assisted by Mrs. J. H. Dunlap and Mrs. Nathan Tupper.
 Berlin Wool—1st prize, Mrs. Alfred Moren, Bristol; Miss J. G. Tupper, Milton.
 Tidy—1st prize, Miss Barker, Milton; 2nd, Miss Susie A. Leadbetter, Brookfield.
 Point Lace—1st prize, Miss Agnew, Liverpool; 2nd, Mrs. David McNutt, Liverpool.
 Rag Mat—1st prize, Miss Martha West, Liverpool; 2nd, Mrs. Joseph Dexter, Milton; special prize 3rd, Mrs. Nancy Murray, Milton.
 White Flannel, Wool—1st Mrs. Charles Baxter, Caledonia.
 White Flannel, Cotton and Wool, 1st prize, Mrs. James S. Daley, Brookfield.
 Cloth Colored—1st, Mrs. Benjamin Payzant, Brookfield; 2nd, Mrs. James S. Daley, Brookfield.
 Cloth Felled—1st prize, Mrs. Charles Baxter, Caledonia; 2nd, Mrs. David Caffery, Caledonia.
 Knitted Drawers—1st prize, Mrs. Benjamin Hayes, Milton; 2nd, Miss Margaret Powell, Caledonia.
 Guernsey Frock—1st prize, Mrs. Benjamin Hayes, Milton.
 White Yarn—1st prize, Mrs. Benjamin Payzant, Brookfield, (1 lb. double and twisted); 2nd, Mrs. James S. Daley, Brookfield, (1 lb. double and twisted).
 Men's Socks—1st prize, Mrs. Benjamin Payzant, Brookfield.
 Double Mittens—1st prize, Mrs. Benjamin Payzant, Brookfield.
 Tatting—A special prize to Miss Letitia Williams, Liverpool.

The Committee in returning thanks to all who so nobly aided them in making the Exhibition of South Queen's Agricultural Society a complete success, cannot forget the few who worked hard to get the Society formed. In September, 1875, W. H. Albro, at the solicitation of Mr. Nathan Payzant, advertised a meeting to be held at his office for the purpose of forming a Society, but when the day came Mr. Payzant alone put in an appearance. After that nothing further was done until the 5th day of October, 1877, when Mr. N. Payzant, Mr. P. Ryan and P. Farrell could be seen wheeling their few exhibits to Music Hall. These with a few articles from Mr. A. Churchill and J. B. Wyman, of Milton, were the only exhibits in the building at the opening of the show, and from 10 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M., with the exception of an occasional visitor, they were the sole admirers of their own exhibits. Towards evening Mrs. J. H. Dunlap, D. Dunlap, J. G. Hill, William Collins, S. W. Page,

J. E. Spurr, Z. Raymond, H. W. Albro, J. H. Mulhall, G. S. Parker, J. B. Geldert, Aarod Beals and a few others contributed, so that when it opened next day there was quite a creditable show. That day the list was opened and headed by J. E. Spurr, to-day the Society can boast 70 members and the only thoroughbred animal owned in the County. It must be satisfactory to the pioneers of the Society when they contrast that "beautiful show," as Mr. Ryan called it, with its 18 or 20 exhibitors occupying the space used as the speakers stand, with the long line of tables, filled to overflowing with fine Grain, Cloths and Yarn from Brookfield and Caledonia, splendid vegetables, honey and fruit from Milton, excellent butter and mangolds from Mill Village, choice cabbage, tomatoes, corn, squash and fruit from Bristol and Liverpool, with beautiful needle work and works of art from all sections of the County, showing a list of one hundred and forty-six exhibitors, five hundred and twenty entries, ninety-six prizes and fifteen hundred admissions, making one of the best and most successful County Exhibitions ever held in the Province.

The plough Exhibited by the Liverpool Foundry Company was an excellent one and they deserve credit for such a production.

