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VOL. II.

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HALIFAX, Oct. 26, 1874.

The Provincial Agricultural Exhibition was opened on the 6th October, and closed on the 9th. During the four days, nearly eight or ten thousand persons visited the Drill Shed and Grounds. We publish below the Opening and Closing Addresses, delivered respectively by their Honors Lieut. Governor Archibald and Lieut. Governor Tilley. Both Addresses, as well as that of Sir William Young, will be found to contain much material for sound thought by the farmers of Nova Scotia. We add a selection of extracts from the newspapers; their criticisms of the whole Exhibition embrace some salutary lessons, which we hope will not be passed over.

SIR WILLIAM YOUNG'S ADDRESS.

My hon. friend, Mr. McHessey, with a modesty that belongs to his profession rather than to mine, perhaps more to the "manner born," having requested that I would act as his representative, I have to say a few words in paving the way for the address announced in the programme. The exhibition, as might be expected on the opening day, is not, as yet, fully developed, but enough can be seen on these splendid tables to show its infinite variety, and profusion of natural and cultivated beauty. I am delighted, too, for my part, by this brilliant assemblage, graced as it is by their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief of Her Majesty's Military and Naval Forces, by the Governors of our own and the sister Province, by so many of the fair sex (whom I must not forget as the choicest ornaments of our hearts and homes), of the Presidents of societies with which the whole Province is studded, and by so large an influx of the bone and sinew of the coun-

try. This opportune visit of the Lieutenant Governor, and the recent kindly utterances of the press of New Brunswick, indicate the accession of a generous and cordial spirit in that Province, which the elder sister, I am satisfied, will not be slow to reciprocate. It may be the forerunner of a closer and more intimate union; of a triple, or it may be a quadruple cord, which will remove many anomalies, and give dignity and strength to these Maritime Provinces. And now I have to announce a change in the programme which to most of you will be an agreeable surprise. Having delivered either the opening or closing addresses of 1852, 1854 and 1868, I was still anxious and willing to do my part on the present occasion. But, in view of a recent indisposition, and of my judicial duties, I had some misgivings of the prudence of straining my voice in a lengthened address, and my medical adviser having dissuaded me from attempting it, Lieut.-Governor Tilley, at the unanimous request of the committee, has finally consented to deliver the closing address on Friday—a substitution which will be highly acceptable, I am sure, to the public, and which is most agreeable to myself.

In closing I have only to congratulate you and the committee on having applied for and obtained the assent of an accomplished speaker, well known to us all in the person of our esteemed Lieut.-Governor, whom I now have the honor of introducing to you to deliver the opening address.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ARCHIBALD'S-OPENING ADDRESS.

The magnificent assemblage gathered within this building is a pleasing proof of the interest felt by all classes in the Exhibition now about to be opened. It forms, too, a graceful acknowledgment, on the part of the community, of the eminent services rendered by the gentlemen who have labored to make this Exhibition a success. It is an acknowledgment to which these gentlemen are well entitled. They have had several months of assiduous toil in preparing for the event of today. They have had to provide for an infinite

number of details, indispensable to the success of the Exhibition, but wholly unknown to the general public; and now that their work is approaching its completion; now that the curtain is about to be drawn, and the public admitted to see the result of their labors, it must be gratifying to these gentlemen to witness the interest which your presence on this occasion, in great numbers, and in many cases from a great distance, evinces in the object which has occupied so much of their time and thought. That object has been to place before you a representation of the products of certain industries in which our people are largely engaged—in an especial and particular manner to show the products of that great industry, which in this, as in every other country, underlies all other industries,—I mean the cultivation of the soil, and the subsidiary employments growing out of Agricultural operations.

In this respect the present Exhibition differs from some that have preceded it. Its range is less extensive. Manufactures generally, and the productions of art do not come within its scope. It deals principally with the productions of the farm and the garden. It is intended to show what amount of excellence is within the reach of the agriculturist, the stock raiser, and the gardener, under the circumstances, in the climate and with the soil with which these classes have to deal in Nova Scotia.

We ought all to form accurate conceptions of our country, of its character and capabilities. An Exhibition like this will do much to help us in that respect. There are two errors into which we may fall, we may overrate our country, or we may underrate it. It is better to do neither, but if there is to be a mistake at all, I confess I have some sympathy with the man who allows his judgment to be a little biased by his love of country—who feels for the land of his birth or adoption some warmer attachment than may perhaps accord with sober reason. He may judge of it as he judges of the home of his boyish days, as he judges of the purling streams and flowery meads, by which his early life was spent, where every hill, every

tree, every curve of the meandering brook, is associated with and recalls the image of some loved companion of early days, long parted with in the struggles of life, but still dear to memory. What though affection may mislead the judgment? What though these pictures are seen through a poetic mirage that affects his vision only—still a thousand times rather would I see this error than the other. We can pardon a mistake of the head for which the heart is accountable, but it is impossible to have compassion for the pitiful meanness which is ashamed of its country. Everybody despises the poltroon who seeks to raise himself by disparaging the land he lives in.

But it is gratifying to feel that our Province requires from its sons no devotion which is not amply justified by its character and capabilities. No Province in the Dominion has a greater variety of industrial resources. None has its resources, whatever they may be, in a position so available.

The sea which surrounds us on all sides, except where a narrow neck of land connects us with the continent, indents our coasts with bays and harbors, extending far inland and bringing every part of the Province within a few miles of navigable water. This, of itself, determines to a large extent the maritime character of our industry. From the forests scattered along the shores of these inland waters—forests which would have grown and perished but for the facilities which the waters afford—are fashioned the ships which form so important a feature in the business of our people—ships whose sails whiten every sea, and whose earnings create an ever recurring stream of wealth pouring into the towns and villages of our sea girt Province. Then, again, in many parts of the country, vast deposits of coal jut out on the sea-board, presenting in the position the most favorable for distribution and exportation of that commodity, which more than any other in these Northern latitudes, is indispensable for comfort, but which, indispensable though it be, is found in no other Province or State on the Atlantic sea-board.

