

## NOVA SCOTIA REGISTER OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

Sanctioned by, and published under authority of, the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia.

## SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULLS.

## 116.—HONESTY.

Red with little white. Calved 14th June, 1880. Bred and owned by Thomas B. Jacques, Church Street, Cornwallis. Sire Colchester King 29. Dam by Gwynne of the Forest 16, gr d by Bell Duke of Markham 7, g gr d by Yeoman 2.

## 117\*—BLUCHER.

Dark red with a little white and roan. Calved April 4th, 1880. Bred by John W. Margeson, Cornwallis, N. S. Owned by Benjamin Eaton, Sheffield Mills, Kings Co., N. S. Sire Favorite 26. Dam by Roan Duke 78, gr d by Lobo Lad 1, g gr d by Sir William 3\*.

## 118\*—MORNING STAR.

Light roan. Calved October 10th, 1878. Bred by Isaac Chipman, Cornwallis, King's Co., N. S. Owned by W. H. Hogge, Lower Stewiacke, Co. Colchester. Sire Bretwalta 62. Dam by Sir Roger Tichborne 45, gr d by Lobo Lad 1, g gr d by Sir William 3\*.

## 119\*—BELMONT.

Red and white. Calved April 10th, 1881. Bred and owned by Robert Bacon, Windsor, N. S. Sire Duke of the Valley 79\*. Dam Princess Josephine 4th 68 by Young Heir 31351 Eng., 3326 Ca., gr d. Princess Josephine 2nd by Duke of Cambridge 33586 Eng., g gr d. Princess Josephine by Grand Knight 26303 Eng.,—Josephine by Prince Alfred 22567 Eng.

## 120\*—STRATHAVON.

Roan. Calved April 26th, 1881. Bred and owned by Robert Bacon, Windsor, N. S. Sire Duke of the Valley 49\*. Dam Princess Royal 69 by Royal George 44, gr d Princess Josephine 4th by Young Heir 31351 Eng., 3326 Ca., g gr d Princess Josephine 2nd by Duke of Cambridge 33586 Eng.,—Princess Josephine by Grand Knight 26303 Eng.,—Josephine by Prince Alfred 22567 Eng.

## SHORT-HORN COWS AND HEIFERS.

## 93\*—DAISY DEAN.

Red with white on forehead. Calved January 14th, 1887. Bred by C. C. Hamilton, M. D., Canard, King's Co., N. S. Owned by J. W. Margeson, Cornwallis. Sire Favorite 26. Dam by Gwynne of the Forest 16, gr d by Lord York 39, g gr d Sir William 3\*.

## 94\*—LADY MAY.

Roan. Calved May 7th, 1881. Bred and owned by Robie Moine, Cornwallis, King's Co., N. S. Sire Snowball 83. Dam by Sir Roger Tichborne 45, gr d by Lobo Lad 1, g gr d by Sir William 3\*.

WE learn from Mr. Thornton's Short-Horn Circular that the Fourth Baron Oxford has died in England at the age of twelve years. This celebrated bull was bred by the Duke of Devonshire from Lady Oxford 5th, one of the grandest cows of her tribe. For years he was the pride of Holker, and begat most of the splendid animals that raised the He'ier herd to the highest rank in the British kingdom. He was in use in Lord Lathom's herd until August last, when, in well matured years and sound old age, he quietly sunk and died. Mr. Thornton's notice concludes with the remark: "He gave to his stock refinement and quality that will ever stamp him as one of the best sires in the golden age of Short-Horns." We have, fortunately, a strain of his blood in some of our Nova Scotian

Short-Horns. Baron Lightburne 2nd, owned by the Union Society of Cornwallis, was sired by Fourth Baron Oxford. Viscount Oxford, sire of the Lucyfield St. Nicholas and Queen Caroline, was sired by the Sixth Baron, and the Viscount's dam, Graceful Duchess, was by Fourth Baron Oxford himself. The dam of Wetherby Star, owned by the Farmers' Society of Cornwallis, was also sired by the Fourth Baron. The name of the Fourth Baron in a pedigree will be noted by our breeders.

THE "Season" in England is thus sketched in the *Agricultural Gazette* of 20th June:—

We have had a poor time with our turnips. That mischievous pest "the fly" has proved too strong for us, and sowing has been repeated in some cases three times without securing a plant. There is some consolation in the reflection that later sown turnips will stand the attacks of these creatures better than those planted in May or early in June; and also that the white and yellow turnips may be sown "all in good time" for many weeks to come. Early turnips to take forward lambs in the month of August, are likely to be very scarce, and, as early sown rape for July is also almost all prematurely "eaten off," the prospects of "keep" during the late summer and early autumn are certainly discouraging. In our own case we have been unfortunate in a high degree. We lost our cabbages through the frosts of January, and our rape, on the same ground, through the attacks of the fly in May. We are now ploughing up again with the intention of drilling in another lot of rape and swedes.

Reviewing the season up to the present time, we cannot report upon it with feelings of great satisfaction. Speaking from a central position (Salisbury) in the south-west of England, we cannot express great hopefulness as to the corn crops. Wheat, as a rule, is short in the straw, and thin on ground; but little is as yet shot out into ear, and still less, if any, is in bloom. Harvest, wherever it commences, is not so early as until August 8—not a particularly early date since wheat is here sometimes cut a week before this date. Red rust has appeared on the lower flags of the wheat, and this we think bodes no good to the prospects of yield. It is of course too early to speak with confidence, but at present we do not look for a good crop of wheat.

Next as to barley; the appearances are more favorable, especially in the cases of early sown and late sown pieces. The ground which was trodden with sheep during February and the first half of March, was much injured by the soaking rains of that period, and ploughed up rough. The drying north-east wind that immediately followed this fit of extremely wet weather rapidly dried the land, and rendered it unworkable. The barley, therefore, went in badly, and for many weeks remained stunted and weak. Recent rains have improved the barley, and it is quite possible that we may have a full crop. Oats look well. Clover hay is light with exceptions. We have a heavy cut of two-year old clover and sainfoin, and a light crop of seed hay. Water meadows will yield a heavy cut. Sheep are doing well on vetches, but the keep prospects are discouraging. Without cabbage, rape, or early turnips, it is not easy to see our way in the future. We however continue to hope on, as there is still time before us to secure a stock of winter fodder.

The season has been bright but unkind, brilliant but heartless. Taking it altogether, we feel we ought to be content with it, especially after the horrid experiences of past years. But keen frosts in May and frosty nights in June are not agreeable, and temperature sinking from 80° to 40° on two consecutive days is certainly trying. The yellow tips to the leaves of the wheat and the pinched look of the unfortunate bedded out plants, which do not seem at all at home even in the middle of