

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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

VOL. I.

HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER, 1868.

No. 43.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL  
AND  
**INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,**  
1868.

OPENING CEREMONIES.

The Formal Opening of the Exhibition took place on Tuesday 6th October, at 2 o'clock, p. m. It had been arranged that the opening ceremonies should be carried out at the Grand Stand in the centre of the cattle field; but the doubtful state of the weather induced a change in the arrangements, and the whole proceedings were conducted in the Drill Shed. His Excellency General Doyle, Lieut. Governor of the Province, was escorted by a Guard of Honour of H. M. 47th Regiment. Besides Members of the Committee and others who took part in the proceedings, there was a large concourse of spectators.

The Hon. Chief Justice Young, on behalf of the Commissioners, presented to His Excellency the following

ADDRESS.

*To His Excellency Major-General Charles Hastings Doyle, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, &c., &c., &c.*

The Commissioners of the Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, have much gratification in meeting your Excellency at this opening ceremony, and in announcing the completion of the useful and extensive undertaking with which they have been entrusted.

It would be needless for the Commissioners to dwell upon the importance and

advantages of periodical exhibitions; of the progress made in the various branches of agricultural and manufacturing industry of a country. The great and universally admitted success which has attended such exhibitions in the Parent Country, in France, in the United States, and in Eastern and Western Canada, has established their value beyond the reach of controversy. While they afford an unerring means of determining the progress made by a people in the various pursuits of art and industry in the period which has elapsed since any former exhibition, they tend largely to foster that progress by the legitimate stimulus which they supply to every department of industrial pursuits.

Five years ago the Legislature provided, by Act, for Exhibitions every third or fourth year in central localities in the Province, and two years ago the time for the first exhibition was definitely fixed by Resolution of the House of Assembly for the present year, and the Legislature pledged themselves to provide the necessary funds. Last year the sum of \$6000 was voted and drawn, and this year a further grant of \$3000 was given by the present Legislature. The Agricultural Societies have contributed \$1400 and the Fruit Growers' Association \$100

The amount of prizes offered is \$10,000, and the Commissioners are therefore obliged to look to the receipts from admission tickets to defray the heavy expenses incurred in making the necessary arrangements.

The progress made since the last Provincial Exhibition, which was held in the year 1854, under your Excellency's predecessor, Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, will perhaps afford the best evidence of the value of periodical competitions. Thus

while in 1854 the total number of exhibitors was 1260, and total number of articles was 3010, the entries in the present exhibition show a marked advance, there being 4000 articles entered for competition, and a large increase in the number of exhibitors. But it is not only in the number of animals or articles exhibited for competition that the Commissioners believe the highest evidence of progress will be found, but a more striking proof will be afforded in the additional branches of industry represented and in the higher standard of excellence attained. As one evidence of this, it may be mentioned that through the efforts of the Provincial Agricultural Board, in importing improved breeds of cattle, we have, for the first time in this Province, thorough-bred animals in several classes exhibited for competition, while the wealth and vast extent of our mineral resources, whose development may be said to be yet only in its infancy, are indicated by the exhibition of ores and minerals from the various mining districts of the Province.

The labor of preparing for an exhibition on so large a scale as this has been very great, but the Commissioners, with the valuable aid of their efficient Secretaries, to whom the success of the exhibition is largely due, feel rewarded for all their toil and anxiety in the result, of which the noble collection now about to be opened to the public by your Excellency, is the most gratifying evidence.

To your Excellency personally, the Commissioners have to tender their thanks for the cordial assistance which they have always received at your hands, and especially for the use of the field devoted to the exhibition of animals, which your Excellency has so kindly placed at their

disposal. They also gratefully acknowledge the facilities afforded by the Commissioner of Railways, in forwarding the articles intended for competition, and by the Minister of Militia, in granting the use of the Drill Shed and adjacent grounds and they beg especially to record their thanks to those gentlemen from various parts of the Province who have undertaken the arduous and responsible duties of Jurors in the various departments of agricultural and manufacturing industry and arts.

A kind and beneficent Providence has bestowed many resources on this favored Province, which it remains for man to develop by the application of capital and labor. The Commissioners believe that the present Exhibition will afford evidence that we have made some progress in that development since 1854, and they have a strong confidence that the present occasion will aid in still further encouraging the advancement of our country in a career of prosperity.

Animated by this hope, the Commissioners have given their earnest attention to the work entrusted to them, since their appointment some months ago, and in the completion of their labors, they have now respectfully to ask your Excellency to formally open the varied collection now brought together for inspection and examination by the public.

His Excellency made the following

REPLY:

*Gentlemen*,—It is, I assure you, great pleasure to me to be present to-day and to take part in the opening of this Provincial Exhibition, an occasion so interesting in itself and so full of good augury for the future prosperity of Nova Scotia.

While I thank you for the kind personal allusions to myself which you have now presented to me, I hope that it is hardly necessary for me to say that it is my earnest wish to be connected with, and as far as I am able, to assist in, the development of any enterprise which may be for the general good of this Province, the Government of which has been entrusted to my charge.

To yourselves, gentlemen, and to the Secretaries who have ably assisted the working members of the Committee in their laborious duties, I am sure the thanks of the Province are due; and I have no doubt the public will appreciate your services, when by an inspection of the Exhibition now to be opened, they see the amount of work you have had to undergo—the vast quantity of articles which have been sent in to your charge and the skill and care you have expended in their arrangement and display.

It is, as you justly say, now admitted by every one that immense benefits are derived from these Exhibitions if judiciously conducted, and if not recurring

after too short intervals. But while these advantages are now so obvious that I should only be enunciating truisms if I dilated upon them, it was not the case eighteen years ago, and it well becomes us as subjects of the Queen of England, to remember how much in this respect, as in very many others, we owe to the foresight, genius, and perseverance of the lamented Consort of our Gracious Sovereign.