Then, again, the seas which line our shores afford an enormous area from which our people gather a crop, never requiring to be sown, yet always ready, in the proper season to be reaped—a crop which, in the year just past, besides furnishing directly a large amount of food for our own people, gave us an export worth three and a half millions (\$3,500,000) to send abroad to be exchanged for the productions of other countries, making freights for our ships and employment for our seamen. In a country thus rejoicing in the elements which create and sustain a maritime population it is pleasing to feel that our people have had the energy to use their privileges. We can, with just pride, point to the fact that Nova Scotia is at this moment, in proportion to population, the largest ship-owning country in the world.

I have not alluded to our gold mines, because I do not attach, and I never have attached, any considerable importance to this interest. There are few countries whose gold mines have been of much value to them, beyond the attraction they offer to the roving and adventurous, who become a really useful population only when their energies are directed to other and less hazardous pursuits. But the great industry which remains is the one to which your attention is more immedi-

ately invited by the Exhibition of to-day. The men who live by the land in Nova Scotia far outnumber those who live by the sea. 50,000 men are returned in the census of 1871 as cultivators of the soil, while the combined numbers of those who go down to the sea in ships, and of those who spread their nets for fish, do not exceed 19,000, the seamen counting about eleven thousand, and the fishermen about eight thousand; the farmers, therefore, are more than twice, nearly three times, as numerous as the aggregate of both the other classes together.

If they do not figure so largely in the table of exports, it is because the productions of the farm are largely consumed on the farm, or, at all events, within the Province. It is only by looking at the returns of the census that we can measure the fair relative proportion which subsists between the products of the other industries in which our people are engaged, and of those of the 50,000 families occupied in cultivating the soil. Applying this test with as much accuracy as the defects of the tables in the census of 1861 will permit, we find that in actual value the product of the soil in 1860, the year before, was three times as much as the product of the fisheries of the same year, and this, too, without taking into account the increase of live stock—an element the importance of which will be obvious when it is considered that the returns show we had in that year an amount of live stock worth in all over eleven millions of dollars.

So that, while our farmers are vastly more numerous than our fishermen, it is pleasing to find that, man for man, they each year add more to the actual production of what sustains life than even that valuable part of the population which gives us the means of importing each year three and a half millions worth of foreign produce.

It is a happy peculiarity of the Province,—it is a peculiarity which will always preserve it from the wide-spread disaster which occasionally befalls some countries, that we are not dependent for subsistence upon any one single branch of industry. We are large ship-owners, and yet, when freights are low, the country bears the depression without great suffering. We are extensively engaged in the mining and exporting of coal, and still when a paralysis of industry among our neighbors suddenly deprives us of our best market, we feel the depression, but it does not assume the proportions of a calamity. A failure in the fishery largely diminishes our power of exportation and consequently our capacity to buy and pay for the productions of other countries, and still we have borne, and can bear, that misfortune without general suffering. Even though our mainstay, the products of the soil, or some of them, should fail in any year, we are not altogether prostrate. The reason is, that with the variety of our industries, there are always some, generally the greater part, which succeed, and these can share the burthen which would paralyse a single industry, if it fell entirely upon it. We are in this respect favored beyond countries with a single resource.

I spent two years administering the affairs of one of the best agricultural Provinces in the world. There the vast prairie stretches out in every direction as far as the eye can reach. A soil of the richest mould, deposited during a long series of ages, in the bottoms of lakes from which the waters have receded, contains the elements of fertility in unbound-

ed profusion. There the immigrant, the moment he sets foot on the ground, finds a farm prepared for him such as no amount of toil, no exercise of skill, no expenditure of money, could enable him to create here, even on a limited scale. I do not stay to detail the drawbacks of this splendid possession; I do not dwell on the difficulties with which the settler in that country has to contend, and which are dark shades on the picture of which I give you only the bright colors. It is enough to say that the Great God who controls the universe never showers all His blessings on one country, and never exempts even the most favored portions of His creation from the difficulties and troubles with which the lot of humanity is beset. I allude to the Prairie Province now only to show the disadvantage incident to a country whose resources, however great, are such as create but a single industry.

Some two months ago the newspapers reported the invasion of that Province by a plague of grasshoppers; happily they passed over without doing much harm, but I can well recall the time when a similar invasion took place while I was there. A thick cloud, darkish grey, half transparent, overshadowed the land. It could be seen moving steadily in one direction, and, from its lower strata, myriads of these tiny insects descended to the ground, clothing it with a moving mass of chirruping, ravenous vermin, which devoured every green thing before them. When I looked at the desolation which followed in their wake I was able to appreciate the perils to which a people of one industry are exposed, who might see the fruits of the labor of a year disappear in a day. They had no seas to supply them with fish, no forests to be shaped into ships; no coals to be exchanged for bread, no commerce; no manufactures. Looking at this picture, how thankful we ought to be that we live in a country blessed by a variety of industry. Truly the "lines have fallen to us in pleasant places." We should never forget that it is to the diversity of her occupations that Nova Scotia is largely indebted for the steadiness and permanence of her progress.

