

exhibitions held in Ontario, we may truly say that the feeling there has reached fever heat, for there every fair and show scores the fullest meed of success. No fewer than eight or ten have taken place within the last six weeks. Of these the largest were of course, those held at Toronto and Ottawa, which were monster gatherings, opened under Vice Regal auspices and attended by thousands from all parts of the Dominion.

While I am alluding to the Ottawa Exhibition I may be permitted to enter a mild protest against the term *Dominion*, as applied to that exhibition, inasmuch as that the Maritime Provinces were not represented in any measure there, nor do I believe that they were intended to be; in fact, there was no representation from this province, and I have yet to learn that Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, which divided the honors and spoils, constitute all Canada. The term was a misnomer, and was practically admitted to be such by His Excellency the Governor-General, who, in his opening address upon that occasion, advocated as an original suggestion an annual exhibition to be removed from Province to Province in each successive year. This would give it a *bona fide* Dominion character, and as the idea emanates from a source, which of all others commands most attention in this country, we may hope it will not be allowed to rank as a mere passing allusion, but that it will ripen into action, securing to each Province in its turn the privilege of being, as it were, the host of all others, drawing us closer together commercially and socially thus advancing the moral and material interests of the whole.

Coming from the contemplation of this higher order of things, to the level upon which we stand to-day, I may say it is not my place or intention to attempt any reference in detail to the accumulated treasures which surround us. The representatives of the press have been busily engaged in preparing these and will place them before you in a full and reliable manner. I desire, however, to refer to two or three objects which add to the interest of the display in this building. Suspended from the Southern gallery is a fragile boat, termed a "shell," which has a history. I had also hoped to have been able to point to a handsome piece of plate, which also has a history. I have just been informed that it has not yet arrived, but will in all probability, to-morrow. I refer to the Merchants' Cup, so that we will consider it as one of the exhibits. These jointly proclaim the prowess of our Nova Scotian youth on sea and land. The one is the boat in which Warren Smith sped away from the champion oarsmen of New Brunswick and Pittsburg, the other is the London Merchants' Cup, carried off by our volunteers in the recent rifle contest at Ottawa. They tell of victory to our Nova Scotian arms, bloodless it is true, but none the less deserving of the best praise we can sing. There is also a very interesting specimen of our productions in a glass case, under the opposite gallery, in the shape of a brick of gold from the Montagu mines, valued at seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, and forming the best recent illustration of the mineral wealth of the province. These are all sent here to add to the value of our collections and not for competition, and I consider that in singling them out I am merely making a recognition to which they are entitled.

I will now say one word in regard to our enterprising mechanic, to whose pluck and energy we owe the presence of this, the most capacious wooden structure ever erected in the Province of Nova Scotia. The contract was taken at a comparatively late moment, and at a figure which was considered very reasonable, and without committing myself to an approval of its details, I may say the general effect is all we can desire. It is substantially built, it exhibits within and without the evidence of skilled labor, and is on the whole a building to which the people of Halifax, who own this building, can point with pride, and reflects infinite credit on its contractor, Mr. M. E. Keefe. I cannot close these remarks without expressing my great gratitude to this assembly, and in the name of the general committee I extend to all here and to all who may visit this great scene, a hearty and sincere welcome.

His Worship then formally handed over the Exhibition to Colonel Laurie, the chairman of the Central Board of Agriculture, for the purpose of enabling the Lieutenant Governor to declare it open.

Colonel Laurie received it in a few appropriate words. He congratulated the city of Halifax on the prospect of having a very successful exhibition. He spoke of the position of Halifax and Nova Scotia in general as being favorably situated to become a great stock-raising country and regarded these exhibitions as of great importance in their influence in improving the breeds of stock and the materials for breeding them.

He still regarded as an excellent feature in the Halifax Exhibition, that it combined the Mechanic Arts with its Agricultural display. It had been supposed in the past, that Halifax being essentially a commercial city, was not

so much in favor of manufactures as it should be. He was glad to see therefore so fine a representation of her mechanical productions as appeared all around in this Exhibition. As a representative farmer he felt proud of the farm productions here shown and felt that Halifax with her Commerce and Manufactures had happily united herself with the Agriculture of the country, and gave promise of a new era of prosperity. He then handed the Exhibition over to the Lieutenant Governor.

GOVERNOR ARCHIBALD here rose and delivered

THE OPENING SPEECH,

of which we can only give a brief synopsis. He said:

"Halifax occupies to-day a position of which she has some reason to be proud. She has erected this magnificent structure, which, besides being an ornament to the city, is, what is of far more importance, a monument of the interest she feels in the great industries of the Province. If she has been slow to arouse herself she has done her work well when aroused. By erecting this noble building Halifax has asserted her position as the metropolis of the Province. She has recognized the obligations which devolve upon her as the centre of our social and political life.