We do not now aspire to hold an International Exhibition. The present one is restricted to the productions of this Province, and while it is exceedingly gratifying to hear from your report that so great and so general an interest has been awakened by it, and that the number of entries is so large and the articles exhibited so good and so interesting, I confess that, from my knowledge of the people and the country, I for one should have been much disappointed if such had not been the case; and it will be with much interest that I shall compare the present with that at which I was present in Kentville a few years ago, as well as with that, the opening of which I inaugurated last year in St. John, New Brunswick.

This land of Nova Scotia has been blessed by Providence far more bountifully than, until of late years, was generally understood. We may congratulate ourselves on having survived the era of apathy and indifference under which the resources of this noble Province so long languished; and the present occasion, at least, will happily demonstrate that, although we necessarily have our differences of opinion, we meet together here all classes of us, as a united people, in friendly rivalry for the advancement of the best interests of our country, and to foster the arts of Peace.

Nova Scotia was looked on, and is still sometimes to this day described as a rocky inhospitable land—a large portion of which is useless for all practical purposes—another large portion occupied by streams and lakes—that it is surrounded by a stormy sea, and kept back from advancing in agriculture by a rigorous and severe climate.

To-day, gentlemen, we can prove, I hope, to those who do not admit it already, that under our hardest rock lie veins of the metal most prized by man, which are now being worked with better system, greater individual profit, more general benefit, and with far less concomitant crime than any where else in the world; that we have inexhaustible supplies of Coal—a substance which is far more valuable than gold; that we have iron of sufficient quantity and suitable quality for the engines, railroads, and ships of B. N. America for ages to come. That, if our eastern coast opposes a bold rocky front to the waves of the Atlantic, we

have in our Western valleys, farms and orchards equal to those of any country. That if our seas are stormy, they afford a living and an education for a hardy race; that the portion of our country which is occupied by water will soon, under careful restrictions and judicious regulations, be as valuable in its products as the land itself; and that if our climate be rigorous, it is of that healthy severity that fosters a self-reliant, hard-working, God-fearing people.

We shall here to-day see some proof of the many material advantages with which God has blessed the inhabitants of this land. By the action of the Legislature in providing funds, and by the readiness with which the present Exhibition has been carried out, we have of our own free will invited the judgment and criticism of our fellow-men in the use we have made of these advantages. I have myself, and I am sure, gentlemen, you have also, every confidence that, after careful attention has been paid to the contents of the various buildings which are now submitted for inspection, a not unfavorable judgment will be pronounced, and that it will be found that in all branches of industry, the Province is making most satisfactory progress.

This confidence gives me much pleasure in complying with your request, and in declaring the opening of the Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of Nova Scotia.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia then offered up a petition to the Sovereign of the Universe, whose beneficence had blessed the country so richly.

An Anthem was then sung by the united choirs of the city.

CHIEF JUSTICE YOUNG'S ADDRESS.

His Lordship the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia then delivered an eloquent address which was briefly reported in abstract as follows by the *Halifax Reporter*:

He referred to the large gathering, to the gentle disappointment that had been felt when the Lieutenant Governor had returned from his visit among the high born of England, alone—unwedded.—After a few pleasantries upon this point, the Chief Justice turned to the subject of Industrial Exhibitions; spoke of the influence exerted upon the agricultural industries of Nova Scotia by his late father; how, under that influence, agricultural societies had networked the land; then had come a time of decadence—a period of apathy succeeded an awakening long to be remembered when Sir G. LeMarchant, speaking of his interest in agriculture, made his memorable declaration that the farmer in his homespun was at all times as welcome to Government House, as the gentleman in his broadcloth.

The Chief Justice next referred to the Industrial Exhibitions of 1858-54, showed that these, together with the present one of 1868, marked epochs by which we might judge of the progress the country had made. He then proceeded to discuss our agricultural progress, marked as it was by the fact that for the first time in the history of Nova Scotia we were able to have a complete classification of stock and that there was felt to be a necessity for a "herd book." After dilating upon the progress that had been made, he declared himself not content with this.—He showed how far other and surrounding provinces surpassed us and dwelt especially upon the statement made in the newspapers about Mr. Cochran's (of Montreal) stock farm one of whose latest purchases was a heifer costing a thousand guineas.

In the adjoining Province of Prince Edward Island the Chief Justice told his audience they had an example worthy of imitation. It was the "Gem of the St. Lawrence"—its rich undulating soil is cultivated to the very tops of its hills.—Yet, not content with this the farmers of P. E. Island owned from 900 to 1000 machines, valued at from £15 to £30 each, used for the purpose of lifting the mud from the mussel beds still further to enrich the soil. They had about 200 reaping and mowing machines, and in the quality of their stock were far ahead of Nova Scotians.

In England, stock raising was carried to such perfection that £5000 had been paid in good British Sovereigns for a single horse. "Some of the ladies shake their heads and think, perhaps, how much jewelry, how many dresses, or even "Grecian Bends" £5000 would buy; but English farmers were not afraid to spend their money freely, and he did know that their wives objected. In this the first division of his admirable speech the Chief Justice's object was to show what progress we had made, what in the meantime other people had done, and how they had outstripped us. But to show that this was more our fault than that of the soil and climate, he dwelt upon this topic at length.

He spoke of the whisperings that had come from the Legislature about inability to continue the grant to Agricultural Societies, and warned them against carrying into effect any such whisperings.

Next entering upon the Mechanical Department he applied the same plan to this department, showed what progress had been made, lamented the fact that the mechanics had hardly seemed to wake up till a month ago. Spoke in this connection of the Coal development, and of its influence upon manufactures, and declared we were not worthy of the land we live in if with all the advantages we possess we were not able to compete with Canada East and West; and trusted that some capitalists would take hold of the

Sugar Refinery in Dartmouth, and compete, as they were able, with the Refinery of Montreal, even on their own soil.

He then referred to the advances the United States had made, and thought their example should stimulate our mechanics. After adverting to the political institutions under which we live, and administering severe rebuke on that portion of the press—which he would not designate, as it deserved—advocating views hostile to the continuance of that good old flag which had so long waved over us, he closed an eloquent address full of practical views and sound advice with a call for three cheers for the Queen, which was heartily responded to. Three cheers were then given for the Governor, three for the Admiral, and three for the Chief Justice. The Governor then declared the Exhibition opened.