It is not long since the idea prevailed—that whatever else might succeed in Nova Scotia, Agriculture had but a slender chance. I can easily understand how such impressions might have prevailed among those who formed their opinions from the forbidding features of our "iron bound" coasts. Suppose a native of the Prairie Province to come here and see the labor it takes to bring our land to the condition in which he finds his ready to his hand? suppose him to witness, as I did, the other day, on the other side of the harbor, the process of hewing a garden out of the solid rock, he would raise his hands and eyes in amazement at the folly which would stay in Nova Scotia, while whole Provinces were inviting settlement with not a rock to obstruct their cultivation. But his judgment would be wrong in many ways. In the first place, he would be wrong in taking that part of the rocky coast, to which I have referred, to be any fair specimen of the Province, and, even laying aside that view for the moment, I may say that the little garden made with much toil and expense is one of the varied resources on which the owner relies for his livelihood, and with the other means open to him in a country situate like ours, he probably possesses as many of the comforts and luxuries which make life enjoyable, and certainly

is subject to not so much risk as his fellow in the West, in a similar rank of life, with his farm ready made to his hands.

But, our Province is not to be judged by an isolated section of sea coast. All along the great valley extending from Windsor to Annapolis, all along the margin of the Bay of Fundy and of the streams which empty into the Bay, from Truro to Granville; along our Northern shores from the Province line to the Strait of Canso, on the river bottoms of the Southern and Western Counties and in many parts of the island of Cape Breton, are found extensive tracts of land, which for fertility and fitness for agricultural purposes may challenge comparison with the land of almost any country.

The first English settlers in Nova Scotia, who came here on the establishment of Halifax in 1749, were not tempted to seek its shores from any appreciation of the qualities of the soil for agricultural purposes. They consisted mainly of men discharged from the military and naval services, and could hardly be expected to excel in agricultural pursuits. They were sent here when no longer needed for the purposes of the State—to get rid of bold and uneasy spirits, who, if discharged at home, might not easily be absorbed into the general mass of the population. To this add the fact that they were settled on the inhospitable shores bordering the new capital. The idea then entertained in England of the barren and forbidding character of the Province was bad enough. Is it any wonder that it was not much changed for the better by the efforts of men unacquainted with farming on land unfit to farm? But the time came when an act of very doubtful justice; an episode in the history of Nova Scotia, painful in many respects to dwell upon, nevertheless had one good effect, that it opened for the occupation of English immigrants the valuable tracts which the old French inhabitants had redeemed from the tides of the Bay of Fundy. From that time may be dated the commencement of farming in any proper sense of the word.

Still little progress was made till about 50 years ago, when the late John Young, the father of our excellent Chief Justice, in a series of letters published in a newspaper of the day, and subsequently collected in a volume dedicated to the Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor of this Province, letters equally remarkable for eloquence of diction, for earnestness of tone, and for the sound views they enunciated on Agricultural affairs, aroused the people of Nova Scotia from their lethargy and gave a new impulse to Agricultural pursuits. Societies were formed all over the Province, and an interest and a pride in Agricultural affairs excited which did great good to the country.

The next great stride was made in 1853. The late Rev. Dr. Forrester is entitled to much of the credit of this effort. He was one of the ablest and most energetic of the many able and energetic Scotchmen who have settled in this country, and whose exertions have done so much to make the land of their adoption worthy of the land of their birth, after which it is named in the pedantic latinity of the 1st James. In a lecture delivered by Dr. Forrester at the Mechanics' Institute the year before, he had pointed out the many advantages to accrue from a Provincial Exhibition. Following up the idea, and aided by the powerful influence of the present Chief Jus-

tice, then Speaker of the Assembly, so general an interest was created in the project that there was raised by a subscription extending to all parts of the Province, the liberal sum of \$1600, which, added to a small Legislative grant, gave an aggregate of \$2000, the greater part of which was available for prizes.

The Exhibition took place in the gardens of the Horticultural Society, and, though small and insignificant, it was considered so much a success that its friends were emboldened to attempt one next year on a larger scale. On the 4th of October, 1854, just 20 years ago day before yesterday, the 2nd Exhibition was opened, in the Province Building and the grounds adjoining, by Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, who had given cordial and valuable aid in getting it up as well as the one the year before.

The opening was ushered in by a grand procession of national and other Societies, by music and imposing ceremonies of all kinds. To a Legislative grant of \$4000, were added subscriptions which, with admission fees, gave a gross fund of \$13,000 for the purposes of the Exhibition. It was a grand success.

Fourteen years elapsed before another and third Exhibition was attempted. This was held in 1868, on the same grounds as are occupied on the present occasion. The Legislature gave \$9000 towards the expenses, to which a subscription of the different Agricultural Societies added \$1500. This Exhibition was successful in the highest degree.

Six years more have since gone by, and a fourth Exhibition is about to be opened under the provisions of an act which authorizes the Board of Agriculture to hold, every third year, or oftener if they think fit, a General Provincial Exhibition of Agricultural and Industrial products, animals and domestic manufactures.

The range of this Exhibition is therefore, by the provisions of the act, more limited than that of any Exhibition except the first. The second and third included not only what are known as domestic manufactures, but also various others in metals, wood, and leather; also Indian work, besides minerals, fish and furs, the productions of the fine arts, and even Provincial literature. So that in instituting a comparison between the different Exhibitions, it is necessary, if we would understand the actual progress and growth of the industry now exhibited, to eliminate from the records of previous Exhibitions about one-third of the entries, which refer to objects not included in the present.

