

grunter, continually eating and squealing, but like Pharaoh's lean kine, never full? And why may not all the swine in the country be of the former class? If they were their worth would be increased 20 per cent., not to speak of the great saving of expense in fattening. On these and other points we want a system of experiments directed by scientific knowledge. And are they not important to our farmers? But how shall this information be obtained, at whose expense and by whose instructions? They who are to produce from mother earth the grain and grass, the beef and pork, and other products for the support of our race, should of all men have the aid of Government to provide for them the means of knowledge and success. True we have agricultural papers and periodicals, and they are doing a good work in spreading broad-cast useful knowledge. Where they were once ridiculed as worthless, they are now hailed as welcome messengers, and as the best friend of the farmer. Let then no farmer deny his sons the advantage of at least one paper which is devoted to this subject. Agricultural Societies have also contributed largely to the progress and spread of agricultural information. By their exhibitions, reports, and in many other ways they have scattered broad-cast the seeds of knowledge, and propelled on the car of improvement. But neither these or any other means now in operation, are deemed sufficient for all that is desirable. We have the material, but they want system and encouragement. Where shall the farmer look for this but to the government whose right hand should be upheld for the protection of all classes of her sons. We have no agricultural schools such as abound in other countries. Europe has over four hundred of such institutions at the present time, all of which exert a powerful influence by the spread of intelligence, of which France has over one hundred under government patronage. To one of them she made a grant in one year of half a million of dollars. Another has graduated some thousands of well educated agriculturists who immediately found honorable situations at the head of their professions. Russia has a large number of similar institutions, some of which are said to be of the highest order, and superior to those in other lands.

And shall this youthful Dominion, where every son is a king, and every daughter a queen, behold those things and remain inactive. Foreign schools may not be suitable for our soils, but they will serve as models, if they have proved successful in the places I have mentioned they will prove more so here, where all can enjoy the advantages of education, and where the present institutions of our country favor their success.

We have no objections to what the government does for other institutions, but we would most respectfully ask why it is that her funds have been so liberally bestowed for educational and charitable purposes, and for internal improvements, when no appropriations, not even one dollar has been granted for the professional education of the Farmer. Our common School Fund amounts to a large sum, but great as are the blessings which have flowed, and will continue to flow from it, yet why should not a portion of that income be appropriated for Agricultural Education. Let the hundreds of our farmers weigh well the subject and decide the question. It is in their hands, and if one-half of the energy which is displayed in local, petty, party, political strife, was devoted to this subject which is of such vast importance to us as a nation of farmers, much good would be the result.

ON SLOW, Feb. 12th, 1873.

COLCHESTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF THE COUNTY, OPEN TO THE COMPETITION OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

1. Exhibition to be held on Thursday, 2nd October, or, if unfavourable, first following fine day, in and near the Drill Room at Truro.

2. Premiums to be awarded to competitors for articles of their own growth or production of the present year, or three months' possession in case of stock, except animals imported for breeding purposes.

3. The Judges will be instructed to withhold prizes in all cases where they consider the articles or animals unworthy of a prize.

4. No person shall be allowed to enter for Exhibition more than one specimen in any one section of a class, unless the additional article shall be of a distinct named variety or pattern from the first, this rule not to apply to animals, but to apply to all kinds of grain, seeds, vegetable products, fruits, manufactured articles, &c., &c., in which each additional specimen would necessarily be precisely similar to the first.

5. No person shall act as judge in any section of a class, in which he is an exhibitor.

6. No person will be allowed to interfere with the judges while in the discharge of their duties. Exhibitors so interfering will forfeit their right to any premium to which they might otherwise be entitled.

7. All entries must be made in writing, and handed to the Secretary on or before the 25th day of September, after which nothing will be entered.

8. All stock will be received on the day of exhibition from 7 till 10 o'clock a. m., after which none can be received, except animals coming by trains, and carriage and saddle horses, which will not be required before 1 o'clock p. m.

9. No animal can take two prizes, and all stock and articles exhibited must be taken charge of by their owners, the Committee giving their assistance in providing the necessary accommodations, and doing all in their power to ensure safety.

10. Stock, etc., cannot be removed from the grounds without the consent of the Managers under forfeiture of any prize awarded.

11. Entrance fee \$2, inclusive of any sums subscribed by competitors to exhibition fund.

12. The Committee reserve the right of withholding prizes in cases where there is no competition.

13. All cattle must be accompanied by a rope to fasten them securely; and no provision will be made for stock, etc., not entered for exhibition.

14. All bulls must be ringed and securely fastened, with keepers at hand.

15. An entrance fee of ten cents will be taken at the Drill Room door from non-exhibitors and non-subscribers to Exhibition Fund, at 11 a. m., when the public will be admitted.

16. All sums of money, etc., subscribed to exhibition prize fund, shall be paid the Treasurer of the exhibition not later than 1st day of September next.

WM. BLAIR, Chairman.

I. LONGWORTH,
W. N. DICKSON,
WM. SUTHERLAND,
JOHN SMITH,
JAMES NORMIE,
ALEX. CUTTEN,
JOHN B. CALKIN,
EDMUND CUTTEN,
ROBERT CHRISTIE,
ISAAC BARNHILL,
JAMES A. LEAMAN,
GEORGE A. LAYTON,

Central
Exhibition
Committee.

George A. Layton, Secretary and Treasurer of Exhibition.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

	1st.	2nd.
Best Stallion of any age or breed,	\$8.00	\$6.00
" " 3 years old, - - -	5.00	5.00
" " 2 " " - - -	5.00	4.00
" Brood mare and colt, - - -	7.00	5.00
" Pair team horses, - - -	7.00	5.00
" Single draft horse, - - -	5.00	4.00
" Pair carriage horses, - - -	10.00	5.00
" Carriage horse, - - -	8.00	4.00
" Saddle horse, - - -	5.00	4.00
" Colt, 3 years old Gelding, - -	5.00	4.00
" Colt, 2 " " " - - -	5.00	4.00
" Colt, 1 " " " - - -	4.00	3.00
" Sucking colt, - - -	3.00	2.00

THOROUGH BRED CATTLE.

Best Durham Bull 2 years old and upwards, - - -	5.00
" Durham Bull under 2 years, - -	4.00