The Hallelujah Chorus was then sung by the same choirs.

Then the National Anthem.

And by three o'clock His Excellency declared the EXHIBITION OF 1868 OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY open.

The Exhibition was continued open daily from an early hour in the morning till 10 p. m. The Live Stock Department was closed on Friday evening 9th October, when most of the animals were removed. During the following day a large portion of the more perishable articles in the Drill Building were likewise removed; but the Exhibition was kept open till Tuesday evening 13th, when the whole was finally closed.

#### CLOSING CEREMONIES.

The building was densely crowded with visitors to witness the closing ceremony. Shortly after 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Col. FRANCKLYN, C. B., (who in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor was to preside,) and the Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, who was to deliver the closing address,) accompanied by the commissioners, members of the Local Government, His Honor Judge BLISS, Dr. TUPPER, C. B., His Worship the MAYOR, and others, entered the building, and took places on the platform—the band of the 30th regiment playing an appropriate air. The Chairman having taken his seat, and order having been secured, the choir sung—

"The Heavens are telling," &c.

The Hon. Mr. Howe then read the following address:—

#### HON. JOSEPH HOWE'S ADDRESS.

If it be conceded that the benefits derived from Industrial Exhibitions justify

some expenditure of time and money, then we may assume that the one we are about to close has been well timed. The Province is passing through political changes almost revolutionary. We are not here to discuss them, but this I may be permitted to say, that whether the future is to be marked by the disastrous consequences which some predict, or by the brilliant results that are promised by others, it was our duty to take stock of the present—to survey our industries, as they had been developed under our old institutions, and to put on record, in some practical and enduring method, the results of our observations. This has been done for us, and for all time, by the gentlemen who, with honorable industry and perseverance, have organized this Exhibition. What Nova Scotia is like in this good year 1868 has been made patent to the eyes of a cloud of living witnesses many of them young enough to transmit to a new generation some knowledge of what they saw,—while the catalogues and prize list of the Commissioners will always be open to those who in after times may desire to look back upon the past. A very essential public service has thus been rendered by those gentlemen, whose labours, in all directions, we are happy to acknowledge have been crowned with signal success.

Those who have been fortunate enough to see the show for themselves, would not thank me for a tedious enumeration of what they have seen; while, to the absent, the catalogues will convey more detailed and accurate information than I could crowd into this brief closing address, even if disposed, which I am not, to so abuse your patience. A few observations upon the general features of the scene, of which this audience forms the centre, may not be out of place.

Those who have inspected the great International collections by which the age has been distinguished, and came here expecting to see something of that sort, have of course been disappointed. It takes a certain amount of heat to make a bull-frog croak, and many centuries are required to develop industry in all the varied and beautiful forms by which of late the earnest gaze of millions has been attracted in London, Manchester, Dublin and Paris.

But those who came with rational ideas of proportion—expecting only what it was fair to expect, have not been disappointed. Halifax must not be judged by comparison with great centres of industry, where science in the lapse of centuries, has become wedded to the mechanical arts; nor is it fair to contrast the rural districts of Nova Scotia so recently won from the wilderness by hardy pioneers, with the trim pastures of Devonshire or the corn lands of the Lothians, where a stump or a stone has

not been seen for centuries, and where a weed is not permitted to grow. The fair way to judge is to contrast Halifax with cities of its age and population in other parts of the world, and to compare our agricultural districts with others where climatic conditions are equal, and where by a comparison of the dates of settlement, the progress of industrial development may be fairly reviewed.

I know that it is the fashion, in some quarters, to speak of Nova Scotia as behind the age, as wanting in skill and enterprise. But I make the assertion boldly and what we have seen around us for the past few days partially bears out the statement, that you cannot cut from any portion of the earth's surface, 400,000 people who, in little over a century, have by industry, enterprise and well directed powers of accumulation and development, done more for themselves and for their country than has been done by the people of Nova Scotia; and yet all this has been wrought out in the face of special difficulties and obstructions of a very peculiar character.

The Eastern States, with which these Provinces are most unfairly compared by those who forget that their permanent occupation by the British races dates a century earlier, had free trade with all the world from the close of the Revolutionary war, while ours was cramped by all sorts of absurd restrictions down to the advent of Huskisson, and was not left to our own regulation till twenty years later. Again the trade of the Eastern States was stimulated by a national Government that wisely opened the great West. Our great West has been kept as a hunting ground ever since Halifax was founded, and our twenty years' struggle for some means of connection with it, has as yet resulted in no perceptible stimulant to our industry.

Then again our mineral treasures were locked up by a close monopoly till 1856, and down to this hour our hardy fishermen are compelled to wrestle for the treasures of the deep in active rivalry with the French and American fishermen, stimulated by national bounties which our people have never enjoyed, and which have made the competition most severe. All these things should be taken into account when comparisons, which are unjust and offensive, are instituted.

There are other things which should not be forgotten. We are sometimes sneered at when Americans and Canadians come into our country and invest money in our mines, or in other branches of industry. I must confess that I do not feel the reproach. I have just returned from the formal opening of the Drnmmond colliery, which was to me a day of unmixed enjoyment. I saw a property, said to be worth millions, in the tranquil possession of compartive

strangers. But what then? They were gentlemen of capital and enterprise, thoroughly up to their work. They had expended £100,000, three-fourths of which had been spent on the employment of labor, and in the long and prosperous future which I trust is before them, they cannot raise a ton of coal that will not employ labor, and stimulate consumption both upon land and sea.