Of the value of Exhibitions like this there can be no question. Their influence for good has been felt in every country where they have been introduced. The annual Exhibitions of England—of the different States of the Union—of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, have been closely connected with the improvements in agricultural operations which have taken place in these several countries. The Exhibitions of Ontario are now conducted on a splendid scale. The entries at the first of these in Toronto in 1846 did not much exceed 1,000. The field and garden vegetables displayed were not beyond the capacity of a single building to hold, and that not a very large one. From that period to this I understand there has been an annual exhibition in one or other of the large agricultural centres of Ontario. In a speech made on a recent occasion by the then President of the Board of Agriculture

of that Province, who, by-the-by, is at this moment the President of the Senate of the Dominion, he declares that in agricultural and horticultural productions, and in quality of stock, the Exhibitions of Ontario have no superior on this continent. From 1846 to 1872—a period of 26 years—the interest in these Exhibitions has continually increased, and the entries which in the first year were, as I have already stated, scarcely over 1,000, were swollen in 1872 to 7,714. As evidence of improvement in a single branch of industry, the department of stock-raising, take the case of short horned Durhams, the entries of which were, in 1846, from 25 to 30 only, while in 1872, they had risen, by a steady and gradual increase, to 269. A similar progress has taken place in other breeds of cattle. This marked improvement in the higher grades of stock is significant in a country which counts its increase of neat cattle in a single decade at somewhere about half a million. It would not be fair to trace all this improvement to the operation of Annual Exhibitions. Our own Province has made advances in every department of Agriculture, notwithstanding the intervals which have elapsed between the different Exhibitions. In the very department to which we have alluded, it has made a progress beyond what would appear by the returns. In the Exhibitions of 1853 and 1854 we had no entries of superior breeds of cattle. There were few or none in the Province to enter. But the spirit evoked by these Exhibitions led to the cultivation of superior breeds, and in 1868 a considerable number of entries were made. But on that occasion little attention was paid to ascertain the genuineness of the stock, and many animals were exhibited of very doubtful pedigree.

Now, however, a herd-book has been established, and stock is registered; so that whatever is now exhibited may be relied upon as of genuine and unmixed breed. This Exhibition may not, therefore, compare with its predecessors so favourably in numbers as it does in value. The animals exhibited on this occasion as of superior breed are of unquestionable pedigree, and have a value far beyond those whose pedigree is open to doubt. Still, notwithstanding the progress we have made, there cannot be a doubt that the true way to stimulate improvement is to have these displays either every year or at frequently recurring periods. The spirit of emulation which is begotten at an Exhibition of this kind would operate more powerfully if the opportunity for its exercise were given without too much delay. The man who comes here with the best of his products for display, when he finds himself excelled in the department in which he hoped to shine, returns home to make a greater effort for success next opportunity. But, if his fortune can be retrieved only by waiting till one of Shakespeare's "seven ages of man" elapse, if he can vindicate his fame only when his boy now at school shall have arrived at maturity, it is very obvious that we lose much of the benefit which these Exhibitions would afford if they recurred at shorter periods. Still, whether at longer or shorter intervals, they are of great value. Men who see only the products of their own or their neighbours' farms, are apt to set up for themselves very imperfect standards of excellence; but show them the best products of an extended area and they will begin to form

sounder opinions of the comparative value of their own productions. Many who have come here, I may venture to say, with a firm belief that the articles they exhibit will be found the best of their kind, will be much disappointed when they find the superior excellence of other articles of the same kind displayed in the Exhibition. Many a false standard will be lowered before the Exhibition is over, and the true lesson to learn will be to strive by the same processes, and by the exercise of the same care and attention by which others have achieved their success, to equal or excel them on a future occasion.

But great as may be the disappointment of individual exhibitors, the feeling of spectators and the community cannot but be one of pride and gratification. At every Exhibition we have had, the display has exceeded expectations. This Exhibition will be no exception to the rule. It is impossible to go over these grounds without a feeling of wonder that we have in the midst of our rural communities so many persons aiming at, and achieving in their quiet way, so much of excellence in every department for which an opportunity for display is afforded on this occasion. No one will visit this place without carrying away from it an enhanced estimate of the value and importance of our agricultural and horticultural interests. Many will leave it with a better opinion of a soil and climate where such excellence is attainable. Some of our English friends, I have reason to hope, with the evidence which this display affords, may, on their return to their own country, be able to intimate a doubt whether the time has not come to revise the stereotyped paragraph on Nova Scotia, which figures in their school geographies, and whether it might not be possible, without violating the truth to describe our Province as remarkable for something else than "barren rocks and impenetrable fogs." I confess I love the Province, of whose administration I have the honor for the moment to be the head, and if there is any portion of our population with which I am connected by ties more tender than another, it is the class whose interests we are especially met to promote. As son and grandson of men who had been cultivators of the soil of Nova Scotia, I should be ashamed of myself if I did not feel for the class and for the pursuits, with which I am so much identified, more than an ordinary attachment, and I assure you, I look forward with pleasure and pride to the time when, relieved from the duties of public office, I shall be able to pursue the rural life and cultivate the rural tastes which are so dear to me.

No occupation so grows on the affections as that of tilling the soil. There is something in it to which the instincts of our nature respond. The idea is associated with the earliest history of our race. When God created man of the dust of the earth, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and gave him the name Adam, or Earthy, to indicate his origin, he placed him in the Garden of Eden, and assigned to him the duty "to dress it and to keep it." This splendid abode, which was surrounded by the four rivers, and within whose precincts "grew every tree that was pleasant to the sight and good for food," was a fitting residence for primeval man. The name Paradise, given first to this abode, and afterwards applied in a higher sense to the realms

of bliss, is a word of great antiquity, as it is one of peculiar significance. It is to be found in all the old languages of the East. It comes to us from the Greek, yet it is older than Greece. In all tongues it conveys the idea of a park and a garden. It means the hand of God and the hand of man. It means nature's inherent fertility, stimulated by man's industry. This we call cultivation, another word not without significance; we derive it from a Latin root, which means alike "to till and to worship," as if there were something of worship in obeying the command of the Divine Being to the first of our race, to till the ground and to keep it.

