

tions, and increasing the sum to be annually paid the Board on account of said Exhibitions from \$1000 to \$1250.

In the fifteenth section the quorum for the transaction of business was changed from five to seven, and the amount required to defray the annual expenses of the Board changed from \$1000 to \$1250. The sixteenth and seventeenth sections, as well as Schedules A and B passed without any alteration, and, in the form of certified account, a distinction was made between Seed, Stock and Implements imported and those purchased in the Province.

Ordered, that the law as amended pass, or motion, Ordered, that the Treasurer be instructed to place the detailed accounts of Board for the past year in the hands of the Assembly Agricultural Committee for their inspection.

Mr. Dixon, moved the following in regard to importation of Stock, which was agreed to :

"The Board would recommend Blood and Percheron Horses, Short Horn and Ayrshire Stock principally, a few Devons, and perhaps one or two Dutch or Holstein Bulls, a number of the best description of Long Wool Sheep, and some Swine of best breeds. As the Board would rely upon Local Societies as purchasers and would have to borrow from their funds to enable us to make the importation, we would adopt steps to get the most thorough information of the kinds of stock they specially require.

Mr. Inches moved the following, which was also agreed to :—

That everything imported, with the exception of horses, be purchased in the Dominion of Canada, and that horses may be purchased either in Canada or in the United States of America.

Adjourned.

Evening Session.

Board met at 7 o'clock, p.m. Reading of minutes dispensed with.

On motion, the Board decided to continue their Sessions in the County Court House.

Mr. Swim moved for a reconsideration of the above decision, which was lost on division.

The discussion on Stock and Stock raising was then proceeded with, in which Mr. Peters, Mr. Pickard, Mr. Dixon, Mr. E. O. Flewelling, and Mr. T. O. Miles, took part.

At its close a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Miles, Mr. Pickard, and Mr. Flewelling for the active part taken by them in the discussion.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The *Amerst Gazette* says:—We are in the receipt of the prize list of the provincial exhibition to be held in Halifax, Oct. 6-10, next. The total value of prizes is

\$6943.25, classified under the following general heads: Horses; Cattle; Sheep; Swine; Poultry; Grain and Field Seeds, Grain Manufactures, &c.; Dairy Produce; Woollen Manufactures, Flax and Straw Goods; Roots and Vegetables; Agricultural Implements and Machines; Fruits; Ornamental Plants and Flowers.

The competition is open to the whole Province, and as there are facilities for the transportation of exhibits from this county such as we never enjoyed during a previous exhibition, as well as abundance of time to prepare, we really hope our farmers, house-wives and artisans will make every effort to win for themselves and our good county that credit which if they only will they can achieve.

Prize lists may be obtained from Secretaries of Agricultural Societies, and exhibitors would do well to carefully preserve them. We will gladly furnish any information in our power to intending competitors.

[From the Colonial Farmer.]

STOCK AND STOCK RAISING.

REPORTED BY R. A. PAYNE.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., March 9, 1874.

A public discussion on the above subject was held under the auspices of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, in the County Court House, in this City, on Thursday evening, Feb'y. 26th. A number of agriculturists were present.

The discussion was opened by Mr. S. L. Peters, who regretted the absence of several gentlemen who had been invited to attend the meeting.

The first question that the subject suggested was what kind of stock would pay best? Every farmer knows, be his farm large or small, he cannot expect to succeed without stock, and it is of vital importance that the experience of the past should be freely given to the raising generation of agriculturists.

For his part, he would, if beginning, stock his farm with horned cattle of the best quality. His experience led him to pronounce strongly in favor of Short Horns, and this was the almost universal decision of Queen's County. The strong points of the Short Horns were their early maturity, coming in calf at 2 years, their excellence as milkers, and the ease with which they can be fattened for market. Mr. P. mentioned a case that came under his own notice where a pair of grade steers, coming two years when killed and sent to market, sold for a large sum, and maintained that there was not the growth in the common stock of the country to make such a handsome return.

At one time Devons were highly esteemed in this Province, but their popularity seemed now on the wane.

That the general stock of the Province has increased largely within twenty years, is shown by the following figures, taken from the 3rd report of the Board of Agriculture :

Milch cows in 1851,	-	-	50,955
Do 1861,	-	-	69,439
In the same ratio it is fair to estimate the number in 1874,			71,311
Neat Cattle in 1851,	-	-	55,308
Do 1861,	-	-	92,025
Do 1874, probably			143,426
Sheep in 1851, at	-	-	168,038
Do 1861,	-	-	214,092
Do 1874, probably	-	-	270,000

Add these figures together and we have a large stock, but how much more valuable would this be were the animals all of improved breeds.

The price of even common stock has largely increased within a few years. When three or four years ago ordinary calves, four weeks old, sold at \$3 to \$4, they now bring \$6 to \$8. From this one increase alone, at \$1 a head the nice sum of \$71,311 is put into the pockets of the farmers.

These are gratifying statistics, but if the stock were improved the value of and profit thereon would be largely in excess of what it now is.

Here, then, the question arises, "How can we improve the stock?"

The answer was through the local Societies, by Government aid, so that pure bred sires and dams might be imported and their services placed at the convenience of the farmers in every section of the country. In this way much new blood has been infused into the Stock of the Province, and it was a strong defence against the attacks of those who are, through ignorance, opposed to Agricultural Societies. Many, however, assert that these large animals, the Short Horns, will not pay. This was incorrect; they eat the same quantity of food as do the common cattle.

But it would be worse than useless to expect any stock to thrive in the hands of those farmers who have not pride enough to properly feed and look after their stock, who keep them in barns no warmer than the air outdoors, who turn them into the barn-yard in winter from nine to four o'clock, and feed them on straw.

He would urge on farmers the advisability of keeping a cash account, which he was sorry to say very few did. In his section of the country, where pork is sold for market, few could tell what it would cost to feed, and hence could not estimate the profit or loss. This thing he could tell them, there is more profit on beef than pork. The price of beef has been raising for three years, the United States consume our surplus stock, while the market price of pork is regulated by that of Chicago.