Our people may contemplate scenes like this without mortification or self-reproach, because they know that for every pound of capital that Nova Scotia possesses three opportunities for investment, less hazardous than mining, are presented every day. Our people then wisely choose the safer investments, and leave others which are unwieldy and hazardous, to those who have more capital to spare. But our neighbours in the United States did this in all the earlier stages of their development, and now, whenever any enterprise is beyond the available resources of their Capitalists or artizans, they invariably seek in Europe for the skill and money they require. Canada does the same, and she draws, as we do, upon the great Republic, but to a much larger extent, for men and means to found her factories, sink her oil wells, manufacture her lumber and work her mines. And besides it must not be forgotten in any friendly and fair comparison—and on this occasion I desire to institute no other,—that Canada has had the advantage of a million and-a-half of pounds sterling lent to her at a low rate of interest in 1841, and she has also had the benefit of ten or fifteen millions more, poured into her lap by the capitalists of England, who built her railroads. Nova Scotia has built her own, and paid for them, and she has never asked or obtained by way of loan a pound from the British Government.

Thus struggling through many difficulties, and without any special aid, our people have had to develop their industry. How have they done it? They have opened free roads all over the country—bridged the streams and put no toll bars on them—explored the wilderness and subdued it—built churches, and endowed religion with that priceless endowment, perfect freedom. They have, besides, lighted their coasts, educated their children, and cultivated their arts of soil life with that degree of success which justifies a Nova Scotian in speaking of his country with modest pride.

Beneath this roof, and in various Departments around this building, there are many evidences and illustrations of successful industry. But how much is there that is not here, and that by no effort of the imagination can we ever hope in one view to combine?

What would we not give at this moment, for one glance at the majestic

fleet, which would crown Bedford Basin anchored side by side, but which is dispersed all over the world, bearing our country's flag into every harbor and river's mouth where commerce has made a lodgment? What would we not give for a sight of that Naval Brigade of noble men who man them, who reef their sails amidst the tempest, and dream of their homes when the wind is fair? God bless and preserve the manly fellows, wherever they are at this hour, and may He bring them safe to land. In this city of general rejoicing let not their bronzed faces and manly forms be forgotten, and let not those who would disparage the enterprise of our country fail to remember that the babe that was born yesterday is represented by a ton of shipping that was built before it was born.

When told that Nova Scotia is behind other States in manufactures, we can point to our shipyards, every one of which is a manufactory, furnishing healthy employment in the open air. This great fleet is the combined result, and its renewal and extension, as freights increase in bulk and value, or ships wear out or are lost at sea, will furnish profitable employment for our people for a century to come.

In this connection I may observe that, only a fortnight ago, I saw, within a distance of six miles, in the eastern part of the county I represent three fine barques and a brig, finished this summer and launched within a week. A few years ago I saw a proud Yarmouth mother point to the photographs of seven sturdy men, (her seven sailor boys she called them,) every one of whom commanded a fine ship, and had made at least one voyage round Cape Horn. In this connection also I may remark, as creditable to the habits of our seafaring people, that, in a ride of twenty-five miles round the township of Barrington last summer, where nearly the whole population live by or on the sea, I was assured that the people drank very little spirits, and that there was not a tavern to be seen.

At the head of this great branch of industry stand men like Thomas Killam, Bennett Smith, Ezra Churchill, George McKenzie, James Carmichael, Nicholas Mosher, Fred Curry, and a score of others, whose names it would be tedious to mention even if I could remember them which I cannot. Talk of enterprise if you will, but before Nova Scotia is condemned for the want of it, I ask her defamers to point out in any maritime country in the world, a class of men who, beginning with small means, have more rapidly risen to opulence, and who have done more to develop the resources of the country that gave them birth.

We have all inspected with natural pride the produce of our orchards, which has been spread before our wondering

eyes in this building for a week. I am familiar with the great markets of Boston, Philadelphia, and New York. When in London, Covent Garden, the mart for fruit and flowers in the great metropolis, is a favorite lounge; and I do not hesitate to say that I never saw, in either city, so fine a display of apples as Nova Scotia has sent to this exhibition. In pears the Channel Islands and the South of France beat us all hollow. I have seen pears sold in Covent Garden for eighteen guineas (\$95) the dozen. In the old countries, where they have hundreds of thousands of miles of permanent enclosures, wall fruit, protected from every blast by stone and brick, can be brought to great perfection in endless variety. By-and-by, when wood becomes scarce, and our enclosures are permanent, we may compete more successfully with the mother country than we do now; but it is satisfactory to know that in apples and vegetables we cannot be beaten; and in many varieties of pears, plums, cherries, gooseberries, and currants, we can supply our wants so abundantly as to leave us but little to desire.

There is one description of fruit which we rarely take into account, and hardly thank Providence for any more than for the air we breathe. A bountiful Creator covers our country with strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, wortleberries and blackberries every season. The wild woods, barrens and pastures are full of them; and in a country where sugar is cheap, the whole population eat them freely all summer and preserve them for winter use. There is no such supply in the Mother Country, and if there were the mass of the people could not get at them without committing a trespass. We have them all, without planting, pruning, or care. It can do us no harm to thank God for them once in a while, when disposed to grumble and long for something which we have not got.

The finer varieties of fruit that have been exhibited came out of the western valley. We wish they could be shown to all the world; but if they were, how very inadequate would be the idea conveyed of the beauty, fertility, and social life of the region from which they came. I may be prejudiced and partial—who is not in speaking of his country?—but I have rambled about the world a good deal, and go where I will I always come back with the conviction that there is no body of farmers on this continent living in a region of more natural beauty and fertility, than those who dwell between the Ardoise Hills and Digby.

In England one man would own the whole, and those who tilled the soil would pay from thirty shillings to four pounds of annual rent per acre. Here every man owns his own farm, and walks erect without anybody to make him afraid.

The scenery is not bold, but the mountain ranges which enclose it give it great variety. Of the "Cottage Homes" which enliven the valleys, Mrs. Hemans might fairly sing:

They are smiling o'er the silvery brooks,  
And round the Hamlet fanes—  
Through glowing orchards forth they peep,  
Each from its nook of leaves;  
And fearless there the lowly sleep  
As the bird beneath the eaves.