But I shall not lay too much stress upon an interpretation which I fear is open to the objection of being somewhat fanciful. Indeed after what I have said already upon the value and importance of our other industries, it hardly becomes me to seek a special religious sanction for any one kind of labor. But it is not necessary to do so in order to give to the industry, with which this Exhibition is connected, a weight and importance largely preponderating over any other industry of the country. Upon you, the farmers of the Province, it devolves to maintain this status of the Provincial Agriculture, and to support the character of your class in the community. That you will do this—and do it well—we need no assurance other than that which is furnished by the display placed before us this day.

But however excellent this may be, it will not do to rest here. For all who aim at excellence, the motto must be "onward and upward." Much has been done,—more than many of us thought possible. But the next Exhibition ought to show that what is excellence now, will be but mediocrity then. We should move on in an ascending grade—till we reach the highest degree of perfection attainable within the limits which soil and climate permit.

I have no fear that the Agricultural reputation of Nova Scotia will wane, so long as the spirit is abroad which has brought into existence the splendid display of this day, an Exhibition to which I have had the pleasure of drawing your attention and which it is my privilege now to declare open.

THE CLOSING ADDRESS.

Lieutenant Governor Tilley, of New Brunswick, having been briefly introduced by Chief Justice Sir William Young, said he had come to the Exhibition as a visitor, not expecting to take any important part in the proceedings, but Sir Wm. Young, who had been selected to deliver the closing address, was prevented from doing so by a press of professional duties; and the managers of the Exhibition had extended to him an invitation to take his place. He felt himself unworthy to discharge the duties of the position, but could not decline so kind a courtesy. He knew there were many who regretted that the revered Chief Justice was not able to perform the function, but none did so more than he (the Speaker) and that for several reasons. He would have been delighted to have heard him on this occasion, for it might be the last, though he hoped he may live yet many years, but more because he was one of the few survivors of a generation of statesmen of whom not only Nova Scotia but the whole Dominion and even the British Empire might well be

proud. He was considerably embarrassed because unfamiliar with the character of past Exhibitions in the Province, and unable, therefore, to institute any comparison between those and the splendid one just being closed. Of those which had been held in bygone years he could only learn by hearsay, but of the present one he could judge from observation as well, as he had carefully examined every part of it. He had attended Exhibitions in Ontario, and believed that ours compared favorably with them. Those who were thoroughly posted about exhibitions held in this Province pronounced it a grand success, and believed it to be such. The fruit show was magnificent. The display of flowers was most creditable, both to the taste of the people and the skill of our horticulturists. The vegetables were also creditable, although he believed that in New Brunswick they were ahead of us in that branch. In most respects our Exhibition was finer than those of New Brunswick, but in the department of roots they would excel. The show of horned cattle was far ahead of what he had expected to see. In like manner he might go over the several classes, and pay deserved compliments in each, but that would not be necessary. The Exhibition was a success in every way, and the question which now arose was how to make future ones a greater success. Now that we were about bringing this to a close it might be well to adopt some resolution which would be of benefit in the future. It was important to determine upon an arrangement of matters so that future affairs of like character should be very much better and more successful. There were various ways of doing this. And most important of all, it would be necessary to adopt some means to increase our agricultural population. He noticed by the census that in proportion to other branches of industry the agriculturists were ahead. We should now strive to increase that proportion. Our farmers did not sufficiently consider the importance of taking the place in society which they should occupy, and consequently, by many of the rising generation, other, and what are thought to be more honorable and lucrative pursuits, are engaged in. If the social status of the farmer were elevated those young men who now leave the country would be satisfied to remain on their farms, which would then be better worked and more prolific. The best way to attain this would be to establish a Commercial College in the Province with a model farm attached for the education of young men from all parts of the Province. It would be very wise for our public men to encourage such an undertaking, which must be of incalculable advantage and benefit to the Province and its people.

In conclusion His Honor observed that he had only consented to make a short, off-hand speech, and would close by thanking the Board for their kind invitation. (Applause.)

His Worship the Mayor was then called on, and responded as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

Allow me to congratulate you on the great success which has attended this exhibition. Favored by Providence with delightful weather, it has been all that could be desired, has reflected the greatest credit both on the managing committees and the exhibitors, and shown by its productions that we pos-

ness in this Province a variety of sources of industry which only require to be worked up to make us one of the most prosperous peoples in the world.

I here beg leave to testify as Mayor of the city, to the uniform good conduct of our visitors, and exhibitors, among the many thousands of whom I did not hear of a single instance of disorderly conduct, in fact the police reported to me that "we can't make anything for the city out of these people, they are all ladies and gentlemen." (Laughter.) Any man might be proud to belong to such a people. I now bid you farewell, wishing you a pleasant journey to your respective homes.

Cheers were given for the Queen, the two Governors and Mr. McHessey, when the singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

(From the *Acadian Recorder*, 6 Oct., 1874.)

To-day, our city is full of strangers—not entire strangers—but those who only occasionally visit the capital. The Exhibition seems to have a universal interest, and every section of the Province is well represented in the throng that has poured all day long in and out of the Exhibition building. It is rarely that more people from the rural districts have visited Halifax—perhaps never since H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was here.

