

stock during the severe winter. To give a good idea of the magnitude of this establishment, and the expense the owner has gone to in improving this property, it may be necessary to mention that the improvements alone, as they stand, represent some £60,000, and the cost of clearing the place of rabbits up to the present time is estimated at something like between £13,000 and £14,000; and it is a strange fact, but, nevertheless, a true one, that some years back, at some station not far remote, an individual posted notices up on his property threatening to take proceedings against any person or persons found interfering with the propagation of these pests. The cattle on this property number between 8,500 and 9,000, about 6,000 of which are Mr. Robertson's own breeding, the balance store-cattle fattening for market. In one paddock are to be seen 130 pure Short-horn cows, the pick of the main herd of that strain of blood, especially reserved to breed bulls from to keep the herd up, and supply casual customers. They consist chiefly of first-prize animals at leading shows in England, and their progeny by first-prize bulls in the Old Country as well, and are now being served by a few choice bulls bred from imported stock. The pedigrees of these cows and of the bulls are undeniable. The owner, whilst purchasing in England, never trusted to his own judgment, but bought first-prize takers, having a view to breeding bulls in course of time, knowing the value attached in the colonies to the get of stock that has passed faultless among such judges as are to be met with at first-class shows in England, Ireland and Scotland. Another paddock contains the Hereford strain of blood, equally as pure, and reserved for the same particular purpose, all being imported for their progeny. Some cows among the above lots have cost their owner over £400 at home. Next we come to the main breeding herds of cows, each different strain of blood in their respective paddocks, all of which are carefully culled yearly, any aged or otherwise objectionable beasts being thrown out, speyed and placed in the fattening paddocks. First, we will take the 900 Shorthorn cows, from which the 100 cows of similar blood are picked for breeding bulls. They form a really magnificent lot, and impress a person at once with the amount of care and judgment displayed in their selection, etc., every animal showing the rich color and peculiar points that this particular breed possesses, as well as a docile, fattening disposition. Adjoining these are to be seen the Hereford herd of cows—some 900 head—also evidently as carefully selected and cared for, and the more noticeable on account of their particular rich red color and white faces, and as being the only herd of pure Hereford

cows in the colony. The greater part of the cows in each of these paddocks have splendid calves at foot, and in a majority of instances, especially among the Shorthorns, the colonial-bred cattle are better grown than either their imported sires or dams. In fact, taking these two different herds of breeding cows, comprising some 1,800 as a whole, that is, taking numbers and quality into consideration, they are, without doubt, not only the finest in the colonies, but probably the best in the universe as well. The same regularity and good management seems to exist with regard to the remainder of the herd. Each different class and age of each breed have their separate enclosures, which thereby enable the proprietor to work them to advantage. The heifers are not put to the bull until three years old, and the number of paddocks enables the breeder to guard against in-and-in breeding, not a very easy nor unimportant matter either. The steers are all kept until a proper age, when they are fattened and sent into market, principally the Melbourne one, where they are greatly admired, and generally make very long prices. Two thousand five hundred head of prime cattle were forwarded to market from the station last year, and there are some 3,500 ready now for the coming winter of 1871. Only a few bulls have as yet been sold out of this herd, but those already disposed of have given such satisfaction that, to meet the increasing demand, it has been found necessary to increase the number usually kept for sale twofold.

#### ADDITIONS TO THE CHASE HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

LADY YEOMAN, N. S. Register, No. 48. Roan. Calved 9th April, 1870. Bred by Mr. Chase, Cornwallis. Got by Yeoman, Nova Scotia Stock Register No. 11.

Dam: Kentucky Heifer, imported from Ontario by Board of Agriculture, autumn of 1866.

BELL DUKE OF CORNWALLIS, N. S. Register, No. 49.

Roan. Calved 2nd September, 1871. Bred by Mr. Chase, Cornwallis. Got by Bell Duke of Markham, (imported by Board of Agriculture from Ontario in autumn of 1870), Canada Shorthorn Stock Register, No. 30.

Dam: Lady Lucy (bred by Professor Lawson, Lucyfield Farm), N. S. Register, No. 45.

g.d. Beauty, N. S. 17, by Kossuth 619 or 1753, vol. 3.

g.g.d. Snowdrop by Durham 1488.

g.g.g.d. Flora by Wellington 183.

g.g.g.g.d. Victoria by Agricola alias Sir Walter (1614.)

g.g.g.g.g.d. Beauty by Snowball (2647).  
g.g.g.g.g.g.d. by Lawnsleeves (365).  
g.g.g.g.g.g.d. by Mr. Mason's Charles (127).

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE NORTH QUEEN'S AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

##### NAME.

This Society shall be called the Mutual Benefit Agricultural Society of North Queen's.

##### MEMBERSHIP.

Interest in the business of farming and the annual payment of one dollar shall constitute membership in this Society.

##### OFFICERS.

The officers shall be a President, Vice ditto, Secretary and Treasurer, and five members directors.

##### MEETINGS.

There shall be not less than four meetings each year, three quarterly and one yearly. Other meetings called "special" may be called by the President and Secretary, or upon the written request of five members.

##### DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The President shall act as chairman at all the meetings, when present, call special meetings, and perform the usual duties pertaining to that office.

The Vice-President shall assist the President, and in his absence, act in his place.

The Secretary shall keep a record of the business of the Society, minutes of the meeting, an account of receipts and expenditure, call meetings by advertisement when properly directed to do so, conduct the correspondence, and perform such duties as may be required for the advancement of the interests of the Society.

The Treasurer shall keep the funds of the Society, and disburse on the order of the President and Secretary, and report the state of the funds at the annual meetings.

The officers and directors shall take charge and keep for the benefit of the Society all animals, plants, seeds, roots, models, implements, &c., with all and every article and thing that may become the property of the Society, by purchase or otherwise, and shall make such use of the Society's property as in their judgment shall be most beneficial to the agriculture of the district. Shall report at the annual meeting in December upon the proceedings, offer remarks upon the state of agriculture, and recommend measures to advance the interests of the Society.

This Constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members pre-