A sight of its fruit would give but a very inadequate idea of the social and industrial life of this valley. Forty years of personal intercourse with its people have made me familiar with its characteristics; and I fearlessly assert that nowhere on this continent, can there be found men more rationally enterprising and industrious, or women who combine with great personal beauty, intelligence and good manners, more of the domestic virtues, that make farms profitable and homes happy.

I have attended half a dozen monster picnics in this western valley, at each of which three or four thousand persons of both sexes were assembled. They drove to the grounds in their own waggons, nicely harnessed and appointed. Hay carts rolled up, loaded with cold meats, cheese and apple pies. The vast multitude were fed from their own stores, freely contributed to all comers; and after a day spent in innocent pastimes and intellectual recreations, the crowds departed to their homes without a blow struck or an angry word spoken.

I recently attended a bazaar at Windsor. Tables were spread in the Drill Shed with everything that could tempt the appetite or please the eye. The object was benevolent—a Manse was to be built, and fourteen hundred people were present; and when the funds were counted, it was ascertained that every person who attended had dropped a dollar into the treasury. These people were my own constituents. The great bulk of them were farmers and farmers' wives and daughters. They were well clad and well behaved. Their cheeks bloomed with health and their eyes sparkled with intelligence; and when I reflected at night, that in a long summer day in that vast crowd, I had never heard an angry word or seen a drunken person, I could not help exclaiming, in the language of Burns:

From scenes like these our country's grandeur  
springs,  
That makes her loved at home and known  
abroad.

Long may such scenes be witnessed in Nova Scotia, and as each successive Exhibition illustrates the productive powers of our rural districts, may we be able to boast, with becoming pride, that their manners, morals and steady habits are still preserved.

The Eastern Counties have sent up to

this Exhibition contributions of much value and great variety. Coal, iron and pottery, the produce of the Farm, the Workshop and the Dairy. All these we have seen, but to duly estimate the condition and the rate of progress of the counties from which they come, we should visit them, and with thoughtful minds dwell upon the characteristics they exhibit. Let any stranger ride up the Musquodoboit and down the Stewiacke, and then, standing on a hill, overlook the vale of Truro, stretching his gaze till he surveys the fertile lands and happy homesteads to the mouth of the Shubenacadie on the one side and to the Five Islands on the other. There may be regions where the scenery is more majestic, and districts, in older countries, where the cultivation is more perfect, but I know of none where God, in his infinite mercy has so bountifully combined the means by which men can rationally live, and where his blessings have been more thoughtfully appropriated or are more thankfully enjoyed. In all this region there are but few homesteads where thrift and industry do not form the rules of life,—where family prayers are not offered up daily morn and night,—and where the domestic virtues are not combined with a fair degree of mental culture.

Last week a friend took me to the top of Fraser's mountain, a few miles to the eastward of New Glasgow. The view from the spurs of the Clement's Hills, overlooking the vale and Basin of Annapolis, includes a charming combination of land and water. The view from the North Mountain, overlooking Cornwallis, with the Grand Pre and Evangeline's country in the distance, is rich in cultivation and poetic associations. The view from the Ardoise Hills, which includes the Avon and the St. Croix, and the township of Newport, Falmouth and Windsor, is varied and beautiful, but in panoramic extent and proportions that from Fraser's mountain surpasses them all.

The Gulf of St. Lawrence, with Pictou Island and Prince Edward's in the fore ground, bounds the view to the north. Eastward the fertile frontage of the township of Maxwelton, with its wheat fields and pastures, stretches away till the bold promontory of Cape George arrests the eye in that direction. All round the south and west we are enclosed by an amphitheatre of hills, fertile to their summits, on which the sturdy emigrants from Old Scotland, and their descendants, have made happy homes. In the centre of this great picture lies the harbor of Pictou, with the old shire town at its entrance, and its three sparkling rivers pouring their wealth into its lap. Almost at our feet nestles the thriving town of New Glasgow, which I remember when it contained but three houses and a blacksmith's shop, but which bids fair,



by its enterprise and industry, to rival the older centre of Pictou civilization. Beyond this again and higher up the East River, where the country in 1830 was almost a wilderness, stretches the prosperous community gathered around the Albion Mines. The General Mining Association, who sunk the first shaft, and erected the first steam engine set to work in Nova Scotia, have given to our coal trade, both here and in Cape Breton, a practical development profitable to themselves and beneficial to our country. The works of the Drummond Colliery and of the Acadia Company we cannot discern, but we shall soon hear the whistle of the steam engine conveying fuel down the West River from the former, and may now see the cars of the Acadia carrying their coal over the Provincial Railway to the loading ground at Fisher's Grant.

Of this cheering scene of natural beauty and material progress, how faint, after all, is the estimate we can gather from what Pictou has sent to this Exhibition. But what she has sent will be of great value, and what I have said may not be out of place, if thousands of Nova Scotians are attracted, as they ought to be, to the top of Fraser's mountain to see the noble outlines and industrial development of the fine country which I have so faintly endeavoured to describe.

There were two persons that I almost wished could have stood beside my friend and I on Fraser's Mountain. The one was my father, who, when Postmaster General of this Province, established the first mail between Halifax and Pictou. It was carried in the pocket of a Highlander, who walked over bridle paths and performed the service once a week. On the track where my father placed the Highlander I placed the locomotive, and I pay my tribute of praise to those, who, adopting a truly Provincial policy, enabled me to see it thundering over this eastern portion of the line.

The Duke of Sutherland, many years ago, evicted from his estates and shipped to Pictou some hundreds of his tenantry that he might clear the land and turn it into pasture. The motive of this deportation was probably selfish, and the mode in which the policy was carried out was severely criticised at the time. But Providence sometime brings good out of evil, and if the Duke had stood on the mountain beside me he would have seen the hill where those hardy old men sleep in peace, after well spent lives of successful industry, and where their children live in comfort and abundance, rarely, even at this day, enjoyed by those whom their fathers left behind.

I would glance at the counties further east, including the Island of Cape Breton, but I have already trespassed largely upon your time, and have a few observa-

tions to make upon the more salient features of the Exhibition.

