

**Horses.**

- Extra**—1st section, Saddle Horses, Prizes, \$10, \$8, \$6.
- Extra**—2nd section, Colts, 1 year and under, Prizes, \$6, \$4, \$3.
- Extra**—3rd section, Fillies, 1 year and under, Prizes, \$8, \$4, \$2.
- Extra**—4th section, Colts, 2 years and under, Prizes, \$8, \$6, \$4.
- Extra**—5th section, Fillies, 2 years and under, Prizes, \$8, \$6, \$4.
- Extra**—6th section, Colts, 3 years and under, Prizes, \$10, \$8, \$6.
- Extra**—7th section, Fillies, 3 years and under, Prizes, \$10, \$8, \$6.

**Horned Cattle.**

- Extra**—1st section, Pure Devons, owned by Canadians or others.  
Bulls, 2 year old and over, Prizes, \$20, \$10.  
Cows, 2 year old and over, Prizes, \$20, \$10.
- Extra**—2nd section, yokes of oxen, 1 year old, \$8, \$7, \$5, \$4.
- Extra**—3rd section, yokes of oxen, 2 year old, \$10, \$8, \$6, \$5.
- Extra**—4th section, yokes of oxen, 3 year old, \$12, \$10, \$8, \$6.
- Extra**—5th section, Bull Calves, \$5, \$4, \$3.
- Do.** —6th section, Heifer Calves, \$4, \$3, \$2.
- Do.** —7th section, Yearling Heifers, \$6, \$5, \$4.

N.B.—Under the head of Cattle in the prize list, read 15 instead of 18 months.

**Sheep.**

- EXTRA**—1st section, Ram Lambs, long wool, \$5, \$4, \$3.
- EXTRA**—2nd section, Ewe Lambs, long wool, \$5, \$4, \$3.
- EXTRA**—3rd section, Ram Lambs, short wool, \$5, \$4, \$3.
- EXTRA**—4th section, Ewe Lambs, short wool, \$5, \$4, \$3.

**Prince of Wales prize.**

For the best Stallion, on the Exhibition grounds, \$50 and a Silver Medal.

**Native vs. foreign breeds.**

A communication, signed by names which for their sake we will not put before the public, and disapproving the principles laid out in the prize list of the Provincial Exhibition at Sherbrooke, was next submitted to the Board. The two leading arguments were,—1. That thorough bred cattle should receive an amount of prizes greater than the native breeds and crosses. 2nd. That first prizes should not be excluded from competition a second time in the same section. This communication is a model worth keeping, as an illustration of the principles of our gentlemen farmers boldly lay down who as the only basis of improvement in our stock, the importation of foreign breeds, and as a consequence their encouragement above all, through prizes offered in our provincial exhibitions. Now for any one who knows something of the history of the Durham or short horn, of the way by which this wonderful breed has been improved to its present state of perfection, of the constant care, special food and climate it requires to be kept from degenerating, of their relative inferiority when born in a foreign land, let it be France, the United

States, or Canada, there is but one conclusion from all these well known facts, and that conclusion is that the Durham is the result of special circumstances to be found in England alone, and that the moment the rearing of an animal of the same breed is not attended with these very same circumstances, degeneration takes place, and keeps increasing till the characteristic points of the Durham have one by one disappeared. It would therefore be madness on the part of any country to replace the native breeds by imported stock of any description, because climate and food determined by the system of farming are the only known basis for the general points of any breed in any country. No doubt special care in the selection may help considerably in altering for the better such and such points, but food and climate are unquestionably the true basis of the general breed.

And what can be the consequence of these facts if not that native breeds must be dealt with as the only material out of which is to be worked the general improvement sought for. They are the natural production of the soil, of the climate, of the general system of farming, and of the particular wants of the country, what then can be expected in the replacing "in toto" of the native breeds, the result of the special circumstances in which we are placed, by imported thorough bred cattle, the result of circumstances entirely different from ours. These improved breeds will necessarily degenerate till they come to that state of perfection only which our circumstances will allow and then they will but equal our native breeds.

Must we conclude from this that importation of improved cattle should be discouraged? Certainly not; our opinion is that they constitute the most powerful auxiliary to the farmer, by hastening, through well calculated crosses, the improvement of his stock, which may not keep pace with that of his farming. But it is only as a cross that we can recommend foreign breeds, and as such we do recommend them very strongly. Indeed we have imported, for our own account, ten heads of Ayrshire and that fact alone should establish the sincerity of our views in this question, when our duty calls us to oppose the pretensions of those breeders who overrate the importance of foreign stock and their claims to provincial encouragement.

As a principle we stand for the interests of the majority, and when we come to consider that breeders of imported stock in our section of the province, do not number forty, and we might say twenty we do stare at the pretensions of those mighty, would-be farmers who advocate that they hold in their hands the agricultural welfare of this province, and that they are to reap at our provincial exhibitions, prizes equal in number and value to those awarded to all the rest of the agricultural community put together. The preceding prize lists may have given grounds to such views, but the Board of Agriculture, as now constituted, is not prepared to sanction the doings of the past. They wish to call in the field the practical farmers, who constitute the majority of those engaged in agricultural pursuits. They wish to convince