We regret—but we are not surprised—to hear that there is a great lack of hotel accommodation, and that many of the visitors have found great difficulty in getting comfortable lodgings—or, in fact, any lodgings at all. The press of this city has, again and again, pointed out our deficiency in the matter of hotel accommodation. At present it is entirely insufficient for the real demands of the travelling public, and, at times of more than ordinary influx, every thing is confusion, and no one is properly entertained. A bad impression of the city is thereby engendered, and people omit to visit us on subsequent occasions. We fail to discover any disposition on the part of those who ought to be foremost in such matters to remedy this radical and glaring deficiency. The press have offered to insert notices of places which would be opened to visitors at this period of extraordinary influx, but scarcely any have availed themselves of the liberal offer. We have a strong confidence, however, that this matter will rectify itself in due time; nevertheless, we cannot but lament the tardiness of our citizens to recognize the full force of these observations.

The influx of multitudes of people from the rural districts should be utilized for the advancement of the city. It should be the aim of the metropolis of every country to make itself essentially the centre of interest and attraction to all parts of that country. The most friendly feeling should be cultivated and the most intimate commercial, industrial and social

relations should be fostered. The one should come to have a community of interest with the other, and both should be mutually dependent on the other. Their aims should blend, and their prosperity be inseparably linked together. The City of London owes its immense proportions and unparalleled growth to the fact that all England centres there. London contains everything and is everything that Englishmen wish and desire. Every Englishman of position visits London every year from Cornwall to Northumberland—from Dover to Cardigan Bay.

We fear that the most cordial and intimate relations between Halifax and the remainder of the Province has not heretofore excited. Nova Scotians have not, that we are aware, ever professed any great personal pride in their Capital City. True, the larger part of our country dealers purchase their supplies here, and Halifax affords a convenient market for most of our productions. But even here we do not enjoy a monopoly—many Western dealers patronizing St. John, and some Eastern men obtaining their supplies from Montreal. In matters of this kind it is not well to indulge in any whining complaints—this will not rectify matters. We should rather ignore the past, if it has been fruitful of neglect in any important particular, and fashion our course more wisely in the future. Halifax has always been a city of great expectations. Its inhabitants have always held an unswerving belief in some brilliant destiny that must, in the nature of things, come about some day. We do not wish to weaken this faith in the least, but would suggest that our prosperity as a commercial centre can only be brought about in the natural and legitimate manner. Nothing could tend so largely to the prosperity of Halifax as to constitute it the favorite and fashionable centre of all Nova Scotia,—to induce the people of the country to come up here as often as possible and to cultivate a sort of Provincial *esprit du corps* having its heart in Halifax.

No pains should be spared to make such occasions as the present, when multitudes of people from the country are visiting Halifax, the means of promoting good feeling towards the Capital. A right good hospitality should be extended, and the best view of the city should be presented. It is to be regretted that some general public meeting in connection with the Exhibition had not been arranged to take place on an evening during the week. At such a gathering our general interests could have been pleasantly and profitably talked over, and a common sentiment evoked. We should not hesitate to make efforts and sacrifices at this important period of our history to secure a healthy and lasting prosperity.

(From the *Halifax Evening Reporter*, Oct. 7, 1874.)

Taking all together, we confess to a feeling of disappointment. We believe the agricultural growth of the country to be far ahead of what a stranger would suppose if he took the show at the Drill Shed and adjoining properties as a criterion. From some reason or other the *Provincial* Exhibition hardly comes up to the mark of some of the *local* Exhibitions.

We think it well to say so, because we don't want our farmer friends to go away believing they have made progress, when others cannot see it. We are confident that had there been the proper amount of interest shown by the farmers themselves, a better Exhibition would have resulted. Why there has not been that interest is just the question we should like to see solved. If we are going to have these Exhibitions every year, and if they are to be confined to Agriculture, then it is plain our farmers need stirring up to heartier sympathy with the movement. We should judge, from the results of the Exhibition, that a few farmers, who could be counted on one's fingers, are scattered throughout the Province, with public-spiritedness enough to go earnestly and scientifically into the stock-raising and the other branches appertaining to agriculture; and that the rest are wrapped up in an indifference which prevents them appreciating the value of skill and science in agriculture. It would seem that, thus far, the sun of earnest endeavor has gilded the tops of the mountains, and the valleys still lie in darkness. It is only the early morning of agricultural knowledge that shows itself through the Exhibition as the actual condition of the Province in that department of industry. We, of course, cannot say whether this is or is not so—we can only record our impressions as formed from a cool survey of the Exhibition. Certainly a stranger would not be wonderfully impressed with a belief in the attainments of the Nova Scotia farmer as a scientific, careful and able agriculturist, from anything seen in the Exhibition. Possibly these attainments are not things that can be exhibited. We do not pretend to say whether they are or not. But it does not begin to strike one as an Ontario Exhibition does. There, you are, *per force*, shut up to the conclusion that the farmers are as skilled in their calling as the merchant and the banker and the mechanic are in theirs, and that they are keenly alive to anything that goes on anywhere, conducive to the improvement of agriculture. That was our impression. We confess we did not feel the same impression in the Spring Garden Exhibition, though we are not of those who think nothing good that is at home, and look at everything abroad *couleur de rose*. Our im-

pression, therefore, is that the present Exhibition is not a success, and that very much more energy must be displayed next year if those interested desire to attract the citizens in any number.

(From the *Acadian Recorder*, Oct. 10, 1874.)

The time has come when we may fairly sum up the results of the Exhibition and take a calm survey of its general character. It is over now, and there is no just reason why we should "anything extenuate, or put down ought in malice." Taking it, all in all, we feel disposed to pronounce a favorable judgment on the Exhibition of 1874. It is true that very many of those who attended, took endless pains to announce their disappointment and to disparage the affair generally; but this can be explained upon philosophical principles. Those who are not in the habit of visiting such places are always apt to be expecting too much. After all, an Agricultural Exhibition in any country is not a very wonderful thing. Those who attend them in the expectation of beholding startling wonders, strange sights and matchless beauties must of necessity be disappointed. Everybody has seen apples, and it will not overpower an ordinary mind to see large specimens of this fruit. A big pumpkin, a big turnip, a big mangold or a big cheese, is not a very awe inspiring object. Rag-mats may be seen in every household, and sewing machines and Cabinet Organs, and horse rakes, are to be found in every rural district of Nova Scotia. To wander about from room to room, looking at all these common things, and seek in vain for something marvellous, is not one of the most entertaining exercises that can be imagined.