Having dwelt upon the more obvious evidences of our material progress, let me frankly acknowledge that there is one department in which we are sadly deficient. I never go abroad, and return home, but the conclusion is forced upon me by comparison that in horses we are behind all the world but Labrador, where there are none, and Newfoundland where there are very few. The English Dray Horse who would, weigh down or draw two of our ordinary draught horses, we have not got at all. The English Hunter, who, with a man of two hundred weight upon his back, will gallop to hounds for hours over ploughed fields and meadows, leaping fences and ditches by the way, we never see in Nova Scotia, and rarely anything approaching to him for bone and action. In racing stock we are far behind the point we had reached thirty years ago, and a well formed Suffolk Punch or Shetland Poney is a rare sight in these days.

But, putting aside all comparisons with the mother country, truth compels me to acknowledge that we are not only beaten by every State of the Union with which I am acquainted, but are not on a level either with Canada, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward Island. Our gentlemen should take this matter in hand, and give some thought and spend some capital to wipe out this reproach, for next to its men and women all countries are judged by its horses, and our farmers should look to it, for there is no more profitless stock, either for the field, the road, or the market, than poor horses.

The show of cattle, sheep and pigs, at this Exhibition, if not all that could have been wished, has been very creditable and satisfactory. Larger and fatter animals would be seen at the great Christmas show at the Agricultural Hall London, but it must be remembered that it would not pay us to cram oxen with oil cake until they were unwieldy, nor to employ boys to chip-turnips and slip them into the mouths of pigs too fat to stand upon their legs. The conditions and climates of the two countries must be taken into account. Cattle, in England, can browse out nearly all winter, and the high prices of meat and the prices which, at its great shows, such a wealthy country can afford to give, will always encourage high feeding to a point which it would be folly for our farmers to attempt to reach. In a country where cattle must be housed and fed for four or five months in a year, starting with good breeds, our policy must be to fatten quick and kill early, because every winter that the animals live over increases the risk or diminishes the profits. Our farmers appear to be acting upon this policy. Though I have seen larger animals in former shows I think I never saw

a better average display of stock, such as appeared to me to be suitable to the condition and wants of the country, and calculated to yield fair returns.

The poultry show has been very fair, and a better display of roots and vegetables I never saw in any country. It is not, perhaps, generally known that nearly all that will come to perfection in these northern Provinces are more succulent and tasty than are those produced by the States lying further to the South. In this connection I may observe that though the potato rot still lingers in some quarters, this valuable esculent, in all parts of the country which I visited this autumn appears to be rapidly recovering its ancient vitality and flavour.

One great branch of our industry has been poorly represented at this Exhibition. A quintal or two of dried Fish, a box of Digby Herring and a few barrels of Salmon, Mackerel and Shad, with a Net or two and a few Hooks, have represented our Fisheries. The collection made by an amateur, was excellent, so far as it went, but it did not seem to satisfy the eye, or to convey to the mind of a stranger, unacquainted with our country, an adequate idea of the proportions and value of that great interest which underlies all other interests, and which, from the very nature of things, must be one of the most permanent and enduring.

Turning from this small court the other day, with a stranger on my arm, I tried to make him understand that he must not judge of our Fisheries by what he had just seen. "Glance" said I "along the map from Westport to St. Anne's, and you will see a frontage of nearly four hundred miles of sea coast upon the Atlantic. The primitive rocks and rugged headlands along this coast form a natural breakwater, which protects the softer soils behind from the abrasion of the northern current and the perpetual roll of the sea. Fish love the clear waters of this southern coast, and trim around its inlets. We cannot see them, but we know the fact, that every summer day nine thousand boats are employed, counting the coast and inshore fisheries alone, while about a thousand vessels of a larger class are employed catching Cod upon the Banks, Mackerel in the Gulf, or Herring in George's Bay or on the coast of Labrador. The exact value of the catch I do not at this moment remember, but, altogether independent of the mariners who man our ships and conduct our carrying trade, we have fifteen thousand hardy men who live by these fisheries alone. Of course," said I, "once in a while there is a failure in some branch of this great industry, as there was last year; but with these vast fisheries in front, annually replenished by a bountiful Providence, and with gold mines in the rear, even our southern coast, which used to be so much

abused by the old geographers, is not without its value." My friend stared, but being a Scotchman, began to hum, with natural enthusiasm :

"Weel may the Boatie row  
That wins the bairns' bread,,

Of our mechanics what shall we say but this, that having been much abroad for the last six or seven years, and having when at home had but little leisure to inspect their workshops and factories, I was not at all prepared for the very creditable display which they have made at this Exhibition. But there are perhaps few persons here who can more duly estimate the advances which have been made within the last forty years. My mind goes back to a period when there was not a steam engine or gang saw mill in the country, and hardly a skilled mechanic or a labour-saving machine in this town. I worked, during my apprenticeship, at the old wooden hand press with balls, rollers and power presses being then unknown.

To change this state of things, to diffuse useful knowledge among our work people, to inspire them with pride in their pursuits, and to teach them to rely more upon the resources of science, a few men about 1830, combined their intellectual powers. A mechanic's library was formed, an institute was opened, and courses of lectures were delivered every winter for twenty years. Mr. James Forman and myself have alone been spared to represent those who originated this movement. Dr. Grigor, George R. Young, Andrew MacKinlay, Geo. O'Brien, John Naylor, John S. Thompson, and others, whose names I cannot remember, have passed away. General Cathcart who attended our first meetings, and zealously co-operated with us, fell at Inkerman, and sleeps on a hill side of the Crimea. By the mechanics of Halifax the memories of these men should be ever gratefully remembered; and let us hope that, now that our mechanics have increased in numbers, wealth, skill and intelligence, the Institute will be revived, that they may have a permanent centre round which to rally, a room where they can meet each other, where they can display their handiwork, and exchange their thoughts, with a view to mutual improvement and combined co-operation.