The city is defended by numerous fortifications of the first class.

In my address at the opening of the Exhibition at Truro last year, I said, "Until the city incurs actual sacrifices such as the country has done, both east and west, until it has submitted to taxation and reared a suitable structure for the Exhibition, it does not show, as the country has shown, a real and substantial interest in the matter. Till then we cannot treat the capital as a place for Exhibitions." A year has now passed away. The proof that was lacking then is now supplied. A beautiful site has been found, and almost by magic a building has sprung up that will be a lasting credit to the city.

I am glad, too, to see that this display of public spirit on their part has met with its appropriate reward in the rush which has been made to the Exhibition. The counties of Yarmouth and Digby are now in direct communication with the rest of the Province, so that whatever is excellent in any part of Nova Scotia can easily be called and exhibited in any one of several central positions. This will give a decided stimulus to these displays.

A good time, we think, is coming for the Dominion in general and this Province in particular. The symptoms to me are very evident. The immediate cause to which we shall owe the beginning of the change is one which, however much we may profit by it, we cannot contemplate without regret. I refer to wretched weather which has prevailed in Europe and the consequent failure of the cereal crops, over a large part of that region. This has been the most calamitous season which the Fatherland has had to pass through for many years. When I left London for Liverpool about the 17th ult., on my return home, I saw miles of country under water. Hay which had been cut for weeks and which there had been no sun to dry, was floating about in the floods. Wheat was rotting in the stock, and really the frightful waste of hay and cereals, destroyed by the incessant rains was a most melancholy sight.

The crops show a loss to the cultivators computed at £25,000,000 sterling. If the calculations we have just quoted are to be depended upon, one bad season would have cost the people of England more than would pay the debt of the Dominion twice over.

Is it any wonder that the Agricultural population of England, groaning under the pressure of these enormous losses, should look about for some means of escape? One of such means they see open to them in the new world, in the vast prairies of the west, where a virgin soil of the richest mould invites and will reward their labors. There the farmer may count with certainty, so far as anything in this world is certain, on abundance of the necessities of life. He will enjoy many comforts and comparative ease. If he has ordinary industry and health, he will die the owner of broad acres, which have cost him nothing but the sweat of his brow, and leave to his children the freehold of lands far more fertile, and intrinsically more valuable, than those on which, as a tenant in the old world, he had exhausted his strength and ruined his fortunes.

No doubt there will a vast emigration to Canada. It will comprise a valuable class of emigrants, men with some capital and much skill. This Canada of ours will bound forward with a rapidity which would be the source of unmitigated satisfaction, but for the feeling that so much of this progress will, in the first instance, be due to the misfortunes of our brethren in the old land.

I trust and hope and believe it is the dawn of a better day and that the light will increase and enlarge until the whole sky shall glow with the perfect day of returning prosperity.

There can be no better grazing country than Nova Scotia. The 1200 miles of transit between Ontario and the seashore is a premium to us to enter on the trade. What we want mainly is improvement in Stock, and thanks to the

men who have designed and carried out such Exhibitions as these, great improvements have already been made in this respect. When our stock is equal in quality to that of Ontario, we have great advantages in our position at the seashore. If we export them alive we shall be able to land them on the shores of Great Britain with less injury to health and condition than the Western cattle will suffer before they begin their sea voyage. If we export them as beef, we still escape the long journey from the west with the cost of appliances for preserving meat in transit through a long land journey with the changes of temperature.

I see nothing to prevent this trade assuming large proportions. Its success would cause many changes in our farming. We should grow more turnips and other fattening crops and these again would react on farming by placing at the disposal of the agriculturist the means of enriching his soil through the consumption of such crops on the farm.

Every Exhibition has thus far been an improvement on its predecessor—so has every building been larger and better adapted to the purpose than the one previously constructed. What a change must have come over the citizens of Halifax when this splendid building is erected without a murmur on the part of those who have to bear the cost of it.

In the old world shows of this kind have long been in use. In England the Exhibitions migrate from one agricultural centre to another on much the same system as that adopted here. Great efforts were made to give eclat to the Kilburn show, but never were such obstacles to be encountered on such an occasion. For a week preceding the opening there was an incessant pour of rain which converted the ground into an absolute mire. An exhibition held under such disadvantages of weather and grounds could hardly be a success.