In conclusion we beg to return our sincere thanks to all those who aided with subscriptions. To Dr. W. H. Fraser, of LaSalle, Ill., special prize for bread and pie, to J. N. Freeman and J. M. Mack, Esqrs., for their able and eloquent addresses. To those who supplied flowers and flags to dress the Hall, to the Judges for their services and impartial decisions. To the Editor of the *Times* for his untiring advocacy. To the managers of the Hall for the music furnished. To the Special Committees for the manner in which they performed their several parts, and to the public in general for their liberal patronage, and good behaviour during the entire Exhibition.

J. L. HEMMON, *Chairman.*
 N. PAYZANT,
 J. W. COBB,
 A. BEALS,
 J. H. DUNLAP, *Treasurer.*
 P. FARRELL, *Secretary.*

THE EXHIBITION OF THE YARMOUTH CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1877,

Being the Ninth Annual Exhibition. (there having been none held for the year 1876), was held on the Parade Grounds, and in the Court House at Yarmouth, on Friday, the 12th Oct.

Unfortunately for the full success of the Exhibition, Thursday morning was

damp, and the Managing Committee, L. E. Baker, J. W. Moody and Joseph Burrell, wishing to avoid a repetition of the unpleasant time experienced in 1875, decided to postpone the Exhibition until the following day, and in reference to this the Committee feel the responsibility resting on them and their judgment, as a number of Exhibitors were early on the grounds, some from a distance with their Stock, and if postponed might not be able to attend the following day; while on the other hand, a number who stand at home at the last Exhibition distinctly understood that if the day was not fine the Exhibition would be postponed; and in postponing, the Committee did what seemed best for the success of the Exhibition, and hope that any members who feel aggrieved will so consider it.

The morning of Friday was not very cheering, but by 9 o'clock the sun came out warm, and soon all was pleasant, Exhibitors began to arrive early and in numbers, and by 10 o'clock the Stock and Exhibits were in their respective places, and the Committees had begun their work, while a large number of visitors were anxiously waiting outside of the grounds for admission. At 11.30 the Committees having completed their duties, the Court House and grounds were opened to the public. The entrance fee to the Court House being fixed at 10 cents, instead of 25 cents, as in former years, proved a success, as nearly a thousand people visited it during the afternoon, some being attracted, doubtless, by the fine music furnished voluntarily by the "Milton Brass Band," a performance which has the hearty thanks of the Committee and the undersigned, and to which it is hoped something more tangible may be added.

All interested are convinced that the day is not far distant when there will have to be some other and more commodious building and grounds for holding the Exhibition, as there was a want of room to properly show the different varieties, and the space for visitors was so limited that many of those who entered the Court House could not get round to look at the different articles. We hope that before another autumn arrives that "that Rink" will be available for the purpose.

When all the circumstances are taken into consideration, including the dissatisfaction in regard to expenditure for "that Horse," our Exhibition this year was a success, and compares very favorably with the Provincial Exhibition held at Kentville. When our resources as compared with it are considered, it having access by rail to seven of the finest agricultural Counties in the Province, every son of Yarmouth has reason to be proud of our productions. We have some cattle as fine as any shown, while in some kinds of vegetables we excel, and from personal observations we are convinced that the

future-success of our farmers lies in Stock raising; we have superior grazing ground, and are able to grow roots in abundance, they being a sure crop.

The work of the year compares fairly with the past, showing number of members 161, as against 168 for 1875; amount of subscriptions \$244, as against \$304; 94 Exhibitors as against 98; 621 entries, as against 533; number of Premiums awarded 318, as against 284; amount of Premiums awarded \$450.60, as against \$414.75, and amount of admissions to Court House \$83.20, vs. \$33.85.