There are others who, on such an occasion as this, it would be gross ingratitude not to remember, associated as their names and labors are with our material progress, The Duke of Kent brought the first fine breeds of horses to Nova Scotia. Lord Dalhousie lent the influence of his high station and zealous personal exertions to the improvement of our agriculture, and his example, as well said on the opening day, was followed by Sir Gaspard LeMarchant. Thomas King, of Windsor, made Retreat a model farm, and the Hon.

Charles Prescott devoted a long and useful life to the improvement of our orchards, both by precept and example. To Titus Smith we owe the first dawnings of natural science in this country; and to Dr. McCulloch we are indebted not only for some knowledge of chemistry but for lessons of thrift, conveyed to our agricultural classes in a homely style, at once quaint and attractive.

There is one name that the Chief Justice did not mention on the opening day; one that is rarely mentioned now, but that, on such occasions as this, ought never to be forgotten, the name of his father the late John Young. I am old enough to remember when the letters of Agricola created almost as great a sensation among the farmers of Nova Scotia as did the Waverly novels among the literati of Great Britain and his subsequent rural and political life was passed under my observation. I knew him well, and it is no disparagement to his sons to say that he was an abler man than either. Though somewhat too portly he was a graceful and impressive speaker, and a writer of singular eloquence and power. His range of knowledge, on economic questions and rural affairs was extensive and profound. Coming from Scotland at a time when Sir John Sinclair, and other practical thinkers had vastly improved its husbandry, he soon became keenly alive to the defects in our own; and his pen, ranging over the whole field, roused our farmers to greater exertions as with a blast of the trumpet. At that time wheat was rarely cultivated; oat mills did not exist, and oat-meal, only used for gruel, was imported by the druggists. Our ploughmen were unskillful, and sub-soil ploughing, the use of lime, rotation of crops, and composting were but lightly valued or little known. Our breeds had run out, and our farmers took little pride in an occupation, which after the high prices of the American war had passed away seemed hardly worth pursuing. It is but fair to own that all this was changed by the letters of Agricola, and by the exertions of the Central Board and the County societies which were organized after their publication. The growth and expansion of our rural life, as I have sketched it, and the improved production of our soil, as illustrated by this Exhibition, date from this period; and I am sure you will pardon me for thus lingering for a moment beside the grave of one to whom we are so much indebted for the material prosperity we enjoy.

But you may ask me what of the future? Of the political aspects of our country I can here say nothing, though I may take an early opportunity, in some other place, freely to discuss them. But this I may say that Nova Scotia in all the vicissitudes and trials of the past has not wanted skill and energy to guide her.

Let us hope that with the blessing of a kind Providence, the resources of her statesmanship may not fail her now. Of one thing we may be assured, that her fertile soil will not fail if properly cultivated—that her artisans will prosper as they increase in skill and knowledge, that the sea will yield her treasures and our mines their wealth, if wrought with enterprize and industry. However institutions may change or politicians may wrangle, our firesides will glow, and our rivers run sparkling to the sea. The birds will sing, and the flowers bloom, and the stars will shine out at night upon the youngsters making love in the good old fashion. There will be orange blossoms in the churches, and babies in the cradles to replenish the earth, and come what may let us hope that every ten years Nova Scotia may have an Industrial Exhibition, and that each one may be an improvement upon the last.

FRUIT AT THE EXHIBITION.

Mr. G. A. S. Crichton of Halifax, addressed an interesting letter to the *British Colonist*, respecting the fruit at the Exhibition, which we copy below.

HALIFAX, October 9th, 1868.

To the Editor of the *British Colonist* :—

SIR,—The following memo. designates the list of quantity and name of Apples exhibited at our Fruit Show. As the information will be acceptable to many, especially among the Fruit Growers of the Province, I request you will give it an insertion in the *Colonist*.

LIST.

Doz.	Doz.
29 Gravensteins	1 Fall Pippin
22 Ribston Pippins	1 Red Astrachen
21 Baldwins	2 Giliflower
15 Yellow Belle Fleur	2 Early Bough
10 Rhode Island Greening	3 Early Strawberry
9 Nonpareil	3 Golden Ball
5 Blenheim Pippin	1 Hubbartown Nonsuch
8 King of the Pippins	3 Keswick Codlin
1 York and Lancaster	2 Munson Sweet
15 Pomme de Nelze	3 Porter Apple
5 Drap D'Or	1 Yel New Town Pippin
8 Gloria Mundi	3 Swaar
10 Emperor Alexander	1 Sponge Apple
2 Blue Permaine	1 Brabant Belle Fleur
5 Pomme Greso	1 Hughes Pippin
5 Am'can Golden Russet	1 Dressed
5 Alsopus Spitzenburg	1 Early Calkin Pippin
12 Flushing do	1 Green Newtown do
3 Broadwell	3 20 oz Pippin
12 Northern Spy	1 Wolfvill Beauty
8 Pound Sweet	1 Marsden Blush
3 Sweet Russet	1 Golden Sweet
6 Colvert	1 Bishop Bourne
3 Canada Reinette	1 Purple Giliflower
7 King of Tomkins Co	3 Toffan Sweet
4 Calkins Pippin (Late)	2 Strawberry Permaine
2 Minister Apple	2 Dutch Codlin
3 Roxbury Russet	2 Early River
2 Golden Pippin.	2 York Greening

I weighed several varieties with the following results;—

6 Canada Gravensteins	weighed	lbs. oz.
6 N. Scotia do	do	1 15½
6 Canada Belle Fleur	do	2 11
6 N. Scotia do	do	2 13
12 Canada Belle Fleur	do	3 3½
12 N. Scotia do	do	3 3
6 Gloria Mundi—called in the Canadian List—White Spanish Renette	do	6 0½
6 N. Scotia Gloria Mundi	do	2 13½
1 do	do	6 2½
1 do	do	1 0

—circumference 13 3-8



The whole number of varieties exhibited is 236—and No. of dozens 554.

20 varieties sent by Mr. Hebb, of Lunenburg, consisting of 7 well known kinds, and 13 new and unknown sorts, deserve particular notice. Also 3 collections of 12 sorts, from Colchester County, exhibited by Messrs Wilson & Murdoch.