An old and rich country like England is the place where the greatest improvements can be made in stock. Men of wealth think nothing of expense compared with the reputation of being the owners of the best cattle. In a country where such sums are lavished on the purchase and such pains taken in the preservation of stock, the natural result is the production of the finest specimens. There are one or two matters connected with this Exhibition to which before closing I would like to call your attention. In the great Exhibition of 1854 not a single specimen of thoroughbred cattle appears among the entries. Only 5 years ago, at the Exhibition held here, there were but 49. To-day you have 216 of that class. Ayrshires are evidently the favorites of our farmers—the short horns for beef, the Ayrshires for milk and cheese.

The system of registry of pure bred cattle was introduced in Nova Scotia in 1868. It began, as may well be supposed, on a very modest scale. There was not a single animal of the Jersey breed on the register of that year. In a single decade the number of the register has swollen from 18 to 592. The gentlemen who from time to time, have interested themselves in getting up and carrying out these exhibitions may look with pride on the success which has attended their efforts. They have truly served their country by the work they have done, and are entitled to the lasting gratitude of the people of Nova Scotia.

Hon. Mr. HOLMES, Provincial Secretary, then delivered a short address. He could not refrain from complimenting the City Council upon the energy and public spirit displayed in the magnificent structure they had provided for the Exhibition of our industrial and mechanical resources.

He had pleasure in endorsing the remark of Mayor Tobin in reference to the so-called Dominion Exhibition which had recently taken place at Ottawa. He looked hopefully forward to the day when an exhibition would be held here at which a fair and comprehensive exposition of the rich and varied resources of the Dominion would be made. In any such exhibition Nova Scotia would, if fairly represented, compare favorably with any of the Provinces. In many departments of industry Nova Scotians had achieved successes; its natural capabilities were of the highest order. The enterprise and spirit of our people had been manifested in many fields of action. It should never be forgotten that Nova Scotian pluck and enterprise had bridged the Atlantic. In literature, in arms, in politics, and in professional life, her sons have shone, as well as in commerce.

There were many things that justified our people for taking pride in the history and capabilities of their country.

Notwithstanding the shortness of the time for placing the exhibits before opening, there had been a vast amount of work done, and the spacious area was well filled with all sorts of manufactures in iron and brass, wood and fibre, hair and wool. The collection continued to receive additions till Wednesday, making a display highly creditable to our various industries, mechanical and agricultural.

It would be impossible for us to give anything like an idea of what was comprised in the Exhibition. Every thing

rich and rare, seemed to have been brought together in the spacious building. The best skilled labor of the province had evidently contributed in the various departments. On entering the building the products of the Dartmouth Rope Manufactory, appeared in the form of large hawsers, one of which suitable for a ship of 1400 tons, was in a coil of about 6 feet in diameter. These and a variety of smaller descriptions occupied the left, and Kaizer's furs on the right.

Some handsome carriages from different parts of the country were next encountered. Then the fine variety of steam pumps and engines of from 3 to 12 horse power, at work, from the Yarmouth Burrill-Johnson Iron Company. They also had a variety of base burners and cooking stoves.

The Dartmouth Starr Manufacturing Company had a fine exhibit of skates and the various articles in iron for which they are famous. A nail cutting machine in operation attracted much attention.

W. S. Symonds & Co., had an excellent display of base burners and stoves of various different styles, also water pipes, ear wheels, and other heavy castings.

Macdonald & Co's. large ship's bells, and other castings in brass and iron, and the numerous appliances for their heating apparatus. These showed that they are prepared to meet every necessity in that line.

Then there were pyramids of brushes and furs, and some of the finer agricultural implements on the open area of the building.

The southern portion of this floor was occupied with flowers and rare plants from the various conservatories, private, public and professional in and around Halifax and Dartmouth.

The Fruit occupied the southern tables, and such apples, pears, quinces, plums, grapes, &c., as shewed what can be effected by careful cultivation in this climate. Whilst every one of the thousands of articles in the building was worth examination, from the polished axe up to the handsome organs made by Gates Brothers, and all the animals outside from the litters of pigs, up to the noble handsome horses, we must content ourselves with this general notice. If we should try to name the prizes, or only a portion of them, we should do them injustice. We must therefore conclude by saying that the best of all the sights was the people, who came in such multitudes. We have yet to hear of one who returned dissatisfied. We hope all found good accommodation. The committee deserve all praise for their labors. If something was found defective it was just because it was human, but on another occasion will doubtless be remedied.

It seems that there were between ten and eleven thousand people in the Exhibition on Wednesday, and about the same number on Thursday. A very large number, nearly as many, on Friday until the closing in the afternoon. There was no ceremony about the closing. His Worship the Mayor about 4 o'clock, simply stated that it would be closed, and visitors must withdraw to enable the committees to attend to their work.

The Exhibition was opened again on Saturday, at 10 cents a ticket, but only a few persons attended.