The Yarmouth Society has an excellent plan of requiring the Committee of Judges in each class of exhibits to make up a General Report (as well as Prize List), pointing out special merits or demerits. We have no room for the detailed Prize List, but we gladly cull from the *Yarmouth Herald* the very serviceable remarks made in some of these general reports. The Committee on Class 1. Horses, "were very much pleased to find the Horses in such good condition, particularly their grooming, and we were gratified to find that the style and condition of the Stock was much enhanced by the splendid, spacious and even ground on which it was exhibited, for the Horses, above all other animals, require to be kept clean and dry, to be either comely or comfortable. We were particularly struck with one very fine horse, "Dominion Splendor," whose style, muscle and gentleness we would think have to excel; and another very superior stock horse, "Lord Nelson," whose proud, flashing, defiant eye his deep thick chest and short back is a guarantee of his ambition and ability to jerk his feet from under a vehicle. But the horse that particularly took our attention, and one that a person has only to look at to admire, was "Hiawatha," whose beauty, bearing and points are unmistakable signs of action, speed and endurance. A number of other fine horses we would like to mention, but cannot for want of time and space. We would respectfully recommend that as an inducement to breed, raise and exhibit, more carefully and extensively, a higher premium be paid for this class, as there is very much more care, risk and expense in raising fine horses than any other stock."

The Committee on Short Horns and Ayrshires report as follows:—We find in the Short Horns not a single entry of thorough bred and only two grade. This we regret very much, and are sorry to have it go abroad that Yarmouth County does not produce a single thoroughbred Short Horn. We hope that some of our farmers may soon find it profitable to start a herd in this class, "the aristocracy of cattle." In the Ayrshire class, we are pleased to report a fine exhibit, almost all the animals taking prizes being pure blood and of a fine quality.

The Committee on other Thoroughbred Stock report:—Whatever may be said about the stock exhibited on the grounds, there is one thing certain, that among the Jerseys or Alderneys were the finest lot of dairy Cows ever shown in Yarmouth. There were also some fine Heifers, one thorough bred Heifer Calf was very fine. There were very few Devons exhibited.

The Committee on Oxen and Steers report a fair number of exhibitors in this class and the size only ordinary; they would recom-

mend the Durham to Stock raisers for profit, and hope that the day is not far distant when it will not be an unusual sight to see Oxen as large as the largest exhibited at this time.

The Committee on Female Neat Stock—any Breed—report cows six years old and upwards and 5 years old and upwards, very good; 3 and 4 years no entries; 2 year old, Heifer in milk not worthy first premium. Committee suggest that exhibitors be more careful in placing their stock in the proper class.

The Committee on Sheep, Swine and Poultry report as follows:—The sheep were a decided improvement on former years. The Shropshire deserves particular mention. The Swine very good, but the number of entries small; only two Spring Pigs over 4 months on the ground. The Fowls were not as good as previous years; only two pairs of Turkeys on Exhibition. There was one pair of Pekin Ducks that were very fine.

The Committee on Dairy Produce report an increase in the number of entries for Butter; many parcels of Rolls very superior, making it difficult to decide between them; on the whole the crocks were not so good as they should have been; there was only one entry for cheese. They trust another year will find a better display in this article.

The Committee on Grain and Seeds report the whole number of entries, 33; divided as follows:—Wheat, 4; Barley, 8; Rye, 1; Oats, 5; Buckwheat, 1; Corn, 4; Beans, 3; Peas, 2; Timothy Seed, 1; Turnip Seed, 2; collections of Stock, 2. All of the articles were of fair quality and some very excellent. None of the varieties of Wheat, Rye, or Buckwheat were named, but all were of good quality. Barley, good; Oats, good; Corn, very fine; Beans good; Timothy Seed only one sample but good in quality. No entries of Clover Seed; two entries of Peas, very good in quality, but being lacking in quantity were not allowed a premium. Sample of Turnip Seed first class. Collection of seeds were very good in quality, but the quantity was very small and assortment limited, as has always been customary. The committee remind members of the importance of class 5, and suggest that in the future it receive the attention which it merits, and which it has never met with in the past.

The Committee on Vegetables suggest better preparations another year, but believe that the interest in the Exhibition is well sustained. In several instances the judges have to admit that owing to the close approximation in excellence of many articles, they had to award prizes almost pro forma, and with a feeling of regret that there was but one first prize to any one variety.

Fruits and Flowers.—The Committee report the exhibit of Apples larger than any former occasion, and of a good size. The collection of Pears small, and there were no Plums brought forward. Special mention is made of a dozen Peaches (160) grown in a green house at Milton, also of a basket of Concord Grapes (No. 43) raised in the open air at Carleton. To both these special prizes were recommended to be awarded.