Exhibitions are not for those who are searching after the wonderful. It is not their aim or design to gratify a morbid curiosity for strange sights. They are a purely practical institution, looking to practical results. To the right kind of persons they are most interesting in many respects. To those who have a direct personal interest in the growth and prosperity of the country, who are concerned in agricultural matters—who desire to see the profession advanced, elevated and improved—who watch carefully for evidences of progress—to such men, these periodical exhibitions have a deep interest, and the accumulations of the finest samples in each branch are viewed with the greatest concern. Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions are for thoughtful men—men who mould Society, shape the policy of the State, and guide public sentiment. They are to be studied—not glanced at as a mere panorama. Viewed at in this light, we cannot help feeling gratified at our last Exhibition, and we think that beyond all question, it must be regarded in every

way as a success. It exceeded all others which have preceded it. There were more entries—more prizes—more people—more patronage—better articles and finer displays. This is simply a statement of facts, and we cannot see in the face of such facts how any other opinion can be entertained than that which we have expressed. In the matter of Stock alone we can see enough to excite the highest satisfaction from every enthusiastic agriculturist in Nova Scotia. Only a few years ago, the whole number of farmers in Nova Scotia who made any attempt in the way of breeding respectable Stock could be embraced within a score. At length, within a very short period, a little interest began to be stirred up, which increased year by year and extended itself to various sections, and now—as this Exhibition most forcibly and satisfactorily demonstrates—our stock-raisers can be numbered by the hundred, and the character and quality of Stock itself has improved at least a hundred per cent. Instead of scrubby and inferior cows, we have now some that would not be ignored in any country; instead of being deficient in breeds and blood, we have now a good number of thorough-breds, and some bulls which cannot fail to make an impression on the stock of this Province. There is one thing, however, which must be more carefully considered. It is all well enough for our farmers to import thorough-bred bulls, but this alone is not going to improve our stock. There must be pains on the part of the farmers with their young stock. They must be well-fed and well-cared for, or they will not develop into fancy cattle.

But we will not undertake to dwell at length on these matters of detail. We are glad that the Exhibition has been held—glad that it has passed off so successfully—glad that it has placed our Provincial Agricultural status in such a favorable light before competent judges. Agriculture is the only profession, the success of which means the prosperity of the whole country. Progress in Agriculture means national wealth. To promote our agricultural interests is to promote our Provincial prosperity. Every statesman should look to this end, rather than to selfish gratification. All should feel an interest in this paramount idea. Agricultural Exhibitions, if they do nothing else, stimulate the farmers of the country to higher aims and better endeavors; they cultivate a friendly rivalry and a generous emulation which must tend to stronger effort; they tend to annihilate sectional prejudices and local traditions, and give men broader views of their profession, and bring them more nearly in contact and unison with the great moving, advancing, and bustling world; they bring men together from distant sections

and introduce them, and thereby promote and cultivate friendly feelings all over the country. With all these weighty considerations to recommend them—with such a series of successful experiments in their conduct, we have no hesitation in saying that we feel it to be the clear duty of those having this matter in charge to hold these Exhibitions as frequently as possible. Gratiified by its success, our next wish in this matter is to see the Exhibition of 1874 as completely surpassed as it has excelled all its predecessors.

(From the *Colonial Farmer*, Fredericton, N. B., October 19, 1874.)

The Exhibition just closed at Halifax, appears to have been highly satisfactory, and financially a success. This must be exceedingly gratifying to the managers, who no doubt, with much apprehension, looked forward to the time when their preparations for the grand event would be put to the severest test. It is no light thing to undertake a Provincial Exhibition. There are so many interests to serve so many persons to satisfy—that the most careful consideration, even to the minutest details, are necessary, in order that there may be the most perfect harmony in its working. The very best laid plans are not always successful, for circumstances continually arise, chiefly through the agency of unreasonable people, who have some special interests to serve, that tend to mar and otherwise interrupt the most perfect arrangements. We congratulate our sister Province upon having had so successful an Exhibition. Last week we gave a summary of what was to be seen at the exhibition, and below we print the address of our Lieut. Governor at the close. His Honor briefly touches upon the several departments of the Exhibition, giving due praise where it was deserved. We think, when referring to the vegetables and roots, he must have had in his mind what was at the time growing upon the grounds of Government House, or perhaps what he had seen in this line, in his native Province from time to time, for while anxious to give proper credit to our friends of Nova Scotia, he intimates that in some things New Brunswick excels. In another place our readers will see something of the size of roots raised in Government House gardens. We readily yield the palm to Nova Scotia in regard to fruit, although of late years New Brunswick has advanced rapidly in this respect. As to Horned Cattle, Nova Scotia is ahead of this Province, for the good reason that there has been more careful breeding, and the Government, by liberal grants and a proper regard to the best interests of the country have aided in the importation of first class animals. Our Province has done nothing of this

sort. The last importation was made entirely upon the responsibility of the Board of Agriculture, Money was borrowed from the Government as well as the Local Societies, which, added to two or three thousand dollars in hand, was appropriated to that purpose. The importation was necessarily a small one, as the Board were required to pay back to the Government as well as the Societies the amounts advanced. In respect to sheep and swine there appears to have been nothing "worthy of special notice." We presume, however, that like this Province, Nova Scotia has not renewed these stocks of late. We are lamentably deficient as regards good sheep and swine, and an importation of the best animals in these classes at the earliest period is desirable. The show of Horses, outside the heavy Agricultural Horse appears not to have many attractions. Perhaps as regards horses we will compare favorably. We are satisfied that so far as roots and vegetables are concerned, this Province takes the lead. There is no question about it; and we are not afraid to challenge the whole world. We should be glad to see our sister Province coming up with us in this respect, even as we should like to rival them in the production of fruit. We shall never know what each can do but by comparison, and this can only be effected through the agency of an Inter-Colonial Exhibition.

