

case the width of the goods must be stated with the quantity of yards.

NOTE.—Classifications are also made for catalogues containing designs, engravings, photographs and current prices. The name of the firm exposing the goods will be published in the catalogue of the "Commercial Museum" and attached to each sample if required.

### HON. DONALD FERGUSON ON AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The Honorable Donald Ferguson recently delivered an excellent Lecture in Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Agricultural Education. We cannot find room in the present number to quote largely from it, but give our farmer a keynote in the following brief extract, which will be followed up next month:

"It must be admitted on the very threshold of the discussion of the question that the greatest difficulties in the way of agricultural improvement are placed here by farmers themselves. As a class their prejudices are very strong. To insinuate in the presence of an average farmer that his land was not just as well managed as it was possible for any man in his circumstances to manage it, or that his wife did not make the very best butter in the world, would be regarded as a downright insult. Because his father may have practised certain methods of cultivation, is to his mind a sufficient reason why these methods should be sacredly followed by him. When he hears of the great sums paid for well-bred animals, or the heavy expense incurred in applying artificial manures to the land, he shrugs his shoulders and concludes that the men who do these things must have more money than brains. When he hears of schools or colleges to train farmers, he remarks that if people must play at farming they may as well do it when they are young as at any other time. In view of the hostility to innovation which prevails among farmers, the real question to consider is not so much what kind of an education farmers need, but what training can they be induced to receive in order to fit them for their business."

At the American fat stock show all the prizes for early maturity went to grade Shorthorns; and the percentage of carcass yielded by the four leading prize-takers proved to be Wabash (pure Hereford, imported), 69.30; Roan Boy (Hereford and Shorthorn cross), 69.05; Starlight (a pure shorthorn, and the 1st prize winner for carcass), 67.93; and Waterside Jock, (imported Polled Angus) 67.39.

### CONSTITUTION OF EASTERN ANNAPOLIS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*Rule 1st.*—That this Society shall be called the "Eastern Annapolis Agricultural Society," and shall consist of farmers and others interested in Agriculture.

*Rule 2nd.*—That this Society shall be managed by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Council of five, to be chosen annually, and that the officers of Council be reeligible.

*Rule 3rd.*—That the Society shall hold an annual meeting on the first Tuesday of December in each year; such meeting and business be conducted and done in accordance with the Agricultural law and instructions of Central Board.

*Rule 4th.*—That the Society shall hold such other meetings from time to time as may be deemed important or necessary for the good of said Society and the interests of Agricultural pursuits in general.

#### OFFICERS' DUTIES

1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, maintain proper order, regulate discussions, state and put questions when called, decide votes when a tie occurs, endorse orders drawn on bank, call special meetings on a requisition of five members, and perform such other duties as belong to his office. And in his absence the Vice to take his place.

2. That the Secretary shall attend all regular meetings of the Society, keep a correct record of all proceedings, collect all monies due, and perform all other duties lawfully belonging to his office. And as Treasurer, shall keep (safely) all monies and pay the same upon orders endorsed by the President, and make financial returns to the Society.

3. The Council shall have charge of all property, stock, &c., belonging to the Society, ever keeping in mind the welfare and best interests of the Society and the members thereof.

#### PRIVILEGES.

1. Any person may become a member of this Society by paying \$1 annually.

2. No member shall be entitled to the privileges of the Society, neither shall he be allowed to vote, until all dues are paid.

3. No discussions foreign to the Society's interest shall be allowed in its meeting.

4. Seven members shall form a quorum.

5. At any annual meeting the rules or bye-laws may be changed, subject to the approval of Central Board.

#### BYE-LAWS.

Order of business shall be as follows:—

1. Minutes of last meeting.
2. Collection of dues.
3. Report of Secretary and Treasurer.
4. Report of Council.
5. Report of Finance Committee.
6. Report of Special Committee.
7. Discussions.
8. Miscellaneous.
9. At the annual meeting, election of officers.

No member shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than ten minutes, except by request or permission.

All resolutions affecting the constitution or bye-laws must be submitted in writing and passed by a two-third vote of those present.

Passed June 13th, 1884.

A. B. PARKER.

Approved by Central Board of Agriculture, 5th July, 1883.

### THE JERSEYS.

THE ISLAND WHERE GROWS THE BEST COW IN THE WORLD.

Jersey is but a small Island; if it were square it would be just six and three-fourths miles each way. Yet this little spot manages to support about twelve thousand cattle—that is, roughly speaking, one for every two acres of its surface—rocks, roads, waste, and house-room for 60,900 people included. And it has done this for the last twenty years, at least, for the census of 1861 gives the number of cattle in Jersey as 12,037. What is more remarkable it exports every year above 2,000 head, the average export, by the customs returns for the last eighteen years being 2,049, nearly one for every ten acres. Now the total number of cattle in England only averages one head to ten acres. It therefore follows that, in proportion to its size, Jersey exports every year as many cattle as England contains. In other words if England were to export cattle at the same rate, her whole stock would be swept away in a single year—not a hoof would be left behind. The system that enables Jersey to do this must be worth considering, particularly in these days, when the English farmer is at his wit's end what to do, as his sheet-anchor, wheat raising, lets him drift upon the rocks.

But another, and not less striking, result of our management is the breed of cattle it has produced. Hitherto, it has been the accustomed fashion in England to look upon Jerseys as the curled darlings of fortune—pretty playthings for the rich—lovely little objects for the lawn—yielding a small quantity of very rich milk, cream and butter for those wealthy enough to afford such extravagance. That they are small we admit; beautiful, we grant. Fitness for the work is the thing; all the rest tinsel. The office of the Jersey is to convert grass and roots into butter, not beef. She is not bred to be eaten; she is too valuable as a butter machine. Then why should she be larger? And, far from being the rich man's luxury, she is more than any other breed, the poor man's necessity, the small farmer's best help.

We have seen that 12,000 cattle are here kept on a place of six miles square;