Fine Arts, &c.—The Committee found some difficulty in tully deciding which specimen of Penmanship was the best. They recommend that in future Exhibitions the premiums should be so distributed as to make the lightest only one dollar, the second seventy-five cents, the third and subsequent prizes fifty and twenty-five cents, as the

specimen copy books seem so even in regard to merit that the larger prizes are out of proportion to the others, after contrasting the merits of all. We recommend the future division of prizes to be as follows: one for \$1, one 75 cents, one 50 cents, five at 25 cents each, which is the present amount now given. The maps were only three, and the Committee hope that next year the specimens to be sent forward will be greater in number, as map making is a branch of study which includes penmanship and drawing, and ought to be cultivated by all scholars, as it combines the training of the eye, the hand and the mind. The Committee regret that there were no specimens whatever of Pencil Drawings or Crayon, and trust that next year will bring out a large exhibition of such work.

Home Manufactures.—Many of the Exhibits were of shorter lengths than required, entailing unnecessary work upon the Committee.

In Carriage, Cabinet and Blacksmith Work there were but few entries, but the specimens shown were worthy especial mention. Under the head of Brass Work were exhibited two Bells, which were superior both in tone and finish. The Steam Fire Pump, Capstan and Lawn Vases were much admired. In Stoves the assortment was so large and the amount of taste displayed in the arrangement so complete, that your Committee have to acknowledge their inability to fairly rank these articles, more especially in reference to the Cook Stoves; and in awarding the first prize to the "Island Crown," we did so, feeling that the "Victor" was equally worthy of that honor. As for smoothness of casting and general utility, we consider it fully equal to any manufactured. We regret that no exhibitions were made of Leather, Harness Work and Boots and Shoes, which occupy so important a position in our local manufactures and trust that next year these interests will be fully represented.

Miscellaneous.—Specimen of Carving, an exquisite piece of work representing Deer leaping over a crag. The whole is done in miniature, cut from a solid piece of mahogany. The Deer is about one inch in length. Awarded 1st prize. Also by the same a Wooden Vase carved out of walnut, admirably executed, awarded 2nd prize.

A Basket of Flowers in Wax, very beautiful and life like (No. 157) 1st prize.

No 141 represents a small wooden Box with cover and compartment, very finely inlaid with various colored woods, the whole turned in a lathe and equal to some of the best Chinese work. Also some finely turned articles in calcareous spar, 1st prize.

No. 150—Represents samples of Artificial Stone, by the Yarmouth Art. Stone Manufacturing Company. These samples consisted of well-curbs, window-caps, key-stones, and a variety of articles usually cut from granite and freestone. The samples shown could not be distinguished from the real stone. Awarded 1st prize.

At Braebridge the Muskoka and Parry Exhibition was chiefly remarkable for the fine display of roots.

At the Quebec County Exhibition, Oct. 4, Messrs. Caron and Garneau strongly urged sugar beet culture.

THOROUGH-BRED RAMS FOR SALE.

THOROUGH-BRED LINCOLN RAM, Imported from England as a shearing in 1874. He is considered a very fine specimen of the breed, but has been as long in the Ellers-house flock as is desirable. The lambs got by him have proved strong, healthy and large, and have taken several prizes at our Provincial Exhibitions. He took the first prize among long wools at Kentville.

Also, a Thoroughbred Lincoln Ram, 2 years old, and a number of very fine well bred ram lambs. Apply to
E. BLANCHARD,
Ellers-house.
nov.

SHORT HORN BULL FOR SALE.

SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will sell the Bull known as the "Purdy Bull." Having had him three Summers we have to sell to prevent breeding in. He is a handsome Bull, girls over seven feet and is a sure stock getter; one of his calves took first Prize at Truro last year for best grade yearling. If not sold at private sale he will be sold at Auction on Tuesday, November 6th, at 2 P. M., at George Brown's, Wallace Bay.

