

sible body, for the holding of the Provincial Exhibition of 1885,—such offers to specify the place and time proposed, the extent of accommodation, the amount to be offered in Agricultural and Industrial prizes, and to be accompanied by a list of the committee or society, or other responsible body proposing to undertake the exhibition, such offers to be communicated to the Secretary of the Board not later than the first day of March next. So soon as an offer shall be accepted by the Board, the body undertaking to carry out such Provincial Exhibition, shall immediately submit to the Board a prize list for approval, and shall be subject to such other rules, regulations and instructions as the Board shall hereafter order.

A separate circular has been addressed to you requesting the officers of your Society to nominate a person suitable for appointment to the Central Board, such circular being accompanied by a form to be filled up.

Blank forms for attested lists of membership and payment of subscriptions for the year 1884 are also forwarded to your address, under a separate cover.

The Annual Reports of Societies, and their accounts, should be made out upon ordinary foolscap paper. Such documents must be prepaid by stamps at letter rates, otherwise they are liable to be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Ottawa, and detained there until after the appropriations of government grants have been made.

I am directed by the Board to solicit your earnest attention to the several requirements of this circular, in order to prevent disappointment to your Society, and to promote the successful working of our Provincial Agricultural organization.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE LAWSON

Sec'y Cen. Board of Agriculture,
Central Board of Agriculture,
Halifax, 17th Nov., 1884.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board to remind you that it is the duty of the Officers of your Agricultural Society, immediately after their election at the approaching Annual Meeting, to be held on Tuesday, 2nd December, to nominate a person suitable for appointment to the Central Board of Agriculture, and I request that you will forthwith transmit to me the name and address of the person so nominated. To prevent mistake, it is particularly requested that the return be made on the blank form appended to this Circular.

For the information of the officers of your Society, I subjoin a list of the present Members of the Board. These gentlemen retire at the close of the year, but are eligible for re-election.

GEORGE LAWSON,

Sec'y C. B. of A.

CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, 1884.

Government Member—Hon. Alonzo J. White, Attorney-General.

Member for District No. 1, including the Counties of Halifax and Lunenburg—Major-General J. Wimburn Laurie, Oakfield.

Member for District No. 2, including the Counties of King's, Annapolis and Queen's—Colonel W. E. Starratt, Paradise.

Member for District No. 3, including the Counties of Digby, Shelburne, and Yarmouth—Charles E. Brown, Esq., Yarmouth.

Member for District No. 4, including the Counties of Hants, Colchester and Cumberland—Israel Longworth, Esq., Lornale, Truro.

Member for District No. 5, including the Counties of Pictou, Antigonish and Guysborough—David Matheson, Esq., Pictou.

Member for District No. 6, including the Counties of Cape Breton, Richmond, Inverness and Victoria—John McKeen, Esq., Mabou.

To PROF. LAWSON, Secretary of the
Central Board of Agriculture,
Halifax, N. S.:

Place, _____

Date, _____, 1884.

On behalf of the Officers of the _____ Agricultural Society, in the County of _____, I have to inform you that, immediately after the election at the Annual Meeting of the Society, on the 2nd December, 1884, they nominated Mr. _____ of _____, as a person suitable for appointment to the Central Board; and this notification of the name and address of the person so nominated, is transmitted to the Secretary of the Central Board, in accordance with the requirements of the Statute for Encouragement of Agriculture.

I am, &c.,

Signed, _____

Secretary of the

_____ Agricultural Society.

It will be seen by an article in another column, that Nova Scotia, which in London is supposed to be "an island in British North America," is "not only sending the best apples in the London market, but also beating the United States, with its great diversity of climate," including "sunland Florida," and the "luscious California." Let our farmers continue to send "the best" samples of "the best kinds," "honestly packed," and we shall all be proud of our country, and thank God we are Nova Scotians.

WE have received a communication kindly prepared for the JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE by Alfred C. Thomas, Esq., of Windsor. It is intended to show the difficulties under which agriculturists labor in attempting to carry out thorough systems of agricultural improvement in Nova Scotia. In this Mr. Thomas succeeds very well by reference to an actual case. The details given in the first part of the article relate obviously to affairs of a personal business nature, although the names of the parties concerned are not given. On this account we are constrained to omit the introductory part of the communication, and to make some slight verbal changes, the only effect of which is, unfortunately, to lessen somewhat the force of Mr. T.'s arguments, for people like to hear the evidence of actual cases. We fear, however, that if we published the article as received it might render it necessary to open our very limited columns to a discussion that would be beyond the scope of the JOURNAL.

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Many say, and naturally, that if men nearly owning their own farms, improved to a large extent by drainage, etc., and commanding outside property, why should they be compelled to go to an expense that they can ill afford to recover them, for farming, anyway, is only a close operation even in the best of countries? Now what would the parties empowered to lend the money say? And the same rule applies to our banking institutions. If you want money show your capacity to pay for it. Naturally, managers of vast property argue that way. There certainly is a screw loose somewhere. Where is it? A Nova Scotia friend remarked to me that Englishmen come to this country and are treated like dogs—property taken, sheriff's sales, sometimes followed by imprisonment, etc., etc. Well, I answer, what do you expect? They surely must obey the laws of the country that they settle in. They are supposed to reap the advantages, and incur the penalty of failure. But the real screw that is loose is, that you are trying to fit the square man into the round hole. An unfair bargain is attempted, and both parties suffer by the transaction,—the immigrant in the way before stated, the Province by acquiring a reputation that is anything but enviable. The whole sympathies, education and general tendencies of the English farmer (tenant or otherwise) are so entirely antagonistic to our ideas that any amalgamation under present circumstances is an utter impossibility. My pamphlet on English and American Farming was written for the very purpose of showing this great discrepancy. For an illustration, you might as well put a