You will perceive by the foregoing list that the quantity of fruit is respectable, but does not come up to the expectations of many, as it was anticipated that a larger number of Fruit Growers would have sent their fruit to Halifax. But the distance from Annapolis County no doubt prevented many from doing so. The quantity is less than placed upon the tables at our annual exhibition in the country.

As many of our citizens have asked my opinion respecting the quality of the Fruit sent from Ontario to compete for the Prize Medal offered by the Association, I must say that the *appearance* of the Canada Fruit is not to be compared to ours, but as the proof of excellence has been tested by others as well as myself, I may venture upon an opinion. The Canadian Gravenstein is a smaller apple than ours, but as far as superiority of flavour (which is the correct way of judging) is taken as a test, they cannot be excelled. The hot sun and dry atmosphere of Canada has a tendency to give this delicious apple a rich and spicy flavour, which ours do not attain. The original fruit was imported from Canada thirty years ago, by the Hon. C. R. Prescott, a prominent Fruit Grower of Cornwallis, and the soil of that locality has brought it to its present perfection. The Pomme Farnese, another celebrated variety, is also much sought after, and is a delicious fruit, as well as Pomme Grise. The superiority of the latter must be attributed to the soil of Montreal and its neighborhood, the quality of which cannot be doubted. It has been tried in other parts of Canada and in the United States, as well as with us, but the quality of the fruit in these latter places cannot compete with the Montreal locality. Although some of the varieties which I have mentioned excel the Nova Scotia Fruit in richness, ours as a class, cannot be beaten, and in the course of a few years, when the young trees mature which our Fruit Growers have been paying much attention to, we shall have a larger quantity of our rich fruit to dispose of at a price that will enable many to avail themselves of, which the present high value prevents us from participating in. As we all have had an opportunity of judging by the splendid display on exhibition during the past week, I think the Fruit Growers of Nova Scotia need not fear any competition, and may challenge the world for their apples, which have been famous at the Exhibitions in London and Paris,

where medals and awards have been given to them for their superior quality.

G. A. S. CRICHTON,  
Vice President Fruit Growers Association,  
Halifax County.

The Commissioners have resolved to issue, as soon as possible, a full Report of the Exhibition, including a revised edition of the Addresses delivered and a complete and carefully corrected List of Prizes and Extra Awards, Lists of Committees, Jurors, &c. The Report will be printed so as to form a convenient permanent Record of the Exhibition.

#### CLEANING UP THE GARDEN.

We have noticed in the onion districts, that the best cultivators are exceedingly careful in cleaning up the land after the crop is matured. Not only are all the weeds gathered that have escaped the hoe in the cultivation of the crop, but the whole ground is raked over, and not a weed left to mature its seeds. They find it pays in the labor it saves next year. It is partly on this account that onions are cultivated for years in succession upon the same land. It takes several years to get the weeds and grass seeds out of the soil, and to give the crop the full benefit of the land. If the garden could have this thorough cleaning up as fast as the crops are out of the way, it would make vegetables much cheaper. The peas are often out of the way in July, and the weeds have the ground the rest of the season. The potatoes and early cabbage are gone in August, and the weeds reign till frost comes. If you must have a crop to induce tillage, put in turnips. These will always pay where there is a pig or cow upon the premises. But with or without cultivated crops, keep every corner of the garden clean.—*American Agriculturist.*

#### HOW TO KEEP YOUNG CHICKENS.

The best way to keep young chickens is to allow the mother to ramble with them where she pleases. They will thus secure, according to their wants, the heat of the sun, the cooling of the shade, exercise, air, and a variety of suitable food. But there are so few places where this can be done with safety to the brood, and the best of hens is often so poor a protector when the chickens are assailed by cats, rats, skunks, weasels, &c., that we are generally obliged to resort to some other method of keeping chickens. The next best thing is to follow the long-established custom of confining the hen in a coop near the dwelling-house, and to

allow the chickens to run out and in at their pleasure. Of course we are not now writing of fancy-breeders, who have enclosures and structures to meet all emergencies; but of that very large class of the community who breed fowls to a limited extent for amusement or profit, without having the means, or without being willing to bear the expense, of furnishing the amplest conveniences.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS!

#### THE ARAB STALLION 'BALDACCHINO.'

THIS truly beautiful Gray Horse is a splendid specimen of his famous breed. He is of the largest size, and of a gentle and playful disposition. He is remarkable for courage, speed, bottom and hardihood. So valuable an animal was never before in Nova Scotia, and the owners of Mares have now an opportunity to get Colts equal to the best in the world.

He is the property of LEWIS P. FAIRBANKS, who will not allow this horse more than twenty Mares. His services can be had at Woodburne, Dartmouth. June 1868. JOHN SAULOR, Groom.

**ALFRED SAUNDERS,**  
(Late Secretary Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Formerly of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, London),

**SEEDSMAN,**  
168 Argyle St., opposite J. Northup & Sons,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

CALLS particular attention to his newly imported stock of Alsylke and other Clovers, Grass Seeds, Mangles, Swede and other Turnips, Peas, Beans, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, comprising all the most esteemed varieties in cultivation, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Agricultural Societies liberally dealt with, and all orders promptly executed. Descriptive Catalogues on application.

#### AGRICULTURAL BONE MILL.

THIS MILL is now in full operation, and large quantities of Bones are offered for sale.

The Mill is under supervision of the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, and all Bones sold at the establishment are genuine.

#### PRICES.

Half inch Bone.....\$24.00 per ton.  
Finely-ground Bone..... 30.00 "

Delivered free of charge, on board the Cars at Richmond Depot.

Purchasers will save trouble by sending their own bags, which, together with orders, may be left at Stanford's Leather Store, 20 Water Street.

JAMES STANFORD.

Halifax, N.S., June, 1868.

#### The Journal of Agriculture

—is published monthly by—

A. & W. MACKINLAY,  
No. 10, GRANVILLE STREET,  
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—

Fifty Cents per annum—payable in advance.  
A limited number of Advertisements in connection with Agriculture will be inserted on application to the Publishers.