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS TO THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The vacancies in the Normal School Faculty have been filled by the appointment of Frank H. Eaton, Esq., A. M., and James B. Hall, Ph. D. These gentlemen were trained in Horton Academy and Acadia College. Subsequently Mr. Eaton graduated at Harvard University, and Mr. Hall at the Boston University. At these several schools of learning both these young men have made a good record for ability, industry, scholarship and Christian character. They availed themselves of the opportunity of studying the School system of New England, and have since given the benefit of these advantages to the schools in this province in which they have been employed. Mr. Eaton before taking the principalship of the High School at Amherst, where he is at present engaged, taught for two years as first Assistant to Professor Tufts in Horton Academy. Mr. Hall has for two years past conducted a very popular private School at Lawrencetown, Annapolis County. He at present occupies the position of Vice-Principal in Horton Academy—this Institution and also the High School at Amherst will both suffer less in the withdrawal of these gen-

tleman from them to fill their important positions in the Normal School; but we confidently anticipate to the gain of the province at large, from associating with Mr. Calkins, the efficient Principal, in the work of training our teachers, which will be a full compensation for all losses; and we trust a full justification of the care and wisdom, displayed by the Council of Public Instruction in their appointment. We understand that the two gentlemen are not members of the same religious denomination, Mr. Eaton being a Baptist, and Mr. Hall a Methodist.

REV. HENRY ANGELL.

The following notice will possess sad interest to many friends in Milton, Queens Co., and Yarmouth, as well as in Halifax, the native place of our departed Brother.

Died at Los Angeles, Lower California, September 20th, of hemorrhage of the lungs, REV. HENRY ANGELL, formerly of Nova Scotia, aged 51 years.

Brother Angell was ordained at Milton on the 13th of February, 1853, and after successfully laboring there for a number of years became pastor of the 1st Yarmouth Church till about 1868. He was there much beloved, but on account of ill health he removed thence to the United States. His health failing he went west to Lower California with the hope of restoration. He still has retained a warm interest in Nova Scotia, and the progress of the churches here. He was a good man and a devoted minister of Christ. He now rests from his labors.

Since preparing the above we have received the following short note from Mrs. Hobbs with the appended notice:

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22, 1879.

Dear Brother Selden,—

In the absence of my husband I send you particulars of the death of our dear brother Angell, which took place on Saturday, Sept. 20th. While writing he was seized with hemorrhage and died in a few minutes. His family who have been here for some months were with him, and in their sorrow are surrounded by warm friends who do all in their power to cheer and comfort them. I have requested the Rev. M. Reese, Presbyterian minister, to write the enclosed obituary for publication, as Dr. Hobbs may not reach home in time, being on his return from Oregon where he has been viewing the land, and performing missionary work, there being a broad field and few labourers comparatively who are willing to act as pioneers. He and bro. Angell seemed to enjoy the review of scenes gone by in dear Nova Scotia.

How much we want to see you all, but mountains and seas of difficulties rise between. I send papers and hope the Dr. will give you an interesting epistle on his return.

Respectfully yours,

ANNA HOBBS

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Sept. 23, 1879.

The Rev. HENRY ANGELL departed this life, Sept. 20th, 1879, at his residence on Pearl St., in the City of Los Angeles, State of California.

This dear brother had come to California about two years ago for his health and was serving the Baptist Church of this city at the time of his death.

He was greatly beloved by all denominations of Christians here, and was especially endeared to the members of his own congregation.

The writer of this article became acquainted with him soon after he arrived in Los Angeles, and always found him a kind friend, a genial companion, a sound scholar, a sincere and earnest proclaimer of divine truth.

One excellency of his character, he would especially note; a godly simplicity and purity which never left any one at a loss to recognize in him "a living epistle known and read of all men."

It is with unfeigned pleasure that he bears witness to the grace of God bestowed on this dear brother.

He was indeed a burning and shining light and we were willing for a season to rejoice in his light.

Those who knew him well will call to mind the cloudless transparency of a mind and heart that knew no guile—a child like simplicity of soul that knew no artfulness—a courtesy of manner that like the cheerful day surrounded you with the light and glow of nobleness unfettered by conventional rules, the joyful emanation of a heart full of goodness. This will not sound like highly wrought eulogy to those who know him well. I was privileged to know him better probably than any other minister in this city and this is my deliberate judgment of his true character.

John Bunyan has said that the noblest work of God's creation is a good man. Truly Rev. Henry Angell was so considered by all who knew what he did and suffered for us here in Los Angeles. When he fell at his post bravely battling for truth and righteousness, we felt like crying in the bitter agony of our soul, "Help Lord; for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fall from among the children of men." But his warfare is accomplished, his work is done, his