Apply to GEORGE TUTTLE, President, Wallace Bay, or C. J. McFARLANE, Fox Harbour, Cumberland County.
nov.

HALIFAX
VETERINARY COLLEGE.

[Established 1877.]

COURSES OF LECTURES AND FEES.

THE Curriculum extends over three Sessions of six months each, commencing 1st July, 1878. For the whole course of three Sessions the fees are \$150, or may be paid in three payments of \$50 each Session, to be paid on entry, and \$5 as registration fee to be paid on receiving the Diploma. Members of the Medical Profession are only required to attend one full Session.

Gentlemen wishing to attend one Session on Lectures of the Horse and its diseases, or of Cattle, can do so by paying \$10 each Session.

STAFF AND SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Physiology, Histology and Pathology.—Professor Summers, M. D.

Botany.—Professor Page, M. R. C. S., London.

Chemistry. Certificates of Attendance on the course of Lectures by Professor Lawson in Dalhousie College will qualify for the Veterinary College.

Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.—Professor Byrne, V. S., Edinburgh.

Veterinary Anatomy and Practical Anatomy.—Professor Byrne, V. S., Edinburgh.

Veterinary Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Professor Byrne, V. S., Edinburgh.

Entozoa of Domestic Animals.—Professor Byrne, V. S., Edinburgh.

Clinical Instruction.—Prof. Byrne, V. S., Edin. For further information apply at 7 North Park Street, Halifax.

CHARLES BYRNE, V. S. Edin.,
Principal.
Halifax, Oct. 31st, 1877.
105-6m.

FOR SALE.

Ayrshire Cow & Cotswold Sheep.

THE imported Ayrshire Cow, Park 4th. In calf to Young Royalty (imported). Also, a few Cotswold sheep and Lambs. Apply to
W. J. LEWIS,
Gorsebrook, Halifax.
sep 1

W. E. STARRATT,
MAPLE GROVE,
Paradise, Annapolis County.

BREEDER of Thorough-bred AYRSHIRE CATTLE, from Imported Stock. Some extra young Bulls for sale.

TERMS MADE TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his thoroughbred Bull 2nd Gwynne of the Forest, 18 months old. Certified Pedigree. Took First Prize at the Provincial Exhibition, Kentville, and also at County Exhibition, Truro, 1877. This Bull is of the celebrated and fashionable Gwynne tribe, and a very fine animal and pronounced by good judges superior to any imported of the same age.

Societies wishing to purchase will do well to communicate with the Subscriber at once as to terms and price.
J. B. FRASER,
Shubenacadie, Oct. 29th, 1877.
nov.

Thorough Bred Devon Herd.

ELLESMERE PIGS.

Oakfield Station on Intercolonial Railway,
close to House.

SURPLUS STOCK FOR SALE.

BULL "PRESIDENT," 3 years old, dam Margaret, sire Harland 2nd, took 1st prize as 2 year old at Truro in 1876, and 1st prize as calf at Halifax in 1874. Price \$150.

Bull SIR HASTINGS, 2½ years old, dam Lady Pink, sire Havelock, took first prize as yearling at Truro in 1876. Price \$150.

Bull PRINCE ALEXANDER, 2½ years old, imported by Central Board of Agriculture, from the Herd of Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor, took 2nd prize at Truro as 2 year old. Price \$150.

Bull SIR CHARLES NAPIER, 2 years old, dam Violet, sire Havelock. Price \$100.

Heifer ORANGE, 2 years old, dam Lady Anne, sire Havelock, in calf to Prince Alexander, took 2nd prize as yearling at Truro. Price \$80.

Heifer KALMA, 21 months old, dam Margaret, sire Harland 2nd. Price \$80.

Heifer MARGOLD, 13 months old, dam Violet, sire Havelock. Price \$60.

Heifer POPPY, 12 months old, dam Lily, sire The President. Price \$60.

Heifer LAIKSPUR, 11 months old, dam Mayflower, sire Havelock. Price \$60.

Heifer CARNATION, 11 months old, dam Mayflower, sire Havelock. Price \$50.

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