Our Lieut. Governor, in his address, referred to the possibility of a Provincial Exhibition being held in this Province next year, and cordially invited those interested in the Nova Scotia Exhibition to visit us on that occasion. We hope His Honor will not be disappointed, but in order to a successful Exhibition the Legislature must be prepared to vote a liberal sum of money. Not one, two, or three thousand dollars, but imitate the example of our sister Province by appropriating six or seven thousand dollars for that purpose. Then we may expect to hold a successful exhibition, but not otherwise.

(From the British Colonist, Oct. 10, 1874.)

The lessons of this week's Exhibition are not difficult to point out. We hope our farmers, and all classes interested in the industrial progress of the country have, to some extent, noted those lessons already. First of all, our mechanics and manufacturers have learned, by the blank in their department, that they must help themselves. Jupiter will not do much for them until they put their own sturdy shoulders to the wheel. They have the skill, the resources, the means to make an "Exhibition" worthy of themselves and the country; all that is lacking is will and organizing leadership. Our

mechanics and manufacturers must come to the front, and do justice to themselves. There has been—there still is in some quarters—a disposition to ignore interests of this class, and to make our commercial interests not merely dominant but all absorbing. This is not right, nor is it safe for the permanent welfare of the country. Commerce is but the handmaid of manufacturing skill and industry; and in no part of Europe and America are there greater facilities for the development of manufactures of many sorts, than in Nova Scotia. We have made a beginning, all that is necessary is a steady advance. Let the policy of the country be such as will not inflict sudden disaster or a lingering death on our manufactures, and all shall be ultimately well. But for their own sake, and for the sake of the country at large, we hope that those who are most closely connected with our domestic enterprise will make their voice heard in unmistakable tones, and give visibility to their work.

The Exhibition shows that our farmers have much to learn. With all the advance of the last ten or twenty years, they are only beginning to appreciate the necessity of scientific farming. Neither the soil, nor the seed, nor the stock, is adequately cared for. Labor saving machinery is being rapidly introduced; this is a great point gained. There will be more time and disposition in the farm house for planning, thinking, reading,—for seeing what farmers are trying and accomplishing elsewhere.

Farmers would do well to keep up their regular meetings for comparing notes and learning from one another. Those who have favored our city with their presence will, we hope, in most cases, go home with a salutary degree of dissatisfaction with themselves, and a determination to do better in future. There is, perhaps, no department in which progress may not be made. Good as much of our fruit and vegetable production is, those who know best, say there is still scope and verge enough for some progress. Admirable as some samples of stock are, who will venture to say that we have in any case reached the best?

We are constantly brought into closer competition with the rest of the world, and we must be prepared to make good our standing ground, or else be driven to the wall. Our dairy produce, our cereals, our fruits, &c., &c., must stand comparison with similar products from New England and Ontario, as well as P. E. Island and New Brunswick. We have advantages peculiarly our own, and we should make the most of them. We have to contend with disadvantages also, but these should only quicken our wits

and develop our perseverance and ingenuity.

The eye of the world will be upon us more in the future than it has been. Every season the number of visitors from abroad increases. We should have no occasion to be ashamed before the intelligent stranger of the appearance and products of our fields and orchards. The substantial prosperity of the country will be advanced by every step taken to improve the methods and results of agriculture, or horticulture. To beautify and enrich our province, and to add to the comfort and wealth of the people, is an ambition worthy of all classes; and very much can be accomplished by intelligent exchange of thought, and lessons of experience and observation.

(From the Morning Chronicle, Oct. 12, 1874.)

The visitors who surveyed the display in the different buildings and grounds last week made, of course, remarks upon the Exhibition and voted it a success or a failure according as they saw or missed what they considered essential to the furnishing of a well-ordered show. Could all these remarks be collected and summarized, they would form a valuable commentary and illustrate many of the lessons which were to be learnt there. One remark, commonly enough made, was that the fruit was splendid, and assuredly it was so, all sections being well filled and the prizes well contested for. From some counties, not hitherto reckoned fruit-growing, came very good varieties, which did credit to their senders, although it was noticeable that only six counties competed for the prizes offered for "County Collections." The praise deservedly awarded to the fruit-growers can not, however, be ascribed as fully to flower-gardeners; the show of blooms was not up to the mark, all allowance being made for the difficulties against which florists have to contend. The class of Flowers and Plants comprised sixty sections, in which 122 prizes of the aggregate value of nearly \$500 were offered. In six sections there were no entries at all; in twenty others only one entry was made, while the largest number of entries was six, in section 48, and in this no first prize was awarded. This was the case also in five other sections, while second prizes were not carried off in four more, and in nine no prizes at all were awarded, the merit of the entries not being sufficient to warrant the judges in giving their official recognition to it. Now the country people had an excellent excuse for not exhibiting largely in this class, flowers being easily damaged and difficult of carriage, but dwellers in Halifax and vicinity ought to have contributed largely. There is no want of gardens with us, and there are many houses in

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For Sale.

AYRSHIRE BULL,

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

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

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